1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS
AND BNA'S

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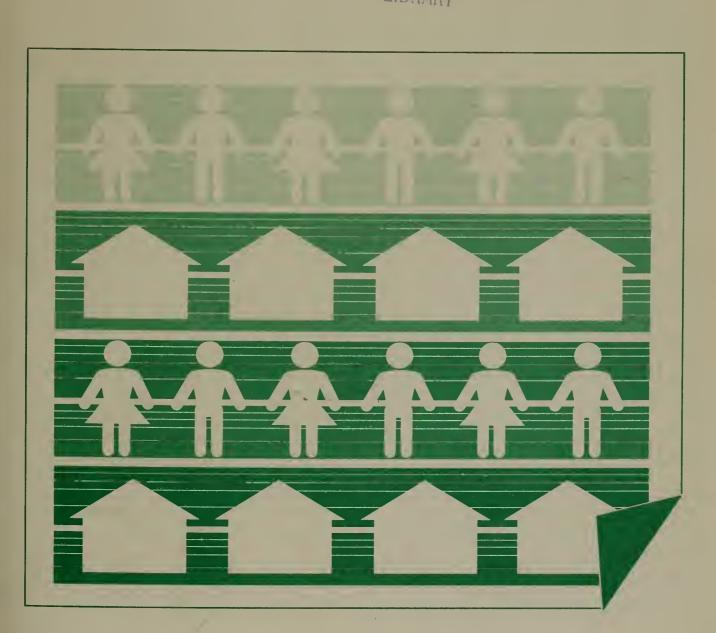


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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Naples, FL MSA

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

(Subjects overed in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top.

For definition and explanations of ublished characteristics, see seconds;

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Esidmo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS						النفقة	
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	_	_		_		
Class of worker	18		_			_	
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3		5	6	
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Hispanic origin.	8, 16	24	- "	67	20	۵	~
Household type and relationship	0, 10	2	3	4	5	8	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	26	31
		21	۵	۵	21	ے ا	31
Industry	18	~~			-		3
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	3
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	3.
Language spoken at home and ability to							~
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Occupation.	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8		_	***	-	-	
Residence In 1985	17	20	22	24	26	26	ä
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	_	_				_
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	-	-		-		
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32		~	~	,,,		
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
	32	34	36	38	40	12	4
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	12	44
Household income in 1989		2.1					44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner				39	41	43	45
costs	33	35	37				15
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	1!
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, end farm residence (housing units).	32		_			***	-
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	12
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available.	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
LAND AREA	-		~	~		-	
Deta Milk			-			***	

... Not applicable for this report

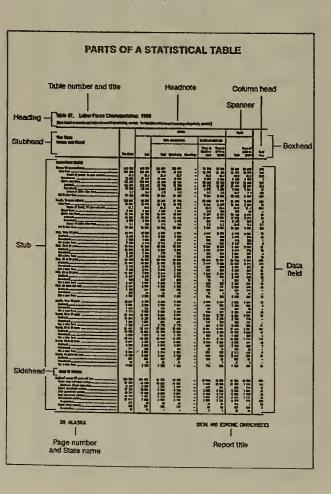
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The data field is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- · BNA is block numbering area.
- · CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- · MA is metropolitan area.
- · MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- · PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- · TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- · unorg. is unorganized territory.
- · VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16						
Class of worker	18						
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16						
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	 5	6	7
ncome in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
ndustry			23	20			0.
Journey to work	18 17	20	22		 26	 28	30
	1	20		24		28	30
_abor force status	18	20	22	24	26	20	30
anguage spoken at home and ability to	47	00	00	04	00	28	30
speak English	17	20	22	24	26 5	6	7
Marital status	1	2	3	4	-		30
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8						
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
ex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Irban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17					•••	•••
Vork status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Vorkers in family in 1989	18				•••		
OUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32						
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	9	10	''	12	10	17	
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	40	11	12	13	14	15
				12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	38	40	42	44
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36			14	15
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	42	44
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40		44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	
elephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jnits in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
/acancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1						

^{...} Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 'census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bure'au will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

NAPLES, FL MSA

User Note 1

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 8—Remainder of Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	,	Area Report No	: Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA	1005	magara rano, recriment
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
	7	00	Albany, GA WOA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	103	Canton, OH MSA
7	Colorado		MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	100	Coda Napido, in Mort
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	. 65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia		Altoona, I A WOA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
13	IIIIIIOIS	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana				
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas	71	Appleton Ookkook Neepsk WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana			113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA		
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
		70	A4141- Oth - N. I. B40A	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		01: 01.101
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Of all and the other Old KV IN
		80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
28	Montana			4.54	CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		PMSA
		84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	110	MSA
	New Mexico		9 ,		WOA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		CMSA:
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
		89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma		Diminigham, At MOA	1170	Lorain Lighta, Official
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Phodo Joland	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
	South Carolina	3 .	Boloo oily, is Mert	122	Columbus, OH MSA
	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem,		
	Tennessee		MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
		95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
	Vermont		PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	1230	Total Total Allington, TAT WOA
	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95E 95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
51	Wisconsin	as F	Salem-Gloucester, IVIA FIVISA		Moline, IA-IL MSA
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
	Not Assigned		Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	bryan-conege station, 1x ivisa	131	Decator, in work

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179 180	Indianapolis, IN MSA Iowa City, IA MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182 183	Jackson, MS MSA Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St: Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA			235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport- Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakaa II MCA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA Kansas City, MO-KS MSA		AL LI OT MCA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243 244	New Condon-Norwich, CT-RI MSA New Orleans, LA MSA
1.45	Evapovilla IN KV MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA WOA
145 146	Evansville, IN-KY MSA Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA				New York-Northern New
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		Jersey-Long Island,
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	198 199	Lafayette, LA MSA Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	0	NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
		201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA			245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152 153	Florence, SC MSA Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset- Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	204 205	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
104	Tort Myers Cape Corar, TE MOX	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA Las Vegas, NV MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA			245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	2451	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158 159	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210 211	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA Lima, OH MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lilla, OH WSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA		Newport News, VA MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	247	Ocala, FL MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	MSA Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, 12 MISA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-	250	Olympia, WA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	0454	Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
169	High Point, NC MSA Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
109	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		PMSA		
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
	MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
.==.	Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B 172C	Hartford, CT PMSA Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
.,25	THE BITTAIN, OT TIMOA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	205	MSA		
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225 226	Medford, OR MSA Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria,	220	MSA MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdate, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
	MSA		Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA: 293 San Antonio, TX MSA 294 San Diego, CA MSA 295 San Diego, CA MSA 296 Portland, OR PMSA 297 San Diego, CA MSA 298 San Diego, CA MSA 299 San Diego, CA MSA 290 San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA: 290 Oakland, CA PMSA 290 San Francisco, CA PMS	l
CMSA: 266A Portland, OR PMSA 266B Vancouver, WA PMSA 266B Vancouver, WA PMSA 266B Vancouver, WA PMSA 266B Vancouver, WA PMSA 267 Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA 268 Poughkeepsie, NY MSA 268 Poughkeepsie, NY MSA 269 Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 269 Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA 269 Providence, RI PMSA 269 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 283 San Diego, CA MSA 316 Syracuse, NY MSA 317 Tallahassee, FL MS 318 Tampa-St. Petersb Clearwater, FL MS 294 San Francisco, CA PMSA 294 San Francisco, CA PMSA 319 Terre Haute, IN MS 294 Santa Cruz, CA PMSA 294 Santa Cruz, CA PMSA 294 Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA 294 Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA 295 Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA 295 Caguas, PR CMSA: 295 Caguas, PR CMSA: 295 San Juan, PR PMSA 326 Tyler, TX MSA 327 Tyler, TX MSA	
266A Portland, OR PMSA 266B Vancouver, WA PMSA 266B Vancouver, WA PMSA 266B Vancouver, WA PMSA 266C Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA 267 Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA 268 Poughkeepsie, NY MSA 268 Poughkeepsie, NY MSA 269 Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 269 Fall River, MA-RI PMSA 269 Pawtucket-Woonsocket- Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA 269 Providence, RI PMSA 269 Providence, RI PMSA 269 Providence, RI PMSA 269 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 260 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 260 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 260 Providence, MA PMSA 260 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 260 Providence, RI PMSA 260 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 260 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 260 Providence, RI PMSA 260 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 260 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 260 Providence, RI PMSA 260 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 260 Pr	
266B Vancouver, WA PMSA 267 Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA 268 Poughkeepsie, NY MSA 269 Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 269 Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA 269C Providence, RI PMSA 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 294A Oakland, CA PMSA 294B San Francisco, CA PMSA 294B San Francisco, CA PMSA 318 Tampa-St. Petersb. Clearwater, FL MS 294B San Francisco, CA PMSA 319 Terre Haute, IN MS 294C San Jose, CA PMSA San Jose, CA PMSA San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA: 318 Tampa-St. Petersb. Clearwater, FL MS 294B San Francisco, CA PMSA 320 Texarkana, TX-Tex MSA PMSA Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA 321 Toledo, OH MSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA 322 Topeka, KS MSA 323 Tucson, AZ MSA 324 Tulsa, OK MSA 325 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 3270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 326 Tyler, TX MSA	2Δ
Jose, CA CMSA: 267 Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA 294B San Francisco, CA PMSA 294B San Francisco, CA PMSA 294B San Francisco, CA PMSA 294C San Jose, CA PMSA 319 Terre Haute, IN MS 294D Santa Cruz, CA PMSA 294D Santa Cruz, CA PMSA 320 Texarkana, TX-Tex MSA Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 294E Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA 269A Fall River, MA-RI PMSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA 269B Pawtucket-Woonsocket- Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA 269C Providence, RI PMSA 269C Providence, RI PMSA 269A Caguas, PR CMSA: 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 326 327 328 Topeka, KS MSA 327 328 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 3295B San Juan, PR PMSA 328 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 3295B San Juan, PR PMSA	, <u>,</u>
267 Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA 294B San Francisco, CA PMSA 319 Terre Haute, IN MS 294C San Jose, CA PMSA 320 Texarkana, TX-Tex MSA 294D Santa Cruz, CA PMSA 320 Texarkana, TX-Tex MSA 321 Toledo, OH MSA Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 294E Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA 321 Toledo, OH MSA PMSA 321 Toledo, OH MSA PMSA 322 Topeka, KS MSA 323 Tucson, AZ MSA 323 Tucson, AZ MSA 323 Tucson, AZ MSA 324 Tucson, AZ MSA 325 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 3270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 326 Tyler, TX MSA	
NH-ME MSA Poughkeepsie, NY MSA 294B San Francisco, CA PMSA Poughkeepsie, NY MSA 294C San Jose, CA PMSA Santa Cruz, CA PMSA Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 294E Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA 294F PMSA 294F Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA 294F S	
268 Poughkeepsie, NY MSA 294C San Jose, CA PMSA Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 294E Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA PMSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA 269B Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA 269C Providence, RI PMSA 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 294E Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA 294E Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA 294F San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA: 294F Caguas, PR CMSA: 295B San Juan, PR PMSA	
294D Santa Cruz, CA PMSA Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 294E Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA PMSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA P	
Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 269A Fall River, MA-RI PMSA 269B Pawtucket-Woonsocket- Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA 269C Providence, RI PMSA 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 294E Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA 295A Caguas, PR CMSA: 295A Caguas, PR CMSA: 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 321 Toledo, OH MSA 322 Topeka, KS MSA 323 Tucson, AZ MSA 324 Tulsa, OK MSA 325 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 327 Tyler, TX MSA 328 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 3295B San Juan, PR PMSA	arkana, AR
River, RI-MA CMSA: 269A Fall River, MA-RI PMSA 269B Pawtucket-Woonsocket- Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA 269C Providence, RI PMSA 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA 294F Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA 295A San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA: 295A Caguas, PR PMSA 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 322 Topeka, KS MSA 323 Tucson, AZ MSA 324 Tulsa, OK MSA 295A Caguas, PR PMSA 325 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 326 Tyler, TX MSA	
269B Pawtucket-Woonsocket- Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA 269C Providence, RI PMSA 295A Caguas, PR PMSA 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 269B Pawtucket-Woonsocket- Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA: 295A Caguas, PR PMSA 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 322 Topeka, KS MSA 323 Tucson, AZ MSA 324 Tulsa, OK MSA 325 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 327 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 328 Tyler, TX MSA 3295B San Juan, PR PMSA 3295B San Juan, PR PMSA	
Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA 269C Providence, RI PMSA 295A Caguas, PR PMSA 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 323 Tucson, AZ MSA 324 Tulsa, OK MSA 295A Caguas, PR PMSA 325 Tucscaloosa, AL MS 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 326 Tyler, TX MSA	
269C Providence, RI PMSA San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA: 324 Tulsa, OK MSA 295A Caguas, PR PMSA 325 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 326 Tyler, TX MSA	
295A Caguas, PR PMSA 325 Tuscaloosa, AL MS 270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 326 Tyler, TX MSA	
270 Provo-Orem, UT MSA 295B San Juan, PR PMSA 326 Tyler, TX MSA	
270 Provo-Orem, Or Wish	A
271 Pueblo, CO MSA 327 Utica-Home, NY M	SA
272 Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA 296 Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-	
273 Rapid City SD MSA Lompoc, CA MSA 328 Victoria TX MSA	
274 Reading, PA MSA 297 Santa Fe, NM MSA 329 Visalia-Tulare-Port	erville. CA
298 Sarasota, FL MSA MSA MSA	J. 7
275 Redding, CA MSA 299 Savannah, GA MSA 330 Waco, TX MSA	
276 Reno, NV MSA 300 Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA 331 Washington, DC-M	D-VA MSA
277 Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA 332 Waterbury, CT MS/	
MSA Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	`
OZO Bisharand Batarahara WA MOA 301A Southle WA PMSA	U- 14 MCA
201P Tagens M/A PMSA 333 Waterloo-Cedar Fa	IIS, IA MSA
334 Wausau, WI MSA	
280 Rochester, MN MSA 302 Sharon, PA MSA 335 West Palm Beach-	
Chahavan WI MCA	
TV 1404	MSA
Vicinita, No Ivion	
and a substantial and the	
284 Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI 306 Sioux City, IA-NE MSA 338 Wichita Falls, TX M	SA
307 Sioux Falls, SD MSA 339 Williamsport, PA M	SA 🍙
240 Wilmington NC MS	A
200 St. Cloud, Wild Wish	
200 St. Joseph, MO MSA Spokare, WA MSA	
207 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA STO Springileid, IL MSA	
288 Salem, OR MSA 311 Springfield, MO MSA	
289 Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA 343 York, PA MSA	- 04
MSA 312 Springfield, MA MSA 344 Youngstown-Warre	n, On
State College, 17 Mor	
290 Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA 314 Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV 345 Yuba City, CA MSA	
291 San Angelo, TX MSA MSA 346 Yuma, AZ MSA	

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

990 troct	1980 troct
OLLIER COUNTY, FL	
.01	5 (pt.) 3 (pt.)
.02	
02.01	
02.02	
02.03	
04.01 04.02	
04.03	
04.04	
05.01	
05.02	
11.01	111 (pt.)
11.02 12.01	
12.02	112 (pt.)
12.03	112 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts far which boundaries ar identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

·	
1980 tract	1990 tract
COLLIER COUNTY, FL	
1	
3	
•	3.02
5	. 1 (pt.) 5
102	. 102.01
102	102.02
	102.03
104	
	104.02
	104.03
105	104.04 105.01
105	105.01
111	111.01
	111.02
112	. 112.01
	112.02
	112.03

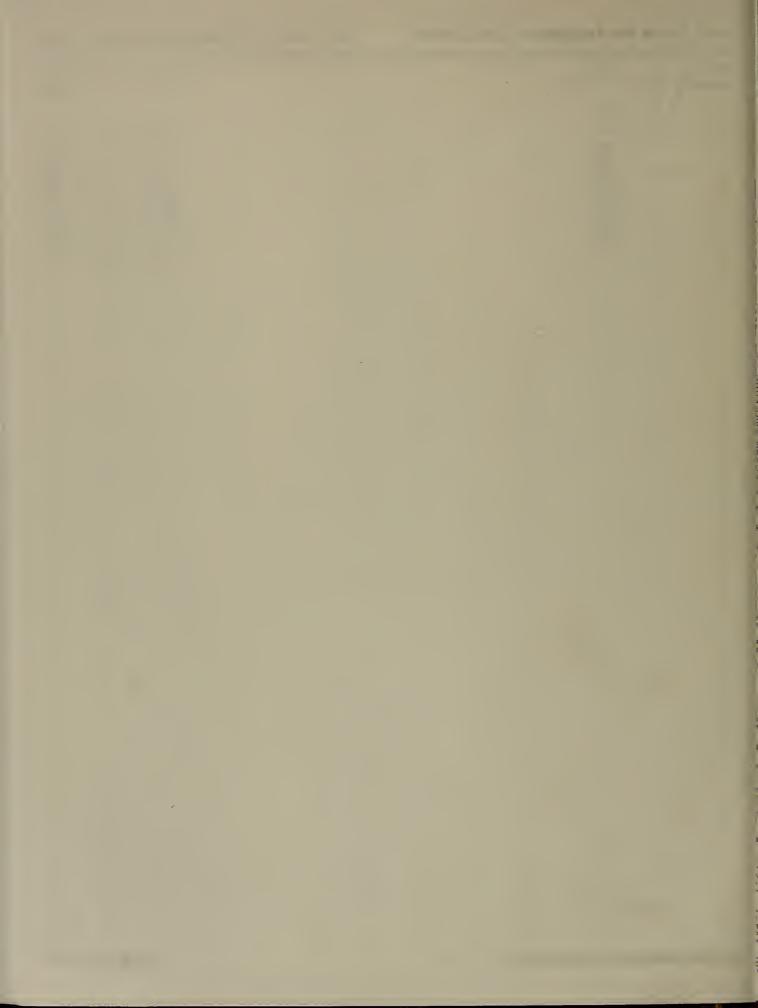


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]				Collier Co	unty			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Collier County			
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Noples CDP	Golden Gote	Immokolee COP	Nonlan eity	North Noples	Troct 3.01	Troct 4	Troct 5	
LAND AREA Squore kilometersSquore miles	5 245.9 2 025.5	5 245.9 2 025.5	37.3 14.4	10.6 4.1	20.5 7.9	28.4 11.0	19.2 7.4	2.9	1.9	4.3	
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 85 yeors ond over 10 yeors ond over 10 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 62 yeors ond over 62 yeors ond over Medion Femole	152 099 9 189 8 704 7 855 7 765 8 685 22 258 19 493 15 185 18 382 21 836 10 576 2 171 3 645 124 841 121 759 116 936 45 152 41 279 40.6	152 099 9 189 8 704 7 855 7 765 8 685 22 258 19 493 15 185 21 836 21 171 3 645 121 759 116 936 45 152 41 279 40.6 76 713	22 951 1 116 878 810 911 1 334 3 429 2 718 2 182 2 192 3 136 4 182 1 911 344 440 19 973 19 637 19 637 19 637 17 655 46.1	14 148 1 407 1 261 1 056 832 1 156 3 319 2 091 1 121 815 762 283 45 559 10 276 9 766 9 395 1 509 1 352 29,0	14 120 1 636 1 570 1 376 1 359 1 376 2 368 1 912 1 166 776 410 148 29 657 9 265 8 737 7 931 774 24.1	19 505 567 526 544 633 579 1 479 1 845 2 122 3 030 4 530 3 035 615 231 17 751 17 492 17 492 17 19 947 9 311 60.6	13 422 651 640 621 631 736 2 131 1 840 1 423 1 575 1 850 1 039 285 229 11 130 10 741 4 033 3 723 42.0	3 128 59 64 77 107 62 114 240 375 531 878 542 79 22 2 905 2 861 2 808 1 799 1 699 64.3	3 700 4 2 4 28 21 39 77 248 741 1 435 954 147 3 685 3 675 3 675 3 660 3 030 2 845 69.9 2 071	1 818 49 67 62 57 52 81 184 269 333 401 229 34 22 1 627 1 604 1 574 843 778 875 57.9	
Under 5 yeors	4 532 4 343 3 869 3 620 4 042 10 587 9 603 7 895 9 896 11 395 5 577 1 354 1 789 63 275 61 833 59 581 23 981 21 884 42.5 75 38 6	4 532 4 343 3 869 3 620 4 042 10 587 9 603 7 895 9 896 11 395 5 577 1 354 1 789 63 275 61 833 59 581 23 981 21 884 42.5 75 386	543 414 416 448 635 1 453 1 284 1 159 1 734 2 221 996 209 224 10 059 9 892 9 579 4 508 4 100 49.8 11 439	690 630 496 405 598 1 636 1 009 549 434 413 162 24 276 5 169 5 026 4 727 818 741 29.2 7 102 28.8	806 806 781 677 582 573 1 067 890 559 370 185 90 17 327 4 206 3 974 4 206 3 974 3 623 451 391 24.0 7 523	300 257 268 314 305 773 959 1 182 1 673 2 523 1 682 392 120 9 746 9 618 9 434 5 572 5 223 61.5 8 877 59.6	325 344 279 295 384 1 035 951 753 856 965 554 178 122 5 924 5 799 5 610 2 154 4 43.4 6 503 40.1	34 33 34 57 33 57 141 220 296 491 282 42 13 1 607 1 579 1 557 987 932 64.0 1 408	1 2 4 14 9 23 52 149 445 797 490 85 - 2 061 2 058 2 049 1 654 1 547 69.4 1 629 70.5	25 31 29 25 19 45 105 151 162 217 119 23 8 861 851 838 444 408 57.8 867 58.0	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In householdes Householder Formily householder Nonformily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	152 099 148 534 61 703 43 795 17 908 13 929 37 492 34 631 6 512 8 196 1 164 2 401	152 099 148 534 61 703 43 795 17 908 13 929 37 492 34 631 6 512 8 196 1 164 2 401	22 951 22 115 10 147 6 781 3 366 2 605 5 776 3 890 923 1 379 541 295	14 148 14 136 4 987 3 821 1 166 754 3 072 4 538 602 937 —	14 120 13 681 3 680 2 775 905 542 1 776 5 446 1 439 1 340 	19 505 19 287 9 815 6 158 3 657 3 203 5 473 2 780 515 704 205	13 422 13 381 6 003 3 987 2 016 1 552 3 415 2 847 395 721 41	3 128 3 128 1 576 1 096 480 448 1 027 415 66 44	3 700 3 700 2 159 1 424 735 704 1 392 87 23 39	1 818 1 808 817 635 182 153 589 302 36 64 —	
Persons per household Persons per fornily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfomily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.41 2.80 34 583 33 605 21 140 7 272 6 817 10 637 1 322 506 609 369	2.41 2.80 34 583 33 605 21 140 7 272 6 817 10 637 1 322 506 609 369	2.18 2.56 6 437 6 301 3 928 1 308 1 219 2 041 234 98 114 22	2.83 3.15 1 090 1 090 661 221 206 291 104 34	3.72 4.12 587 571 375 153 134 99 61 36 -	1.97 2.42 8 180 7 981 5 255 2 168 2 058 2 481 164 81	2.23 2.67 3 174 3 133 1 980 722 683 980 135 38 41	1.98 2.38 1 499 1 499 941 327 315 510 39 9	1.71 2.05 2 536 2 536 1 626 586 567 875 17 18	2.21 2.46 664 664 410 120 109 230 19 5	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN fomilies With own children under 18 yeors	43 795 14 668 26 864 37 492 11 290 21 099 4 386 2 464 4 230	43 795 14 668 26 864 37 492 11 290 21 099 4 386 2 464 4 230	6 781 1 719 2 872 5 776 1 257 2 159 684 339 539	3 821 2 185 3 850 3 072 1 710 3 075 534 349 580	2 775 1 874 4 435 1 776 1 213 2 994 635 431 958	6 158 1 043 1 811 5 473 766 1 349 526 226 390	3 987 1 300 2 146 3 415 1 002 1 732 421 238 333	1 096 143 251 1 027 130 233 57 9	1 424 18 21 1 392 14 17 22 2	635 121 207 589 102 182 35 13	
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 yeors and over	4 973 63 969	62 382 13 845 40 632 1 040 1 892 4 973 63 969 9 210 39 514 1 116 7 890 6 239	10 008 2 187 6 221 179 338 1 083 10 139 1 338 6 031 201 1 414 1 155	5 194 1 319 3 222 87 73 493 5 230 914 3 213 117 328 658	5 211 2 119 2 500 235 107 250 4 333 1 392 2 097 228 315 301	8 065 1 293 5 684 75 395 618 9 803 1 127 5 666 95 2 029 886	5 539 1 253 3 554 64 180 488 5 971 840 3 516 74 729 812	1 309 138 1 049 8 56 58 1 619 147 1 048 1 4304	1 626 52 1 415 5 100 54 2 064 66 1 414 8 487 89	774 110 609 2 17 36 866 68 617 3 135 43	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Collier County—Con.										
Area	Troct 102.01	Troct 102.02	Tract 102.03	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Troct 104.02	Troct 104.03	Troct 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	
LAND AREA Square kilometers Squore miles	19.5 7.5	13.9 5.4	8.5 3.3	3.1 1.2	8.4 3.2	36.2 14.0	56.7 21.9	20.8 8.0	12.9 5.0	16.0 6.2	
Aff All persons	5 489 178 241 254 230 170 409 675 725 1 048 1 146 373 40	1 232 80 102 117 100 43 119 261 154 105 114 35 2	4 358 155 131 121 136 146 441 439 386 561 922 683 237 53	4 091 222 212 188 197 208 732 594 437 434 523 292 52 74	3 369 191 148 169 183 295 753 476 347 384 318 92 13	3 581 204 230 205 208 616 631 443 342 321 94	18 769 1 811 1 654 1 408 1 152 1 383 4 125 3 079 1 654 1 139 972 333 59	3 468 75 57 75 75 80 72 220 234 266 712 1 176 448 53	12 365 562 479 446 489 659 1 860 1 598 1 243 1 704 2 246 9 13 166 220	7 184 485 345 294 347 607 1 355 899 683 727 765 551 126 189 5 998	
16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors ond over 62 yeors and over Medion Female Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 85 yeors ond over 85 yeors ond over	4 783 4 672 4 552 2 162 2 162 2 843 53.0 2 843 127 110 98 103 216 387 391 558 565 565 173 23 38 2 530	908 863 818 219 194 37.0 630 45 49 54 46 23 75 51 138 75 51 51 59 14	3 928 3 866 3 782 2 185 2 070 60.1 2 398 75 67 70 78 231 237 209 326 503 378 157	3 431 3 351 3 235 1 093 39.4 2 091 106 116 84 92 103 343 273 243 229 289 171 32 33 31 769	2 831 2 752 2 625 624 541 33.9 1 678 100 81 75 85 149 356 254 176 193 156 44 9	2 895 2 810 2 681 616 553 36.† 1 814 119 111 113 119 307 345 212 176 162 46 10	13 672 13 238 12 502 1 946 1 738 29.8 9 346 896 821 684 571 706 2 043 1 494 817 585 511 1 182 36	3 243 3 213 3 170 2 151 1 994 64.5 1 807 31 21 37 34 36 106 114 151 416 621 212 28 14	10 783 10 601 10 275 4 364 3 981 45.7 6 155 232 230 237 301 764 747 654 923 1 223 456 106	5 872 5 605 1 842 1 691 36.4 3 583 232 163 152 179 299 586 431 358 400 378 329 76 4	
18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Male Median age	2 452 2 398 1 067 959 52.3 2 646 53.9	450 426 109 94 36.4 602 37.4	2 143 2 103 1 226 1 167 60.9 1 960 58.6	1 733 1 675 616 571 42.1 2 000 37.3	1 374 1 314 319 267 34.7 1 691 33.2	1 417 1 355 314 277 36.4 1 767 35.6	6 635 6 256 1 016 915 29.8 9 423 29.7	1 697 1 679 1 138 1 045 64.3 1 661 64.7	5 280 5 123 2 359 2 134 49.4 6 210 42.0	2 940 2 801 1 017 927 38.8 3 601 34.7	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households	5 489 5 480 2 405 1 823 582 487 1 695 1 070 145 165	1 232 1 232 421 366 55 41 338 417 29 27	4 358 4 317 2 284 1 345 939 837 1 217 597 63 156 41	4 091 4 091 1 800 1 166 634 462 925 907 171 288	3 369 3 369 1 459 976 483 329 832 782 91 205	3 581 3 581 1 455 1 054 401 269 900 924 107 195	18 769 18 757 6 501 5 101 1 400 906 4 236 6 080 799 1 141	3 468 3 428 1 742 1 254 488 422 1 181 334 72 99 40	12 365 11 635 5 306 3 630 1 676 1 313 3 149 2 132 411 637 529 201	7 184 7 118 3 120 1 917 1 203 871 1 462 1 445 447 644 12 2 54	
Persons per household Persons per family Persons of yeors and over In households Householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrabitives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	2.60 1 559 1 559 943 232 212 525 63 28	2.93 3.14 151 151 92 24 21 50 6 3 -	1 89 2.40 1 842 1 801 1 217 561 543 542 26 16 41	2.27 2.72 867 867 555 228 214 243 57 12	2.31 2.75 423 423 252 67 64 139 25 7	2.46 2.83 434 434 247 56 52 145 37 5	2.89 3.18 1 364 809 256 232 360 149 46	1.97 2.27 1 677 1 677 1 034 311 287 585 37 21	2.19 2.57 3 325 3 204 1 977 630 589 1 057 124 46 102	2.28 2.75 1442 1 427 921 367 343 400 75 31 12 3	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-couple families With own children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husbond present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	429 767 1 695 362 668 96	366 197 349 338 173 315 22 19	1 345 292 468 1 217 229 385 103 54 74	1 166 404 674 925 290 508 171 84 123	976 373 588 832 293 483 106 67	1 054 442 731 900 350 598 116 75	5 101 2 873 5 102 4 236 2 323 4 200 611 399 664	1 254 129 201 1 181 105 169 51 19 25	3 630 936 1 582 3 149 711 1 242 347 168 258	1 917 662 ± 1 103 1 462 448 761 287 152 ± 256	
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	344 1 739 18 73 128 2 2514 278 1 738 277 260	451 83 343 1 9 15 482 78 344 4 27 29	1 762 248 1 253 18 108 135 2 189 201 1 248 19 465 256	1 684 441 976 30 45 192 1 785 256 958 25 245 301	1 439 403 867 14 23 132 1 422 269 853 26 92 182	1 452 367 931 24 27 103 1 490 281 927 29 86 167	6 951 1 674 4 441 120 99 617 6 945 1 176 4 431 141 407 790	1 543 154 1 199 14 87 89 1 718 110 1 200 5 288 115	5 467 1 210 3 444 94 165 554 5 411 704 3 285 92 710 620	3 024 830 4 1 595 6 71 87 441 8 3 036 528 1 553 4 104 419 422 2	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals	far split tracts/8NA's in	Callier Caunty—Can.		East N	aples COP, Collier Cou	inty	Galden Gate COP, Collier Caunty
	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)
Square kilametersSquare miles	68.3 26.4	19.9 7.7	130.8 50.5	173.0 66.8	9.5 3.7	12.8 4.9	15.0 5.8	10.6 4.1
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 5 to 10 to 14 years 5 to 15 to 19 years 7 to 15 to 15 years 7 to 15 to 15 years 15 to 17 years 15 to 19 years 15 to 15 years 15	7 814 513 439 393 433 470 1 040 915 719 879 1 136 594 283 196 6 393 6 217 5 945 2 560 2 378 41.3 3 917 232 220 186 193 217 487 422 368 489 579 337 187	6 756 812 805 641 579 613 1 119 951 1 119 951 378 200 58 10 329 4 374 4 159 3 780 431 361 24.4 3 121 403 390 329 237 263 497 432 261 185 84 34 6	6 111 707 699 650 660 587 1 056 813 422 294 145 64 14 285 3 913 3 647 3 268 357 301 22.8 2 937 353 367 313 329 254 510 610 610 610 610 610 610 610 6	3 117 293 258 270 306 331 524 410 312 228 121 55 9 118 2 243 2 125 1 933 289 240 240 26.7 1 427 1 43 129 136 128 118 129 130 143 129 130 143 143 129 130 143 143 153 163 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 17	3 402 69 54 70 75 68 214 221 256 705 1 171 447 52 31 3 192 3 164 3 123 3 123 3 140 1 983 64.7 1 774 29 19 34 32 35 103 106 147 217 218 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219	12 365 562 479 446 489 659 1 860 1 598 1 243 1 704 2 246 913 1 166 2 200 10 783 10 601 10 275 4 364 3 981 45.7 6 155 282 232 230 237 301 764 747 654 923 1 223 456 106	7 184 485 345 294 347 607 1 355 899 683 727 765 551 126 189 5 872 5 605 1 842 1 691 36.4 3 583 232 163 152 179 299 586 431 3388 400 378 329 76	14 148 1 407 1 261 1 056 832 1 156 3 319 2 091 1 121 815 762 283 45 559 10 276 9 966 9 395 1 509 1 352 29.0 7 046 690 630 496 405 598 1 633 496 405 598 1 634 1 009 549 434 413 162 24
16 years and aver	90 3 241 3 157 3 032 1 409 1 305 45.0 3 897 38.3	160 1 935 1 851 1 697 207 178 23.7 3 635 24.8	143 1 840 1 722 1 558 176 152 22.8 3 174 22.8	60 999 940 867 139 122 27.4 1 690 25.9	13 1 686 1 672 1 655 1 132 1 039 64.5 1 628 65.0	117 5 363 5 280 5 123 2 359 2 134 49.4 6 210 42.0	94 3 010 2 940 2 801 1 017 927 38.8 3 601 34.7	276 5 169 5 026 4 727 818 741 29.2 7 102 28.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters Persons per household Persons per family	7 814 7 582 2 974 2 180 794 632 1 860 1 816 471 461 98 134	6 756 6 406 1 761 1 225 536 314 666 2 557 677 745 350	6 111 6 102 1 585 1 324 261 161 934 2 565 604 414 9	3 117 3 028 839 639 200 124 463 1 044 342 340 89	3 402 3 362 1 721 1 234 487 421 1 165 313 65 98 - 40	12 365 11 635 5 306 3 630 1 676 1 313 3 149 2 132 411 637 529 201	7 184 7 118 3 120 1 917 1 203 871 1 462 1 445 447 644 112 54	14 148 14 136 4 987 3 821 1 166 754 3 072 4 538 602 937 — 12
Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nanfamily householder Living alane Spouse Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persans in graup quarters	2.90 2 013 1 794 1 121 392 379 567 90 16 98 121	4.18 268 254 173 70 60 40 20 21 -	4.10 223 223 137 53 49 43 29 14	3.89 185 183 122 50 42 32 20 9	2.25 1 670 1 670 1 030 311 287 584 35 21	2.57 3 325 3 204 1 977 630 589 1 057 124 46 102 19	2.75 1 442 1 427 921 367 343 400 75 31 12 3	3.15 1 090 1 090 661 221 206 291 104 34
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Female householder, no husbond present With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	2 180 724 1 373 1 860 554 1 063 212 121 232	1 225 854 2 119 666 487 1 290 369 241 542	1 324 929 2 131 934 657 1 551 241 177 389	639 350 754 463 250 556 116 72 145	1 234 121 187 1 165 98 156 50 19 25	3 630 936 1 582 3 149 711 1 242 347 168 258	1 917 662 1 103 1 462 448 761 287 152 256	3 821 2 185 3 850 3 072 1 710 3 075 534 349 580
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	3 190 721 2 045 58 139 227 3 279 447 1 971 73 515 273	2 499 1 094 1 084 161 50 110 1 999 764 826 139 136 134	2 151 774 1 157 58 42 120 1 904 508 1 055 79 115	1 277 499 645 34 30 69 1 019 252 549 37 104 77	1 517 147 1 182 14 86 88 1 692 106 1 183 5 285	5 467 1 210 3 444 94 165 554 5 411 704 3 285 92 710 620	3 024 830 1 595 71 87 441 3 036 528 1 563 104 419 422	5 194 1 319 3 222 87 73 493 5 230 914 3 213 117 328 658

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Immakale	ee COP, Callier Cau	unty			. Naples	s city, Callier Ca	unty		
Area	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract
ND AREA uare kilameters	11.1	5.7 2.2	3.7 1.4	3.8 1.5	2.4 .9	2.9 1.1	2.6 1.0	1.9 .7	4.3 1.7	1.
GE All persons	6 635	4 539	2 946	3 715	2 143	3 128	1 768	3 700	1 818 49	1 56
der 5 years ta 9 years ta 14 years	802 800 635	551 524 484	277 246 257	92 77 74	99 85 90 119	59 64 77 107	53 54 70 71	2 4 28	67 62 57	3
ta 19 years ta 24 years ta 34 years	564 601 1 091	506 458 782	289 317 495	93 151 504	99 303 312	62 114 240	54 99 186	21 39 77	52 81 184	15 20 21
i to 44 yearsi to 54 yearsi to 64 yearsi to 64 yearsi	929 579 374	598 289 195	385 298 207	447 407 460	261 270	375 531 878	201 274 381	248 741 1 435	269 333 401	20
ta 84 years years and over	193 57 10	103 38 11	114 53 8	655 596 159	255 170 80	542 79	253 72	954 147	229 34	1.
and 4 years years and aver years and averyears	324 4 275 4 065	222 2 873 2 666	111 2 117 2 006	42 3 458 3 421	36 1 852 1 793	22 2 905 2 861	24 1 573 1 551	3 685 3 675	22 1 627 1 604	1 4
years and averyears and averyears and averyears and aver	3 696 421	2 378 243 199	1 823 267 224	3 364 1 678 1 586	1 730 645 586	2 808 1 799 1 699	1 505 856 806	3 660 3 030 2 845	1 574 843 778	1 3
dian Female	24.3 3 080	22.2 2 173	26.4 1 344	55.4 2 029	43.4 1 147	64.3· 1 720	58.9 973	69.9 2 071	57.9 951 25	52
der 5 years a 9 years ta 14 years	387	271 271 222	136 · 123 129	57 34 35	46 45 50	34 33 34	26 29 36 39	2 4 14	31 29 25	
ta 19 years ta 24 years ta 34 years	259 492	228 202 374	121 112 201	49 88 247	53 45 154	57 33 57	27 61	9 23	19 45	
ta 44 yearsta 54 yearsta 64 yearsta 64 yearsta 64 years	426 257	286 148 92	178 154 97	208 216 245	151 147 149	141 220 296	101 110 160	52 149 445	105 151 162	
ta 74 yearsta 84 yearsyears and over	80 34	51 21 7	54 35 4	387 356 107	140 109 58	491 282 42	205 137 42	797 490 85	217 119 23	
nd 4 yearsyears and aver	. 159 1 905	110 1 363	58 938 883	22 1 895	1 003	13 1 607 1 579	14 871 859	2 061 2 058	8 861 851	
years and averyears and averyears and averyears and aver	. 1 670 . 201	1 268 1 139 122	814 128	1 876 1 843 1 003	976 942 384	1 557 987	834 469 438	2 049 1 654 1 547	838 444 408	
years and overdian	. 23.6 3 555	105 22.1 2 366	114 27.1 1 602	955 59.4 1 686	353 47.5 996	932 64.0 1 408	58.9 795 59.0	69.4 1 629 70.5	57.8 867 58.0	:
dian age	. 24.7	22.2	25.8	50.6	40.3	64.5	39.0	70.3	30.0	
All persons	. 6 285	4 539 4 539	2 946 2 857	3 715 3 624	2 143 2 026	3 128 3 128	1 768 1 768	3 700 3 700 2 159	1 818 1 808 817	1
lausehalder Family hausehalder Nanfamily hausehalder	1 204 520	1 162 970 192	794 601 193	2 079 967 1 112	853 593 260	1 576 1 096 480	834 568 266	1 424 735	635 182 153	
Living alane Spause Child	- 654 - 2 531	113 685 1 922	121 437 993	949 816 440	192 470 470	448 1 027 415	236 518 340 32	704 1 392 87	589 302	
Other relatives Nanrelatives Itutianalized persans	- 703 	453 317 —	313 320 -	71 218 91	119 114 114	66 44 	32 44 -	23 39 -	36 64	
ner persans in graup quarterssans per hausehalds	350	3.91	3.60	1.74	2.38	1.98	2.12	1.71	10 2.21	
sans per family Persons 65 years and over hauseholds	_ 260	4.15 152 152	3.90 1 75 173	2.37 1 410 1 322	2.79 505 394	2.38 1 499 1 499	2.57 706 706	2.05 2 536 2 536	2.46 664 664	
lausehalder Nonfamily hausehalder Living alane	_ 167	93 35 34 29 22	173 115 50 42	930 488 460	265 113 103	941 327 315	706 475 202 187	1 626 586 567	410 120 109	
Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives	- 39 - 20	29 22 8	31 19 8	349 24 19	96 25 8	510 39 9	203 20 8	875 17 18	230 19 5	
titutianalized persans ner persans in graup quarters		=	2	88 -	111	į	-	-	Ī	
MILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families	1 204	970	601	967	593	1 096	568	1 424	635	
th awn children under 18 years	- 844 - 2 099	697 1 614 685	333 722 437	179 274 81 6	191 306 470	143 251 1 027	120 212 518	18 21 1 392	121 207 589	
th awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	_ 480 _ 1 275	496 1 189	237 530	126 210	153 252	130 233	104 187	14 17 22	102 182 35	
Female hausehalder, no husband present th awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	_ 238	164 123 279	108 70 142	113 42 50	93 33 46	57 9 13	38 14 22	2 2	13 17	
ARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	_ 2 430	1 571	1.010	1.500	0/2	1 309	709	1 626	774	
ver married w married, except separated	_ 1 070 _ 1 045	1 571 572 847	1 210 477 608	1 569 400 852	863 212 520	138 1 049	107 528	52 1 415	110 609	
parateddawedarced	- - 109	47 28 77	32 29 64	15 86 216	11 32 88	8 56 58	1 44 29	100 54	17 36	
Females 15 years and overever marriedever married, except separated	_ 757	1 409 396 773	956 239 512	1 903 298 854	1 006 166 509	1 619 147 1 048	882 104 528	2 064 66 1 414	866 68 617	
parateddawed	- 138 - 134	773 54 85 101	36 96 73	28 442 281	193 129	14 304 106	185 63	8 487 89	3 135 43	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Noples city, Calli	er County—Can.			
	Troct 7	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.03 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.01 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kildmeters Square miles	1.0	.3	.4 .2	.1	4.5 1.8	.1	1.0	1.8 .7
AGE All persons	1 129	169	270	58	39	_		
5 ta 9 yeors	156 134 95	8 10	2 -	-	2 -	=	=	_
20 ta 24 years	85 69	10 9	- - 2	1 2	3 3	_	_	_
35 to 44 years	162 143	10 29	6 2	5	3	-	Ξ.	_
45 to 64 years	104 89	18	8 31	14	12 7	_	Ξ.	_
65 to 74 years	64 27	18 35 17	95 98	11	4	-	=	Ξ
85 years and aver3 and 4 years	1 55	2	26	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	=
18 years and over	729 696	139 136	268 268	57 54	34	-	Ξ	_
60 years and over	642 139	131 65	268 243	56 54 20 20	31 31	=	Ξ	=
62 years and over	123 26.6	61 49.5	234 74.2	20 55.0	6 6 42.8	-	=	_
Femole	592 82	92	198	38	15	_	_	_
5 to 9 years	64 45	5	Ξ	_	1 -	Ξ	Ξ	_
15 to 19 years	46 47	5	Ξ	ī	1	Ξ	Ξ	_
25 ta 34 years	96 69	2 6	5	2 4	- ī	Ξ	ī	_
45 to 64 years	46 43	15 11	7	10	4 3	Ξ.	Ξ	_
75 ta 84 years	43 34 19	8 20	20 69	4 7	2 2	Ξ	Ξ	_
os years and aver	1	2	74 23	6 -	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	_
3 and 4 years	27 392	4 74	198	_ 38	1 13	_	Ξ	_
18 years and over	376 345	73 70 33 33	198 198	38 37 37	12 12	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.
60 years and over	77 69		181 176	13 13	4	=	Ξ	Ξ
Male	26.3 537	49.0 77	74.8 72	54.0 20	39.5 24	=	Ξ	=
Median age	27.1	51.3	71.7	58.5	43.0	-	=	=
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons								
In househalds	1 129 1 129	169 169	270 270	58 58	39 39	Ξ	_	_
Family hausehalder Nonfamily hausehalder	390 260	66 56 10	244 24	35 17	14 12	Ξ	Ξ	_
Spause	130 90 103	9	220 220	18 13	2	Ξ	Ξ	_
Other relatives	412	51 44	23 1	13 4	10 12	Ξ	Ξ	
Institutionalized persons	128 96	5 3	2 -	1 5	3	Ξ	Ξ	_
offier persons in group quarters	-	=	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	= =	_
Persons per hausehald	2.89 3.47	2.56 2.79	1.11	1 66	2.79	-	-	_
In households	92 92	54 54	2.08 219	2.06 20	2.83	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.
Nonfamily householder	68 38 32	54 54 32 7	219 202 184	20 13	4 2	Ξ	Ξ	_
Spouse	32 15	, 7 19	184 17	10 8	-	Ξ	Ξ	_
Nanrelatives	4 5	2	<u>'</u>	1	2 -	Ξ.	Ξ	_
Institutionolized persansOther persons in graup quarters	Ĭ	ta	Ξ,	- -	=	Ξ	Ξ	_
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					_	-	_	-
Fomilies	260	56	24	17	10			
Number of own children under 18 years	151 339	56 17 31	<u> </u>	1 2	12 4	Ξ	Ξ	_
With own children under 18 years	103 42	51 13	23	13	8 10 4	Ξ	=	-
Female householder as byears	107 121	24 4	Ξ	- - 4	8 2	Ξ	Ξ	=
With awn children under 18 yearsNumber af awn children under 18 years	93 207	3 5	Ξ	1	-	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ.
MARITAL STATUS				-		_		_
Males 15 years and over	343	65	70	19	21			
Now married, except separated	127 141	8 54	5 23	5 13	4 10		=	
Separated	19 18	ī	4 19	ī	Ξ	=	-	-
Females 15 years and over	38 401	2 76	19 198	38	7	-	-	-
Now married except separated	170 118	9 53	9 24	3 3 13	13 1	=	-	=
Widgwed	14	2 10	6 121	13 1 12	10 - 2	=	=	-
Divarced	44 55	2	38	9	-	=	=	Ξ

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

ensus Tract or Block Numbering			North Noples COP,	Collier County				Remoinder of	Comer County	
Area	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 102.03 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.01 (pt.)	Tract 104.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.01 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Tract
AND AREA										
ware kilometers	4.3	-	8.1 3.1	2.9 1.1	3.8 1.5	_	_	_	Ξ.	1
	"									
GE All persons	1 971	_	4 088	4 033	3 330	-	-	-	-	15
der 5 years	87	_	153 131	222 212	189 148	_	_	_	Ξ.	
to 9 years	. 147	-	121	187 195	166 180	_	_	_	Ξ	
to 19 yeors		_	136 144	205	295	_	-	-	-	2
to 34 years	219		435 437 378	727 590	750 464	_	_	_	Ξ	2
to 44 yearsto 54 years	282	-	378 530	423 425	340 379	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	- 1
to 64 years		_	827	512	314	-	-	-	-	2
to 84 yearsyears and over	. 79	-	585 211	283 52	92 13	_		_	Ξ.	
ond 4 years		_	51	74	72	-	-	-	-	12
years and over	. 1 5/1		3 660 3 598	3 374 3 295	2 797 2 721	_ :	Ξ	Ξ		12
years and over	1 452	=	3 514	3 181	2 594	-	_	Ξ	_	12
years and over years ond over	400	Ξ	1 942 1 836	1 073 1 003	618 535	=	_	-	-	4
edian	. 39.8	-	57.6	39.1	33.8	-1	-	-	-	7
Femaleder 5 yeors		-	2 200 75	2 053 106	1 663 99	_	Ξ	_	=	Í
to 9 years	. 80	-	75 - 67 67	116 84	81 74	Ξ.	_	_		
to 14 yearsto 19 years	_ \ 50	_	70	91	84	-	-	-		
ta 24 yearsto 34 years		_	78 226	101 339	149 355	Ξ	Ξ.	=	_	
to 44 years	195	-	237 202	269 233	250 173	_	_	_		1
to 54 yearsto 64 years	. 124	_	306	235	191	-	-	-	-	1
i to 74 yeorsi to 84 years		_	434 304	282 165	154 44	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	_	·
yeors ond over	. 3	-	134	32	9	-	-	-	-	
and 4 years yeors and over		_	32 1 978	33 1 731	1 398	_	_	_	Ξ	6
years and over	_ 796	_	1 945	1 696	1 362	-	_	_	Ξ	6
years and over	- 765 - 191	_	1 905 1 045	1 638 603	315	Ξ	_	-	-	2
l yeors and overedian	172	_	991 57.9	558 41.7	263 34.5	_	_	_	Ξ	
Mole	968	_	1 888 57.3	1 980 37.1	1 667 33.0	_	_	-		7
OUSFLIGHT TYPE AND BELATIONSHIP	. 39.1	_	37.3	37.1	33.0					
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	1 971	_	4 088	4 033	3 330	_	-	-	-	15
households	1 971	-	4 047 2 040	4 033 1 765	3 330 1 445	Ξ	1 =	Ξ	_	14
HouseholderFomily householder	_ 553	_	1 321	1 149	964	-	-	-		4
Nonfamily householder	_ 200 _ 158		719 617	616 449	481 328	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	i
SpauseChild	- 487	-	1 194 596	912 903	822 770	_	_	_	_	3
Other relatives	_ 73	_	61	170	91	_	-	-	_	
Nonrelativesstitutionolized persons	- 80	_	156 41	283	202	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	=	
ther persons in group quorters		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	
ersons per household	2.62	-	1.98	2.28	2.30	-	-	-	_	
Persons per fomilyPersons 65 years ond over	_ 285		2.40 1 623	2.73 847	2.75 419	Ξ.	_	-	-	4
households			1 582 1 015	847 542	419 250		_	_	_	2
Nonfomily householder	_ ! 60	-	377	218 206	67	_	_	_	_	
Living oloneSpouse	_ 79	_	525	239	64 137	=	-	-	-	1
Other relativesNonrelatives	_ 28 _ 5		26 16	56 10	25 7	_	_	=	_	
stitutianalized personsther persons in group quarters	- -	-	41	_	_	_	_		_	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	- 553 - 236	_	1 321 292	1 149 403	964 369	_	_	=	Ξ.	1
Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families	_ 426	-	468	403 672	580 822	_	_	_	_	2
fith own children under 18 years	_ 194		229	912 290	289	=	=	-	-	1
Number of own children under 18 years Female househalder, no husband present	_ 47		385 103	508 167	475 104	Ξ	_			1
ith own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 years	_ 34	=	54 74	83 121	67 89	Ξ	_	=	=	
NARITAL STATUS										
Moles 15 years and overever married	_ I 175		1 692 243	1 665 436	1 418 399		_			
low married, except separated	_ 504		1 230	963	857	-	-	-	-	4
eparated /idowed	_ 24		- 14 - 89	30 44	14 23		_	-	-	
ivorced	_ 55	-	- 116	192	125	-	-	_		
Females 15 years and overever marriedever married	127		- 1 991 - 192	1 747 253	1 409 268		_	=	_	
aw married, except seporotedeparated	504		- 1 224 - 13	945 24	843 26	_	-	_	_	4
/idowed	62		- 344	233 292	90		1			

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	er af Callier County-	Can.			
Area	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.02 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 104.04	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kilameters Square miles AGE	14.9 5.8	13.9 5.4	=	36.2 14.0	46.1 17.8	204.4 78.9	19.3 7.5	11.3	66.5 25.7
All persons	3 349 83 82 97 101 75 180 297 425 789 914 277 29	1 232 80 102 117 100 43 119 261 154 105 114 35	-	3 581 204 230 205 208 268 616 631 443 342 321 94	4 621 404 393 352 320 227 806 988 533 324 210 50	5 869 540 537 500 373 255 1 223 1 085 632 400 252 60	4 220 210 163 120 145 299 755 478 447 683 674 214	66 6 3 5 5 4 6 13 10 7 5	7 814 513 439 393 433 470 1 040 915 719 879 1 136 594 283
3 and 4 years	37 3 073 3 020 2 969 1 697 1 524 60.3	37 908 863 818 219 194 37.0		19 78 2 895 2 810 2 681 616 553 36.1	14 162 3 396 3 272 3 107 437 386 32.8	12 225 4 210 4 054 3 874 519 422 31.6	32 76 3 700 3 655 3 542 1 313 1 163 43.4	1 2 51 49 47 11 11 41.0	283 196 6 393 6 217 5 945 2 560 2 378 41.3
Under 5 years	1 748 41 42 51 43 45 95 177 235 426 450 125	630 45 49 54 46 23 75 138 75 51 59		1 814 94 119 111 113 119 307 345 212 176 162 46	2 300 206 191 188 166 108 407 485 268 151 98	2 883 262 276 241 172 121 638 522 302 188 126 28	2 169 99 69 62 76 156 367 236 245 366 365 108	33 2 2 3 2 1 3 8 4 5	3 917 232 220 186 193 217 487 422 368 489 579 337
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Mole Median age	18 1 609 1 583 1 563 843 754 59.2 1 601 61.3	21 470 450 426 109 94 36.4 602 37.4	- - - - - - - -	10 37 1 467 1 417 1 355 314 277 36.4 1 767 35.6	79 1 670 1 609 1 529 198 174 32.1 2 321 33.5	7 95 2 079 2 003 1 910 244 204 31.2 2 986 32.0	33 1 928 1 902 1 849 702 622 45.7 2 051 41.4	1 26 25 24 6 6 41.5 33 40.5	90 3 241 3 157 3 032 1 409 1 305 45.0 3 897 38.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households	3 349 3 340 1 586 1 214 372 320 1 157 448 67 82 9	1 232 1 232 421 366 55 41 338 417 29 27		3 581 3 581 1 455 1 054 401 269 900 924 107 195	4 621 4 621 1 514 1 280 234 152 1 164 1 542 197 204	5 869 5 849 1 851 1 625 226 152 1 441 2 007 317 233 -	4 220 4 159 2 007 1 277 730 533 1 075 682 126 269	66 66 21 20 1 1 16 21 7	7 814 7 582 2 974 2 180 794 632 1 860 1 816 471 461 98
Persons per hausehold Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In householder Nonfamily hauseholder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nanrelatives Nanrelatives Nanrelatives Nather persons in group quarters	2.11 2.38 1 220 738 165 151 427 33 22	2.93 3.14 151 151 92 24 21 50 6	:	2.46 2.83 434 434 247 56 52 145 37 5	3.05 3.27 274 274 148 35 26 69 45 12	3.16 3.32 324 319 167 41 35 83 60 9	61 2.07 2.47 920 918 584 216 198 269 47 18	3.14 3.20 7 7 4 - - 1 2 - -	2.55 2.90 2 013 1 794 1 121 392 379 567 90 16 98
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 214 176 310 1 157 155 280 45 18	366 197 349 338 173 315 22 19		1 054 442 731 900 350 598 116 75	1 280 688 1 252 1 164 613 1 125 77 50 84	1 625 896 1 652 1 441 782 1 466 113 68	1 277 336 516 1 075 232 364 154 85	20 8 14 16 7 13 1 -	2 180 724 1 373 1 860 554 1 063 212 121 232
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years ond over	1 473 161 1 181 12 48 71 1 614 142 1 181 14 188 89	451 83 343 1 9 15 482 78 344 4 27 29		1 452 367 931 24 27 103 1 490 281 927 29 86	1 757 355 1 219 33 26 124 1 715 262 1 218 24 79 132	2 188 420 1 544 29 18 177 2 104 266 1 540 23 96	1 788 384 1 127 25 49 203 1 939 297 1 107 34 249	26 7 17 1 1 26 4 17 - 3	3 190 721 2 045 58 139 227 3 279 447 1 971 73 515

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Collier County—	-Con.			
Area	Troct 109	Tract 110	Troct 111.01	Tract 111.02	Troct 112.01	Tract 112.02	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)
LAND AREA Squore kilometers quore miles	61.7 23.8	2.9 1.1	69.9 27.0	2 857.0 1 103.1	31.6 12.2	1 350.2 521.3	8.8 3.4	125.1 48.3	169.3 65.3
All persons Inder 5 years	8 242 317 347 295 276 350 941 914 1 036 1 552 1 554 600 80	2 738 26 33 24 43 65 170 155 271 671 968 289 23	3 831 166 150 110 123 219 446 299 294 639 929 414 42	2 945 154 168 156 214 230 531 398 312 325 316 106 35	597 12 29 29 22 16 43 65 100 139 112 27 3	1 485 103 129 127 101 95 291 231 190 125 69 16	121 10 5 6 15 12 28 22 11 4 7	1 572 156 175 166 154 129 274 215 133 99 42 26	171 16 12 13 17 14 29 25 14 21 7
ond 4 yeors 6 years and over 8 years and aver 1 yeors ond over 2 years and over 9 years and over 1 yeors 1 o 0 yeors	120 7 230 7 115 6 942 3 100 2 774 51.8 4 209 158 200 143	8 2 647 2 628 2 600 1 715 1 564 64.2 1 433 8 19	61 3 377 3 340 3 241 1 797 1 632 57.6 1 886 85 79 64	61 2 434 2 354 2 194 636 560 35.4 1 312 81	7 520 513 501 229 195 52.9 295 6 17	45 1 104 1 065 1 000 139 121 31.6 661 53 58	5 99 94 84 10 10 29.5 41 4 3	63 1 040 981 890 114 102 25.2 764 82 96	7 126 119 110 22 16 30.2 83 7 6
5 to 19 years	147 179 470 469 566 797 756 278 46	20 29 87 88 156 388 477 131 17	53 85 187 143 148 358 473 190 21	91 64 211 183 151 163 140 48 24	6 5 18 41 51 74 50 10 3	48 41 124 103 79 55 29 7 6	4 4 5 6 4 4 4 -	64 52 136 100 63 48 16 16 - 33 477	7 6 10 8 13 3 1
6 yeors and over 8 years and over 11 yeors and over 20 yeors and over 22 yeors and over Aedian Male Median age	3 682 3 621 3 533 1 534 1 354 513 4 033 52.4	1 388 1 379 1 366 870 786 63.4 1 305 65.0	1 644 1 633 1 588 903 816 58.8 1 945 55.5	1 053 1 020 964 303 264 381 1 633 33.9	256 255 250 104 82 53.1 302 52.7	483 462 432 61 54 31.2 824 31.9	30 28 27 6 6 27.5 80 29.7	454 419 54 47 24.8 808 25.6	6 55 53 11 8 31.3 84 29.4
ADUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons n households Householder Fornily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Nonrelotives Nonrelotives Spithutionalized persons Stifutionalized persons	8 242 8 111 3 584 2 732 852 666 2 521 1 413 271 322 - 131	2 738 2 738 1 452 1 036 416 367 988 196 37 65	3 831 3 571 1 652 1 167 485 392 1 056 538 137 188 —	2 945 2 315 923 650 273 219 542 578 145 127 69	597 597 247 221 26 17 215 100 14 21	1 485 1 419 474 379 95 76 337 472 83 53 52	121 121 37 21 16 6 12 26 4 42	1 572 1 563 423 354 69 48 249 643 151 97 -	17 17 4: 33 22 5 22
Persons per household	2.26 2.54 2 214 2 156 1 315 348 321 733 83 25 - 58	1.89 2.18 1 280 1 280 796 212 205 462 15 7	2.16 2.48 1 385 1 289 807 243 227 443 21 18	2.51 2.95 457 411 258 94 89 114 33 6 -	2.42 2.49 142 142 83 10 9 51 7	2.99 3.35 93 93 56 14 14 24 10 3	3.27 3.00 8 8 6 6 2 2 2 1 1 -	3.70 3.95 71 71 44 18 15 14 7 6	3.8(3.7) 10 10
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years	2 732 602 1 011 2 521 512 873 144 69 103	1 036 62 98 988 53 86 37 8	1 167 224 418 1 056 171 334 62 34 57	650 243 443 542 189 355 66 33 53	221 39 74 215 36 70 4 2 3	379 197 387 337 178 353 21 9	21 10 20 12 7 15 6 3 5	354 232 517 249 161 362 77 54	33 11 33 22 11 12
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	407	1 262 134 1 014 6 39 69 1 393 91 1 019 6	1 747 321 1 216 29 61 120 1 658 141 1 178 22	1 392 415 771 30 44 132 1 075 168 671 18	269 37 216 3 2 11 258 14 219 2	634 161 387 19 15 52 492 79 357 9	69 24 39 5 - 1 1 31 7 14 1	580 202 310 11 14 43 495 112 282 25 30 46	6; 2: 3; 6; 1: 3:

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshald and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Callier Caunty		
AGE	Naples, FL MSA	Tatal	East Naples COP	Galden Gate COP	Immokalee COP	Naples city
All persons Under 5 years	139 073 7 748 7 277 6 740 6 667 7 487 19 822 17 552 14 022 17 692 21 475 10 445 2 146	* 139 073 7 748 7 277 6 740 6 667 7 487 19 822 17 552 14 022 17 692 21 475 10 445 2 146	21 759 1 021 796 738 835 1 193 3 101 2 525 2 079 3 073 4 155 1 902 341	13 150 1 284 1 145 965 757 1 074 3 101 1 918 1 060 781 743 278	7 518 846 785 782 775 807 1 271 939 559 413 236 86 19	18 309 404 381 448 5-40 503 1 305 1 691 2 014 2 939 4 474 3 000 610
3 and 4 years	3 081 116 025 113 369 109 234 44 341 40 595 42.6 • 70 519 3 811 3 627 3 301 3 115 3 507	3 081 116 025 113 369 109 234 44 341 40 595 42.6 70 519 3 811 3 627 3 301 3 115 3 507	403 19 041 18 731 18 166 8 285 7 602 47.9 11 015 489 381 374 406 583	523 9 627 9 342 8 814 1 469 1 319 29.2 6 545 626 574 446 372 552	328 4 951 4 654 4 167 533 448 23.4 3 476 422 401 388 322 329	173 16 976 16 753 16 448 9 806 9 186 62.1 9 991 214 188 221 263 256 673 885
35 to 44 years	9 487 8 712 7 345 9 552 11 228 5 494 1 340 1 507 59 206 57 954 56 011 23 576 21 533 44.6 68 554	9 487 8 712 7 345 9 552 11 228 5 494 1 340 1 507 59 206 57 954 56 011 23 576 21 533	1 338 1 213 1 114 1 708 2 210 992 207 201 9 699 9 545 9 268 4 479 4 073 51.4	1 524 930 518 415 406 158 24 257 4 845 4 711 4 437 800 727 29.5	550 422 283 188 108 50 13 165 2 203 2 072 1 866 253 223	1 628 2 488 1 656 388 89 9 322 9 212 9 060 5 485 5 145
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	40.7	68 554 40.7	10 744 44.3	6 605 29.0	4 042 23.7	8 318 61.1
All persons In householder Hauseholder Family householder Nanfamily householder Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persans in graup quorters	139 073 136 020 58 140 41 154 16 986 13 380 35 942 29 950 5 152 6 836 956 2 097	139 073 136 020 58 140 41 154 16 986 13 380 35 942 29 950 5 152 6 836 956 2 097	21 759 21 109 9 833 6 542 3 291 2 558 5 617 3 608 806 1 245 401 249	13 150 13 143 4 685 3 572 1 113 724 2 911 4 160 537 850 - 7	7 518 7 296 1 905 1 504 401 259 1 111 2 937 737 606 — 222	18 309 18 097 9 427 5 896 3 531 3 114 5 368 2 336 381 585 199
Persans per hausehald Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In househalds Householder Nanfamily hausehalder Living olane Spause Other relatives Nanredrives Institutianolized persans Other persans in graup quorters	2.34 2.72 34 066 33 107 20 833 7 138 6 701 10 561 1 256 457 603 356	2.34 2.72 34 066 33 107 20 833 7 138 6 701 10 561 1 256 457 603 356	2.15 2.53 6 398 6 264 3 909 1 301 1 212 2 035 224 96 113 21	2.80 3.13 1 065 1 065 646 217 202 227 100 32	3.79 4.13 341 335 224 94 85 66 38 7	1.92 2.37 8 084 7 889 5 188 2 125 2 021 2 470 158 73 195
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies	41 154	41 154	6 542	2 570	3 504	
With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Married-couple fomilies With own children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	12 222 23 076 35 955 10 272 18 824 3 647 1 954 3 130	12 922 23 076 35 955 10 272 18 824 3 647 1 954 3 130	1 587 2 644 5 612 1 165 1 992 642 312 493	3 572 2 008 3 531 2 912 1 597 2 864 472 304 501	1 504 1 001 2 387 1 100 742 1 836 232 160 340	5 896 888 1 452 5 376 720 1 226 400 131 183
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	57 528	57 528	9 433	4 857	2 840	7 708
Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Widawed Oivarced Females 15 years and over Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Widawed Divarced	11 796 38 463 800 1 797 4 672 59 780 7 721 37 666 895 7 621 5 877	11 796 38 463 800 1 797 4 672 59 780 7 721 37 666 895 7 621 5 877	1 945 5 978 147 329 1 034 9 771 1 221 5 844 182 1 399 1 125	1 210 3 039 75 70 463 4 899 825 3 042 99 315 618	1 050 1 470 105 58 157 2 265 565 1 264 102 172 162	1 155 5 544 54 377 578 9 368 9 944 5 541 78 1 974 831

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Tatols for split	trocts/8NA's in Collier C	ounty		
Area	Troct 104.03	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 112.03	Troct 113	Tract 114
All persons Under 5 years	Treet 104.03 17 649 1 682 1 526 1 303 1 062 1 284 3 895 2 881 1 100 950 327 58 685 12 935 12 935 12 530 11 849 1 901 1 700 30.0 8 788 829 759 627 533 653 1 923 1 402 782 565 501 178 36 336 6 476 6 284	Troct 106 11 776 533 443 425 443 578 1 683 1 499 1 187 1 677 2 235 907 166 208 10 284 10 118 9 832 4 338 3 958 47.2 5 931 263 216 217 211 272 717 630 911 1 218 453 106 108 5 190 5 115	Troct 107 6 616 423 302 252 321 547 1 207 809 639 695 750 548 123 166 5 582 5 465 5 226 1 808 1 662 37.7 3 330 198 146 131 166 276 521 391 339 387 373 328 74 81 2 832 2 766	Troct 108 6 930 415 342 313 346 384 889 795 623 853 1119 589 282 161 5 802 5 659 5 442 2 556 2 347 45.0 3 503 189 167 149 156 175 409 372 317 475 574 334 186 76 2 967	7 roct 112.03 2 647 328 323 293 261 332 467 313 141 116 60 9 4 132 1 651 1 565 1 365 1 365 1 28 105 21.6 1 168 172 153 104 135 179 130 61 48 21 3 3 64 658 624	Troct 113 4 238 468 445 459 451 368 716 584 327 235 118 55 12 174 2 765 2 584 2 335 296 253 23.9 2 061 224 235 225 201 170 355 276 166 115 555 32 7 86 1 333 1 253	Tract 114 2 211 208 169 185 217 236 374 264 224 174 105 49 6 84 1 615 1 530 1 395 239 204 27.2 996 106 89 90 80 0 76 152 116 120 82 116 120 82 50 31 4
21 years and over 60 years ond over 62 years and over Median	5 7931 995 898 30.0 8 861 29.9	4 979 2 347 2 122 50.7 5 845 43.6	2 642 1 001 913 40.6 3 286 35.6	2 900 2 801 1 396 1 292 48.7 3 427 41.2	540 540 52 45 19.9 1 479 22.9	1 253 1 141 151 131 24.3 2 177 23.6	616 113 100 28.1 1 215 26.3
All persons In households Householder Family householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	17 649 17 642 6 168 4 826 1 342 874 4 057 5 650 724 1 043	11 776 11 216 5 164 3 526 1 638 1 288 3 087 2 015 365 585 389 171	6 616 6 551 2 953 1 786 1 167 849 1 370 1 284 378 566 12 53	6 930 6 699 2 750 1 995 755 611 1 743 1 473 347 386 97	2 647 2 489 583 445 138 76 313 1 084 239 270 	4 238 4 229 1 148 955 193 135 703 1 749 394 235	2 211 2 147 613 465 148 96 348 706 258 222
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Other relotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	2.86 3.16 1 335 1 335 792 250 226 356 143 44 —	2.17 2.55 3 308 3 189 1 969 627 586 1 056 1 19 45 101	2.22 2.69 1 421 1 406 911 363 339 395 70 300 12 3	2.43 2.78 1 990 1 772 1 113 388 375 567 79 13	4.23 4.64 73 69 50 17 16 10 8 1	3 66 3.94 185 185 117 50 46 39 22 7	3.48 3.79 160 158 108 47 40 30 15 5
Families	4 826 2 676 4 748 4 056 2 196 3 964 545 350 577	3 526 880 1 493 3 081 673 1 179 324 154 237	1 786 588 968 1 369 396 661 269 139 231	1 995 592 1 107 1 739 460 860 172 95	445 342 912 309 253 711 71 50	955 648 1 442 697 475 1 087 164 116 244	465 236 506 350 175 384 74 44 90
Males 15 years and over	6 565 1 546 4 236 105 96 582 6 573 1 076 4 240 120 392 745	5 140 1 056 3 328 74 160 522 5 235 638 3 210 81 701 605	2 784 742 1 473 59 83 427 2 855 481 1 457 96 414 407	2 862 593 1 884 45 133 207 2 998 345 1 840 59 505 249	1 019 393 506 60 15 45 684 193 368 43 34	1 489 505 822 37 29 96 1 377 338 780 55 94	938 358 475 21 26 58 711 148 402 27 80 54

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshald and complementary threshald are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering	East Naples CDP,	Collier Caunty	Golden Gate COP, Callier Caunty	Immak	alee COP, Callier Caur	nty	Remainder af Co	llier County
Area	Tract 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 111.01
All persons Under 5 years	11 776 533 443 425 443 578 1 683 1 499 1 187 1 677 2 235 907 166	6 616 • 423 302 252 321 547 1 207 809 639 695 750 548 123	13 150 1 284 1 145 965 757 1 074 3 101 1 918 1 060 781 743 278	2 544 319 318 288 248 321 446 294 132 112 54 8	2 864 330 305 316 321 254 473 395 207 140 82 31	2 110 197 162 178 206 232 352 250 220 161 100	6 930 415 342 313 346 384 869 795 623 853 1 119 589 282	3 404 114 101 71 92 159 348 253 264 625 921 414
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Female	208 10 284 10 118 9 832 4 338 3 958	166 5 582 5 465 5 226 1 808 1 662 37.7	523 9 627 9 342 8 814 1 469 1 319 29.2	127 1 567 1 485 1 295 119 96 21.3	121 1 842 1 708 1 540 192 160 23.0	80 1 542 1 461 1 332 222 192 27.0	161 5 802 5 659 5 442 2 526 2 347 45.0 3 503	42 3 099 3 074 2 994 1 781 1 621 61.0
Under 5 years. 5 to 9 years. 10 ta 14 years. 15 to 19 years. 20 to 24 years. 25 to 34 years. 35 to 44 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 65 to 74 years. 85 years and over.	. 263 216 217 211 272 717 717 630 911 1 218 453 106	198 146 131 166 276 521 391 339 387 373 328 74	626 574 446 372 552 1 524 930 518 415 406 158 24	169 156 151 101 131 175 125 58 44 17 3 3	152 159 149 144 125 234 186 108 69 43 17	101 86 88 77 73 141 111 117 75 48 30 3	189 167 149 156 175 409 372 317 475 574 334 186	56 47 41 42 64 157 125 136 352 472 190 21
3 and 4 years 16 years ond over 18 years ond over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	5 115 4 979 2 347 2 122	81 2 832 2 766 2 642 1 001 913 40.6 3 286 35.6	257 4 845 4 711 4 437 800 727 29.5 6 605 29.0	63 631 599 516 46 39 19,6 1 411 22.7	59 904 844 765 102 89 23.8 1 471 22.4	43 668 629 585 105 95 27.7 1 160 26.1	76 2 967 2 900 2 801 1 396 1 292 48.7 3 427 41.2	2 2 2 1 549 1 549 1 540 1 503 898 814 61.1 1 701 61.0
Ali persons In hauseholds Householder Fomily hauseholder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spause Child Other relotives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	11 216 5 164 3 526 1 638 1 288 3 087 2 015 365 585 585	6 616 6 551 2 953 1 786 1 167 849 1 370 1 284 378 566 12	13 150 13 143 4 685 3 572 1 113 724 2 911 4 160 537 850 -	2 544 2 386 549 427 122 70 303 1 062 237 235 	2 864 2 864 773 639 134 95 477 1 196 264 154	2 110 2 046 583 438 145 94 331 679 236 217 ————64	6 930 6 699 2 750 1 995 755 611 1 743 1 473 347 386 97 134	3 404 3 165 1 560 1 091 469 386 998 370 99 138 — 239
Persons per hausehold	2.17 2.55 3 308 3 189 1 969 627 586 1 056 1 195	2.22 2.69 1 421 1 406 911 363 339 395 70 30 12	2.80 3.13 1 065 1 065 646 217 202 287 100 32 -	4.30 4.70 66 62 44 15 14 9 8 1 1	3.66 3.97 123 123 78 32 31 28 16 1	3.48 3.81 152 150 102 47 40 29 14 5 -	2.43 2.78 1 990 1 772 1 113 388 375 567 79 13 97	2.02 2.33 1 377 1 282 801 240 226 442 21 18 - 95
Familes With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-cauple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Pemale hausehalder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	880 1 493 3 081 673 1 179 2 324 154	1 786 588 968 1 369 396 661 269 139 231	2 008	427 334 896 298 247 699 66 48 98	639 442 1 003 470 329 767 98 69	438 225 488 332 166 370 68 43	1 995 592 1 107 1 739 460 860 172 95 182	1 091 167 278 993 121 212 58 31 46
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	1 056 3 328 74 - 160 522 - 5 235 638 3 210	2 784 742 1 473 59 83 427 2 855 481 1 457 96 414	1 210 3 039 75 70 463 4 899 825 3 042 99		980 327 546 29 18 60 933 236 527 33 67 70	898 349 452 19 25 53 675 142 381 27 73 52	2 862 593 1 884 45 133 207 2 998 345 1 840 59 505 249	1 559 229 1 136 23 60 111 1 559 1 22 1 106 21 197

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

ensus Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County		
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Naples COP	Golden Gote COP	Immokalee CDP	Naples cit
GE						
Aff persons	6 986 834	6 986 834	670 70	677 90	3 386 405	1 08
to 9 years	790 561	790 561	46 49	95 64	391 255	13 9 8
) to 14 years	479	479	32 68	40 45	219 191	6
) to 24 years	481 1 239	481 1 239	203	149	514	15 13 9
6 to 44 years	1 138 707	1 138 707	116 54	119 42	585 395	9
to 64 years	426 225	426 225	20 8	22	248 132	8 5 3
5 to 74 years5 to 84 years	95	95	4	2	46 5	3
years and over	309	11 309	26	22	163	5
ond 4 years	4 701	4 701	497 492	419 408	2 286 2 195	68 65 59
years and over	4 518 4 218	4 518 4 218	457	379	2 072	59 12
years and over	515 432	515 432	18 13	19 16	287 235	- 11
edion	28.1	28.1	28.7	25.2	30.2 1 680	25 5
Female	3 409 409	3 40 9 409	264 37	342 49	185	
to 9 years	390 267	390 267	17 30	44 31	192 119	
to 14 years	234 234 250	234	30 19 25	19 29	102 102	
to 24 yearsta 34 years	607	250 607	67	77	279 296	
to 44 years	536 322	. 536 322	39 20	55 21	178	
to 64 years	218 107	218 107	5 3	13	133 61	
to 84 years	61	61 8	2	2 2 -	30 3	
ond 4 years	150	150	16	12	73	
years and over	2 288	2 288	173 171	215 210	1 157 1 117	3 3 3
years and over	2 202 2 048	2 202 2 048	152	193	1 057 148	3
years and over	262 227	262 227	7	6	124	
edian	27.7 3 577	27.7 3 577	25.6 406	24.8 335	30.2 1 706	2: 5 2:
edian age	. 28.4	28.4	30.3	25.5	30.1	25
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				477	3 386	1.0
All persons	6 986 6 572	6 986 6 572	670 514	677 672	3 208 1 021	1 0 1 0 3 2 1
Fomily householder	2 042 1 424	2 042 1 424	155 118	202 163	661	
Nonfomily householder	618 374	618 374	37 19	39 21	360 208	
Spouse	655	655	76 167	94 260	249 1 129	
Other relatives	2 383 725	2 383 725	47	51	372	
Nonrelativesstitutionalized persons	767 189	767 189	69 122	65	437	
ther persons in group quorters	225	225	34	5	178	
ersons per household	3.19	3.19	3.32 3.50	3.26 3.41	3.16 3.66	3 3
Persons 65 years and over	3.61 331	3.61 331	12	11	183 173	
households	314 207	314 207	10 5	11 8	114	
Nonfomily householder	101 86	101 86	4 4	2 2	46 37	
SpouseOther relatives	44 25 38	44	2	1	26 11	
Nonrelatives		25 38	į	i	22	
stitutionalized personsthere persons in group quarters	11	6 11	i	=	10	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	1 424 902	1 424 902	118 74	163 116	661 408	-3
Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families	1 952 652	1 952 652	146 78	222 88	921 255	
fith own children under 18 years	384	384	52	60	137 305	
Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	862 561	862 561	108 22	127 50	305	
ifth own children under 18 yearsNumber af own children under 18 years	389 846	389 846	16 29	38 69	198 455	
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years ond overever married	2 458 1 086	2 458 1 086	325 144	210 71	1 151 549	
ow morried, except separated	966 161	966 161	132 22	104 11	420 89	
idowed	71	71	4	1	37 56	
varced Females 15 years and over	174 2 343	174 2 343	23 180	23 218	1 184	
ever married	989	989	65 88	69	558	
ow married, except separatedeparated	804 153	804 153	10	99 14	348 93 103	
ridowed	181	181	3	11	103 82	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tr	octs/8NA's in Collier Co	ounty	Golden Gote COP, Col- lier County	Immokolee COP, Col- lier County	Noples city, Collier County	Remainder of Collier County
Area	Troct 104.03	Troct 108	Troct 112.03	Troct 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 7	Troct 108 (pt.)
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 85 yeors ond over	726 91 103 70 46 51 153 131 45 25 9	574 72 71 52 56 51 94 79 70 15	2 891 348 324 213 178 158 432 500 355 212 123	677 90 95 64 40 45 149 119 42 22 9	2 887 347 324 213 178 158 430 499 355 212 123	1 032 153 133 94 81 62 146 128 89 74 47 24	574 72 71 52 56 51 94 79 70 15
3 ond 4 yeors	22 453 441 405 20 17 25.1 365 49 48 35 20 31 80 62 22	27 368 343 313 22 19 24.0 282 36 40 21 26 26 49 35 38	5 1 9962 1 8966 1 792 2555 2118 30.7 1 431 166 157 103 76 84 238 243 158	22 419 408 379 19 16 6 25.2 342 49 44 31 19 29 77 77 55 21	5 139 1 959 1 893 1 789 255 218 30.7 1 429 165 157 103 76 84 237 243 158	54 637 607 555 110 98 24.5 538 81 63 345 42 43 38 88 662 237	1 27 368 343 313 22 19 24.0 282 36 40 21 26 26 49 49 35 38
75 to 64 years	2 2 2 2 230 224 206 7 6 24.9 361 25.3	2 2 1 13 182 167 153 7 7 24.0 292 24.0	59 28 3 64 981 956 911 136 118 30.5 1 460 30.9	2 2 2 2 2 2 15 2 10 193 7 6 24.8 335 25.5	59 28 3 64 980 955 910 136 118 30.5 1 458 30.9	27 16 1 27 340 327 297 62 56 24.5 494 24.3	2 2 1 13 182 167 153 7 7 24.0 24.0
All persons	726 721 215 174 41 21 99 280 55 72 - 5	574 573 148 121 27 16 69 236 77 43 1	2 891 2 731 886 562 324 187 207 948 330 360	677 672 202 163 39 21 94 260 51 15 65	2 887 2 727 885 561 324 187 207 947 329 359 —	1 032 1 032 337 235 102 69 85 402 123 85	574 573 148 121 27 16 69 236 77 43
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years ond over In households Householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	3.28 3.41 11 11 8 2 2 1 1	3.80 4.09 14 13 5 3 - 6 2 1	3.10 3.65 171 161 107 43 35 26 10 18	3.26 3.41 11 11 8 2 2 2 1 1	3.10 3.65 171 161 107 43 35 26 10 18	3.07 3.60 72 72 54 34 28 9 4 5	3.80 4.09 14 13 3 3 3 - 6 2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN With own children under 18 yeors	174 124 237 94 63 134 54 42 76	121 84 184 68 52 126 36 24	562 337 761 209 106 237 265 168 386	163 116 222 88 60 127 50 38 69	561 336 760 209 106 237 264 167 385	235 147 333 84 41 106 118 91 203	121 . 84 184 68 52 126 36 24
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years ond over Never married Seporated Widowed Olivorced Never married, except seporated Femoles 15 years and over Never married New married, except seporated Separated Widowed Olivorced	229 80 109 13 1 26 233 72 105 15 11	194 73 91 9 6 15 185 77 74 10 6	1 001 488 350 83 30 50 1 005 473 287 84 87	210 71 104 11 23 218 69 99 14 11	999 487 350 82 30 50 1 004 473 287 84 87	303 117 122 17 18 29 349 154 99 13 38 45	194 73 91 9 6 15 185 77 74 10 6

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

Area	Noples, FL M5A	Collier County
AGE		
All persons	428	428 53
Inder 5 years5 to 9 years	53 37	37
0 to 14 years	18	18 38
15 to 19 years	38 49	49
25 to 34 years	87	87 62
85 ta 44 years 15 to 54 years	62 51	51
55 to 64 years	16 9	16
5 ta 74 years	4	9 4
5 years and over	4	4
3 and 4 years	17 316	17 316
6 years and over	299	299
1 years ond over	272 21	272 21
0 yeors ond over 2 years ond over	19	19
Aedian	26.6	26.6
Female	219 21	219 21
to 9 years	20	20
0 to 14 years	10 24	10
5 to 19 years0 to 24 years	21	24 21
5 to 34 years	42	42
5 ta 44 years5 to 54 years	35 31	35 31
5 ta 64 years	6 5	6 5 1
55 to 74 yeors	1	ĭ
5 years and over	3	3
and 4 years	5	5 164
6 years and over 8 years and over	164 155	155
1 years and over	141 10	141
22 years and over	10	10
Aedion	27.8 209	27.8 209
Male	26.1	26.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	428	428
All persons	419	419
Householder	128 86	128 86
Nonfomily householder	42	42
Living olone	30 58	30 58
Child	141	141
Other relativesNonrelatives	47 45	47 45
Institutionalized persons	5	5
Other persons in group quorters	4	4
Persons per household	2.95 3.52	2.95
Persons per fomilyPersons 65 years and over	3.52	3.52 17
In households	17	17 11
Nonfomily householder	5	5
Living olone	5	5
SpouseOther relatives		4
Nonrelatives	1 1	1
Other persons in group quorters	=	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	86	86
With own children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	48 112	48 112
Morried-couple families	57	57
With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	35 83	35 83
Female householder, na husband present	20	20
With own children under 18 yearsNumber of awn children under 18 years	10 24	10 24
MARITAL STATUS	27	2-
Males 15 years and over	152	152
Never married	50	50
Now morried, except separatedSeparated	65	65
Widowed	4	4
Oivorced	27	27
Females 15 years and over	168	168 50
Now morried, except separated	80	80
	4	4
SeparatedWidowed	12	12

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

Area		
	Noples, FL MSA	Collier County
.GE		
All personsnder 5 yeors	584 36	584 3%
to 9 yeors	44	44
0 to 14 years5 to 19 years	48 56	48 56
0 to 24 yeors	46	46
5 to 34 years5 to 44 years	108 118	108 118
5 to 54 years	59	59 37
5 to 64 yeors5 to 74 yeors	37 27	37 27
5 to 84 yeors5 yeors ond over	5	5
ond 4 years	14	14
6 years and over	444	444
8 yeors ond over 1 yeors ond over	423 395	423 393
0 years ond over 2 years ond over	45	4.
ledian	40 30.6	40 30.6
Female	319	319
nder 5 yeors to 9 yeors	17 25	17
0 to 14 years	28	28
5 to 19 yeors 0 to 24 years	31 24	3
5 to 34 years	56	5
5 to 44 yeors5 to 54 yeors	59 39	3° 24 56 5° 3° 2°
5 to 64 years	23	2
5 to 74 yeors5 to 84 yeors	16 1	1.
5 yeors ond over	-	
ond 4 yeors 6 yeors ond over	8 241	24
8 years and over	230	230
1 yeors and over0 yeors and over	215 23	21:
2 years ond over	20	20
Medion Mole	30.9 2 6 5	30.9 26 9
Nedion oge	30.1	30.
All persons	584 579	579
households	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3	588 579 166 111 55 33 188 38 55
households	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3 3.07 3.59	57' 16. 11: 55 3. 18. 3. 5. 5. 3.0. 3.5. 3.0.
households	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3 3.07 3.59 32	57 16 11 5 3 13 18 3 5 3 3.0 3.5
h households	579 165 115 50 333 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16	57 16 11 5 3 13 18 3 5 3 3.0 3.5
h households	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.59 32 31 16 55 5 10	57 16 11 53 13 13 8 3 5 3 3.5 3 3 1
h households — Householder — Fomily householder — Fomily householder — Nonfomily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Shortelotives	579 165 115 50 333 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 10 4	57 16 11 5 3 13 18 3 5 3 3.0 3.5 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1
h households Householder Fomily householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Intitutionolized persons ther persons in group quorters ersons per household ersons per family Person 65 yeors and over n householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonfamily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonfamily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonfamily householder	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 5 10 4 1	57 16 11 5 3 13 18 3 5 3 3.5 3 3 1
h households — Householder — Fomily householder — Wonformily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Interpretation of the present o	579 165 115 50 333 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 10 4	57 16 11 5 3 13 18 3 5 3 3.5 3 3 1
h households — Householder — Fomily householder — Nonfomily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Child — Other relatives — Nonrelatives — Institutionalized persons — Institutionalized persons — Interpersons in group quarters — Persons per household — Persons per household — Persons 65 years and over — In householder — Nonfamily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Other relatives — Nonrelatives — Nonrelati	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 5 10 4 1	57 16 11 53 13 18 3 3 5 3 3.0 3.5 1
households — Fomily householder — Fomily — Fomily householder — Fomily h	579 165 115 50 333 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 10 4 1 - 1	57 16 11 53 13 13 3 5 3 3.0 3.5 3 1
h households — Householder — Fomily householder — Fomily householder — Living Jone — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Nonrelotives — Stifutionolized persons — Stifutionolized persons — Stifutionolized persons — Stifutionolized persons — Persons per household — Persons per family — Persons 65 years and over — households — Nonfamily householder — Living Jone — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Stifutionalized persons — Stifutionalized	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 5 10 4 1 - 1 115 67 143	57 16 11 53 13 18 3 3 5 3 3 1 1
households — Householder — Fomily householder — Nonfomily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Stitutionolized persons — Other persons in group quorters — Other persons in group quorters — Other persons per family — Persons 65 yeors and over — Nonfamily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Other relotives — Nonfamily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Other relotives — Spouse — Other relotives — Spouse — Other relotives — Spouse — Other persons in group quarters — Stitutionalized persons — Other persons in group quarters — Other persons — Other per	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.59 32 31 16 4 1 1 115 67 143	57 16 11 53 13 18 8 3 5 3 3 1 1
households — Householder — Fomily householder — Nonfomily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Stitutionolized persons — ther persons in group quorters — ersons per household — ersons per family — Persons 65 yeors and over — households — Householder — Nonfamily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Other relotives — Spouse — Other relotives — Stitutionolized persons — Stitutionolized perso	579 165 115 50 333 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 10 4 1 - 1 1 115 67 143 90 51	57 16 11 53 13 13 3 5 3 3 3 1 1
h households	579 165 115 50 333 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 5 10 4 1 - 1 11 115	57 16 11 53 13 13 3 5 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 6 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
households — Householder — Fomily householder — Nonfomily householder — Living Jone — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Institutionolized persons — Institutionolized persons — Institutionolized persons — In householder — In householder — In householder — Iving Jone — Spouse — Other relotives — Nonfamily householder — Living Jone — Spouse — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Nonrelotives — Nonrelotives — Nonrelotives — Nonrelotives — Nonrelotives — Nonrelotive	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 10 4 1 - 1 115 167 143 90 51 121 17	57 16 11 53 13 13 3 5 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 6 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
households — Householder — Fomily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Stitutionolized persons — ther persons in group quorters — ersons per household — ersons per family — Persons 65 yeors and over — households — Householder — Nonfamily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Other relotives — Nonfamily householder — Annifamily householder — Spouse — Other relotives — Nonrelatives — Stitutionolized persons — Stituti	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.59 32 31 16 4 1 1 115 67 143 90 51 121 17 115	57 16 11 53 13 13 18 3 5 5 3.5 3 1 1 1 1 6 14 9 5 12 12 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
households — Householder — Fomily householder — Nonfomily householder — Living done — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Stitutionolized persons — Ither persons in group quorters — Ither persons per household — Ither persons per family — Persons per family — Households — Households — Householder — Nonfamily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Spiuse — Other persons in group quarters — Ither persons in group quarters — With own children under 18 years — Number of own children under 18 years — Morried-couple families — With own children under 18 years — Number of own ch	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 5 10 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	57' 16. 11: 51: 31: 33. 33. 34: 35: 37: 38: 38: 38: 38: 38: 38: 38: 38: 38: 38
households — Householder — Fomily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelotives — Norrelotives — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Norrelotives — Norrelotives — Norrelotives — Households — Households — Households — Householder — Nonfamily householder — Living olone — Spouse — Other relotives — Spouse — Other relotives — Spouse — Other relotives — Stritutionalized persons — Stritutionalized p	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 5 10 4 1 - 1 11 15 67 143 90 51 121 17 111 15	57' 16: 11: 5: 3. 18: 3. 5.
households	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 10 4 1 - 1 11 15 17 11 15 17 70 110 8 1	57' 16 11: 51: 31: 18 33: 55: 3.0 3.55: 11 11 10 20 7 7 11
households	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 5 10 4 4 1 - 1 11 15 67 143 90 51 121 17 70 110 18 11 15	57' 16 11: 51: 3.0 3.5: 3.0 3.5: 3.0 3.5: 3.0 3.5: 3.0 3.1 11 6.1 6.1 7 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
households — Fomily householder — Fomily householder — Fomily householder — Fomily householder — Living Jone — Spouse — Child	579 165 115 50 33 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 5 10 4 1 - 1 11 15 115 17 11 15 110 18 1 18 249 54	57' 16 11: 51: 3.0 3.0 3.5: 3.0 3.0 3.5: 11: 61: 14: 95: 12: 11: 11: 124: 55: 12: 14: 15: 16: 17: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18
households	579 165 115 50 333 135 186 38 55 2 3 3.07 3.59 32 31 16 5 5 10 4 1	57 16 11 53 13 13 18 3 5 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 6 4 1 4 9 5 5 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and mean Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier C	County			Totals far split trac	rts/8NA's in Col- unty
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Naples CDP	Golden Gote CDP	Immokolee CDP	Noples city	North Noples CDP	Troct 104.03	Tract 106
AGE									
All persons Under 5 years	20 734 2 161 2 010 1 799 2 034 2 433 4 047 2 647 1 618 1 118 588 227	20 734 2 161 2 010 1 799 2 034 2 433 4 047 1 618 1 118 588 227	2 136 182 163 114 172 289 463 277 198 156 81	1 450 155 121 134 101 147 321 203 116 99 33	9 315 1 110 1 109 987 999 1 052 1 661 1 195 632 366 150 44	411 28 23 15 21 32 56 49 61 43 40 36	733 56 41 44 70 65 140 101 63 76 54	1 732 176 145 149 123 171 370 243 140 132 54 23	1 027 73 64 42 80 145 239 141 101 79 41 20
85 yeors ond over	52 867 14 398 13 605 12 246 1 371 1 160 24.9 9 132	52 867 14 398 13 605 12 246 1 371 1 160 24.9 9 132 1 085	8 77 1 651 1 594 1 444 193 167 27.6 875	64 1 022 972 918 106 83 27.0	10 448 5 907 5 527 4 884 371 297 22.0 4 155 574	7 11 343 332 320 105 101 39.6 237	21 578 547 509 115 100 31.4	69 1 240 1 179 1 116 149 122 27.6 847 91	33 841 814 743 100 90 28.6
Under 5 years	1 009 934 828 890 1 554 1 137 739 525 278 1 123	1 009 934 828 890 1 554 1 137 739 525 278 123 30	72 54 68 100 156 105 93 72 37 21 6	66 71 40 69 147 97 54 55 15 8	549 500 422 403 665 515 286 148 64 25	10 10 11 20 28 30 33 23 25 25	23 20 23 34 29 65 48 32 43 29 7	81 81 51 80 170 114 72 68 26	40 27 21 26 48 64 42 43 35 20 13 1
3 ond 4 yeors	5 599 5 088 675 578 24.1	436 5 931 5 599 5 088 675 578 24.1 11 602 25.3	41 646 623 561 104 90 27.5 1 261 27.7	479 461 438 53 0 39 6 26.6	235 2 438 2 270 2 017 165 142 20.3 5 160 23.1	6 200 194 188 68 65 41.5 174 33.0	6 284 267 250 56 49 33.1 37 8 30.2	583 559 534 71	22 290 282 257 50 47 28.5 647 28.6
All persons In households	19 259 5 050 4 031 1 019 5 73 2 965 - 7 270 - 2 107 - 1 867	20 734 19 259 5 050 4 031 1 019 573 2 965 7 270 2 107 1 867 159	585 461 124 75 303 573 257 188	5 1 450 422 368 4 54 5 32 3 289 3 520 7 120 8 99	9 315 9 051 2 167 1 685 482 254 1 150 3 852 930 952	411 409 158 109 49 43 74 96 43 38	733 733 255 206 49 26 153 219 65 41	354 603	1 027 831 271 210 61 40 142 232 106 80 121 75
Persans per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Vandamily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	3.80 - 4.05 - 867 - 843 - 456 - 136 - 120 - 165 - 193 - 29 - 5	3.80 4.05 867 843 456 136 120 165 193 29 5	3.52 122 117 58 16 15 22 34 3	2 3.58 53 7 53 8 24 6 4 6 4 2 8 4 18 3 3	38 28 35	2.44 2.86 83 81 49 22 21 21 10 1	2.87 3.08 77 77 38 4 20 18 1	83 83 38 8 6 17	3.17 3.42 63 59 34 12 12 10 13 2 2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	_ 4 031	4 031	46	368	1 685	109	206	440	210
With own children under 18 yeors	- 2 628 - 5 868 - 2 940 - 1 968 - 4 490 - 588 - 395	4 031 2 628 5 868 2 940 1 968 4 490 588 395 865	241 440 322 176 320 79	1 245 0 435 2 302 6 204 0 364 9 41 1 27	1 276 3 193 1 155 904 2 388 280 210	38 66 64 18 33 29 16	200 90 163 152 64 121 36 21	278 496 368 235 421	98 171 156 78 138 33 13 26
MARITAL STATUS	0.540	0.440	2.02		2.572	244	303	468	556
Males 15 years and aver	- 3 421 - 4 436 - 292 - 120 - 391 - 6 104	8 660 3 421 4 436 292 120 391 6 104	395 466 48 16 94 658	5 164 6 349 8 7 6 8 4 25	1 513 1 753 151 51 109 2 532	144 41 83 3 4 13 201 54	303 95 173 8 6 21 289 58	190 426 8 13 31 594 104	556 213 252 30 9 52 292 57 174
Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced	- 3 517 - 230 - 355	1 581 3 517 230 355 421) 42 i 45	2 14 5 23	1 363 110 124	54 83 5 35 24	58 164 10 16 41	385 18 30	174 15 20 26

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for split tra	cts/8NA's in Collier Cou	ntyCon.		East Noples COP,	Collier County	Golden Gote COP, Collier County
Area	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 112.03	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Froct 104.03 (pt.)
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors	1 052 106 94 67 85 140 218 126 93 69 36 13 5 42 768 739 665 85 71 25.9 469 50 90 56 46 31 40 50 90 56 46 31 8 4 18 336 321	1 361 4155 105 89 139 186 294 159 116 60 45 10 3 57 991 942 831 86 70 25,1 548 56 62 40 51 66 98 61 54 31 22 23 382 361	4 264 506 519 439 419 419 456 753 575 320 180 77 16 4 205 2 711 2 561 2 276 179 145 22.5 1 836 249 225 166 249 225 166 277 7 235 132 73 27 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 107 506 528 467 483 42a 750 516 227 133 54 13 4 206 2 310 2 028 208 20.7 1 919 265 276 239 209 171 332 228 109 54 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	1 991 223 189 192 216 267 366 241 146 93 36 19 1 349 1 270 1 127 104 85 23.4 870 107 94 40 101 101 101 18 18 13 1 42 551	1 027 73 64 42 80 145 239 141 101 79 41 20 2 33 841 814 743 100 90 28.6 380 40 27 21 26 48 64 42 43 35 20 13 1	1 052 1066 94 67 85 140 218 126 93 66 36 13 5 42 768 739 665 85 71 25.9 469 50 44 43 40 50 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	1 450 155 121 134 101 147 321 203 116 99 33 14 6 64 1 022 972 918 106 83 27.0 703 79 66 71 40 69 147 97 54 555 15 8 2 2 35 479
21 yeors and over	285 49 39 26.1 583 25.8	318 45 35 24.9 813 25.2	773 882 75 63 20.3 2 428 24.2	895 60 50 19.2 2 188 21.8	464 49 46 22.6 1 121 23.7	290 282 257 50 47 28.5 647 28.6	285 49 39 26.1 583 25.8	461 438 53 39 26.6 747 27.2
All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	1 052 1 022 300 239 61 34 148 321 146 107 	1 361 1 359 323 267 56 22 207 450 201 178 1	4 264 4 059 1 023 718 305 166 468 1 703 362 503 — 205	4 107 4 104 934 802 132 60 567 1 849 433 321 -	1 991 1 932 441 351 90 48 245 747 262 237 59	1 027 831 271 210 61 40 142 232 106 80 121	1 052 1 022 300 239 61 34 148 321 146 107	1 450 1 450 422 368 54 32 289 520 120 99
Persons per household Persons per fomily In households Householder Nonformily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	3.46 3.62 54 53 21 4 3 11 20 1	4.23 4.25 58 56 22 2 2 8 25 1	3.97 4.52 97 92 61 24 20 15 10 6	4.39 4.55 71 71 37 12 11 9 20 5	4.30 4.48 58 58 38 10 9 9	3.17 3.42 63 59 34 12 12 10 13 2 2	3.46 3.62 54 53 21 4 3 11 20 1	3.45 3.58 53 53 24 4 4 8 8 18
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families	239 138 257 155 93 170 45 28 60	267 172 337 203 142 277 26 16 34	718 567 1 453 465 385 1 075 131 98 201	802 626 1 569 572 461 1 176 119 94 248	351 222 537 242 159 395 69 44 101	210 98 171 156 78 138 33 13	239 138 257 155 93 170 45 28	368 245 435 302 204 364 41 27 54
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver Never married Now morried, except seporated Separated Widowed Oivorced Females 15 years and aver Now morried, except separated Separated Now morried, except separated Separated Oivorced Oivorced	441 175 202 18 7 39 344 89 170 27 23 35	622 266 317 18 4 17 390 94 242 13 24	1 704 735 802 96 23 48 1 096 382 567 54 47	1 467 590 762 41 20 54 1 139 327 648 46 50 68	820 357 397 26 17 23 567 163 303 21 41 39	556 213 252 30 9 52 292 57 174 15 20 26	441 175 202 18 7 39 344 89 170 27 23 35	8 25 487 87 317

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

Troct 112.03 (pt.) 4 173 496 515 436 404 445 730 558 315 180 74 16 4 42 200 2 638 2 493 2 218 176 142 22.4 1 811 42 22.4 1 811 225 246 246 243 162 171 275 233 131	Troct 113 (pt.) 3 241 399 410 367 391 353 577 408 178 101 43 11 3 163 1 986 1 826 1 594 101 78 20.7 1 515 208 211	Tract 114 (pt.) 1 901 215 184 184 204 254 354 229 139 85 33 17 3 85 1 283 1 208 1 072 94	Troct 101 1 199 94 69 69 135 195 257 149 91 73 44 20 3 36 952 891 800	591 51 49 47 54 43 96 70 74 57 35 11 4 20	Troct 108 (pt.) 1 361 155 105 89 139 186 294 159 116 60 45 10 3	687 85 77 59 53 97 148 79 50 22 16	604 38 33 38 83 114 148 74 50 15	866 107 118 100 92 73 173 108 49 32
496 415 436 404 445 730 558 315 180 74 16 4 200 2 638 2 493 2 218 176 122 22.4 1 811 262 246 223	399 410 367 391 353 577 408 178 101 43 11 3 163 1 986 1 826 1 594 101 78 20.7	215 184 184 204 254 354 229 139 85 33 17 3 85 1 283 1 208 1 072 94	94 69 69 135 195 257 149 91 73 44 20 3 3 36 952 891 800	51 49 47 54 43 96 70 74 57 35 11 4 20 437	155 105 89 139 186 294 159 116 60 45 10 3	85 77 59 53 97 148 79 50 22 16	38 33 38 83 114 148 74 50 15	107 118 100 92 73
496 415 436 404 445 730 558 315 180 74 16 4 200 2 638 2 493 2 218 176 122 22.4 1 811 262 246 223	399 410 367 391 353 577 408 178 101 43 11 3 163 1 986 1 826 1 594 101 78 20.7	215 184 184 204 254 354 229 139 85 33 17 3 85 1 283 1 208 1 072 94	94 69 69 135 195 257 149 91 73 44 20 3 3 36 952 891 800	51 49 47 54 43 96 70 74 57 35 11 4 20 437	155 105 89 139 186 294 159 116 60 45 10 3	85 77 59 53 97 148 79 50 22 16	38 33 38 83 114 148 74 50 15	107 118 100 92 73
2 638 2 493 2 218 176 142 22.4 1 811 262 246 223	1 986 1 826 1 594 101 78 20.7 1 515 208 211	1 283 1 208 1 072 94 77	952 891 800	437	57		-	1
262 246 223	208 211	23.3 8 29	105 92 25.8 458	415 382 67 58 31.0 281	991 942 831 86 70 25.1	29 454 437 399 29 22 24.1 289	19 489 455 384 18 17 24.8	43 520 484 434 23 20 21.1
131 73 26 7 2	180 177 144 256 184 86 40 22 6	92 97 83 88 134 98 69 35 16 12	50 34 38 47 41 78 66 33 41 19 9	25 22 19 26 25 41 39 37 25 15	56 62 40 51 66 98 61 54 31 22 5	42 42 35 20 37 49 34 15 9	19 12 20 21 16 42 24 16 5 3	57 65 59 32 27 76 44 23 14 6
110 1 035 980 870 74 62 20.3 2 362 24.1	83 881 805 708 48 39 19.4 1 726 21.7	42 522 485 439 43 41 22.3 1 072 23.7	14 328 309 284 51 44 26.2 741 25.6	9 212 199 185 28 24 31.3 310 30.9	23 382 361 318 45 35 24,9 813 25.2	16 163 160 144 12 9 20.9 398 25.3	10 123 114 102 5 5 25,3 426 24.7	22 213 203 187 12 11 18 2 462 22.3
. 170		1 001	1 100	501	1 241	687	604	866
4 173 3 968 1 001 707 294 165 461 1 686 359 461 —	3 241 3 241 746 643 103 454 1 450 331 260	1 901 1 842 420 335 85 46 235 716 240 231	1 199 757 221 173 48 31 152 219 70 95 442	591 162 146 16 12 128 204 70 27	1 361 1 359 323 267 56 22 207 450 201 178 1	587 593 134 110 24 13 85 241 68 65 - 94	221 53 50 3 2 42 100 21 5 7	863 188 159 29 17 113 399 102 61 - 3
3.97 4.54 94 89 60 24 20 14 10 5	4.37 4.50 57 57 31 9 9 6 16 4	4.32 4.48 53 53 34 10 9 9 2 2	3.32 3.46 67 64 42 13 12 15 5 2	3.65 3.80 50 50 25 8 6 7 14 4	4.23 4.25 58 56 22 2 2 8 25 1	4.42 4.57 17 16 11 6 4 3 2 -	4.21 4.18 11 5 1 - - - 4 - 6	4.46 4.72 14 11 6 3 2 3 4 1
707 560 1 437 458 380 1 063 129 96	643 500 1 233 463 368 940 87 71	335 216 523 234 156 385 64 43	173 91 164 134 75 137 16 9	146 75 148 131 66 131 11 7	267 172 337 203 142 277 26 16 34	110 85 207 85 70 174 11 10 25	50 39 86 42 34 77 3 1 5	159 126 336 109 93 236 32 23
						201	240	318
1 646 716 768 91 23 48	458 602 36 12 41 916 268	339 383 24 16 20 536	286 307 14 3 21 336 81	229 48 155 5 2 19 215 39 149	622 266 317 18 4 17 390 94 242	132 144 10 - 10 170 33	161 189 5 5 8	132 160 5 8 13 223 59 130
	165 461 1686 359 461 - 205 3.97 4.54 94 20 14 10 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 1 437 458 380 1 063 380 1 129 96 197 16 6 716 716 716 716 716 716 716 716 7	165 43 461 454 1 686 1 450 3399 331 461 260	165 43 46 461 454 235 1 686 1 450 716 3599 331 240 461 260 231	165 43 46 31 46 152 152 152 1686 1 450 716 219 339 331 240 70 461 260 231 95	165	165	461	165

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see texti

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier Co	unty		
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Noples COP	Golden Gote COP	Immokolee COP	Noples city	North Noples COP
All persons	124 700 6 272 5 961 5 498 5 237 5 770	* 124 700 6 272 5 961 5 498 5 237 5 770	20 117 872 673 654 702 970	12 003 1 160 1 048 856 680 962	2 116 189 138 160 177 165	18 023 390 370 440 525 484	12 559 588 592 569 553 658 1 953
25 to 34 years	17 037 15 788 12 914 16 858 21 007 10 254 2 104 2 498	17 037 15 788 12 914 16 858 21 007 10 254 2 104 2 498	2 756 2 312 1 928 2 949 4 090 1 875 336	2 858 1 760 961 694 718 267 39	313 303 245 208 144 60 14 73	1 273 1 662 1 965 2 903 4 438 2 969 604	1 753 1 714 1 350 1 491 1 790 1 020 281
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Female	105 922 103 826 100 669 43 259 39 676 45.5	105 922 103 826 100 669 43 259 39 676 45.5	17 775 17 508 17 062 8 128 7 469 50.6	8 820 8 575 8 090 1 384 1 252 29.4 5 993	1 589 1 524 1 429 313 273 32.3	16 724 16 508 16 213 9 716 9 099 62.2 9 821	10 716 10 479 10 133 3 909 3 615 42.8 6 502
Under 5 yeors	3 082 2 961 2 666 2 542 2 904 8 441 7 942 6 837 9 157 11 000 5 395 1 313	3 082 2 961 2 666 2 542 2 904 8 441 7 942 6 837 9 157 11 000 5 395 1 313	418 326 338 358 505 1 227 1 131 1 043 1 650 2 179 974 203	563 522 392 340 501 1 416 852 472 366 394 153 22	83 69 66 74 81 167 152 135 108 67 36	207 181 216 256 242 656 865 1 105 1 608 2 467 1 636 382	301 320 254 257 350 953 887 715 808 933 547
3 ond 4 years	1 223 55 063 54 048 52 466 23 039 21 072 47.2 60 460 43.7	1 223 55 068 54 048 52 466 23 039 21 072 47.2 60 460 43.7	1 69 9 206 9 068 8 838 4 394 4 001 53.4 9 765 47.2	231 4 467 4 348 4 092 758 695 29.6 6 010 29.2	34 817 791 743 156 140 34.2 1 068 30.1	86 9 171 9 065 8 917 5 428 5 090 62.9 8 202 61.3	115 5 585 5 479 5 309 2 095 1 933 44.1 6 057 41.1
All persons	124 700 122 975	124 700 122 975	20 117 19 657	12 003 11 996	2 116 2 077	18 023 17 813	12 559 12 518
In households Householder Fomily householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	38 381 16 338 13 002 33 793 25 072 3 704 5 687 821 904	54 719 38 381 16 338 13 002 33 793 25 072 3 704 5 687 821 904	9 388 6 195 3 193 2 498 5 382 3 148 620 1 119 303 157	4 352 3 286 1 066 696 2 681 3 754 434 775 - 7	732 542 190 145 418 651 170 106	9 311 5 816 3 495 3 082 5 299 2 278 359 566 197 13	5 697 3 744 1 953 1 517 3 232 2 594 322 673 41
Persons per household Persons per family In households Householder Nonfromity householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.25 2.63 33 365 32 429 20 470 7 037 6 611 10 420 1 097 442 598 338	2.25 2.63 33 365 32 429 20 470 7 037 6 611 10 420 1 097 442 598 338	2.09 2.48 6 301 6 172 3 862 1 287 1 199 2 018 198 94 111	2.76 3.09 1 024 1 024 629 214 199 281 84 30	2.84 3.29 218 216 147 72 65 47 16 6	1.92 2.37 8 011 7 818 5 146 2 108 2 005 2 450 150 72 193	2.20 2.64 3 091 3 050 1 940 7.18 679 957 116 37
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	20 201	38 381	6 195	3 286	542	5 816	3 744
Families With own children under 18 yeors	38 381 11 189 19 153 33 863 8 924 15 734 3 285 1 718 2 591	11 189 19 153 33 863 8 924 15 734 3 285 1 718 2 591	1 404 2 297 5 370 1 030 1 745 582 281 420	1 821 3 188 2 674 1 440 2 575 444 284 459	275 486 409 197 360 93 57	863 1 415 5 318 706 1 198 387 125 177	1 192 1 957 3 239 926 1 591 379 214 293
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	51 438 9 461 35 273 614 1 704 4 386 55 531 6 736 35 132 737 7 346	51 438 9 461 35 273 614 1 704 4 386 55 531 6 736 35 132 737 7 346	8 648 1 640 5 622 109 317 960 9 270 1 120 5 568 149 1 361 1 072	4 423 1 081 2 767 70 63 442 4 516 760 2 790 88 295	799 220 442 24 25 88 830 152 461 33 95	7 606 1 133 5 478 53 373 569 9 217 913 5 466 77 1 948	5 183 1 141 3 350 55 174 463 5 627 765 3 320 66

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			for split trocts/8NA	A's in Collier County			Eost Noples CDF	, Collier County	Golden Gate COP, Collier County
Area	Tract 104.03	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Tract 113	Troct 114	Tract 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)
All persons Under 5 yeors	1 307 720 504 480 170 34 308 6 007 5 835 5 502 937 852 30.2	10 973 476 396 391 382 468 1 506 1 381 1 106 1 612 2 200 891 1 64 183 9 624 9 479 9 250 4 253 3 882 49.4 5 641 232 196 236 672 681 596 882 1 201 4 967 4 897 7 897 4 778 2 304 2 082 5 1.89	5 826 333 231 207 254 438 1 045 723 572 642 723 537 121 130 5 012 4 916 4 735 1 743 1 610 40.4 2 979 158 112 112 113 236 457 352 360 360 360 360 360 360 360 360	5 882 296 265 248 233 239 652 671 536 802 1 080 581 279 115 5 032 4 930 4 801 2 451 2 288 50.7 3 081 145 119 123 110 129 339 322 277 449 554 330 184 557 670 2 623 2 557 1 355 1 261 5 3.9	1 759 172 135 158 155 142 267 262 179 148 84 48 9 63 1 255 1 196 1 111 214 190 29.2 887 76 70 66 69 71 157 134 92 80 38 28 6 30 657 632 591 110 99 30.8	926 52 44 62 75 56 134 123 140 117 82 35 6 6 22 755 727 683 173 38.5 449 28 22 25 25 30 23 30 23 30 23 31 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	10 973 476 396 391 382 468 1 506 1 381 1 106 1 612 2 200 891 164 183 9 624 9 479 9 250 4 253 3 882 49.4 5 641 232 196 202 196 2036 672 681 596 882 1 201 442 105 91 4 967 4 897 4 778 2 304 2 308 2 51,88	5 826 333 231 207 254 438 1 045 723 537 121 130 5 012 4 916 4 735 1 743 1 610 40.4 2 979 118 112 112 1134 236 457 3352 305 360 321 72 66 2 580 2 525 2 430 9613 884 43.0 2 847	12 003 1 160 1 048 856 680 962 2 858 1 760 961 694 718 267 39 472 8 820 8 575 8 090 1 384 1 252 29.4 5 993 340 501 1 416 852 472 366 6 394 153 22 231 4 467 4 348 4 072 758 695 29.6 6 010
Made	8 144 30.1	5 332 46.2	2 847 38.0	2 801 48.0	872 27.1	477 36.1	5 332 46.2	38.0	29.2
All persons In households	1 282 843 3 767 5 170 591 957	10 973 10 571 4 954 3 366 1 588 1 254 2 971 1 828 289 529 291 111	5 826 5 791 2 729 1 609 1 120 824 1 263 1 031 271 497 12	5 882 5 653 2 501 1 791 710 593 1 583 1 136 195 238 96	1 759 1 753 582 467 115 91 341 612 144 74	926 897 345 253 92 68 199 236 66 51	10 973 10 571 4 954 3 366 1 588 1 254 2 971 1 828 289 529 291 111	5 826 5 791 2 729 1 609 1 120 824 1 263 1 031 271 497 12	12 003 11 996 4 352 3 286 1 066 6996 2 681 3 754 434 775
Persons per hausehold Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In householdes Hauseholder Nonfamily householder Living olane Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.82 3.13 1 266 1 266 763 245 223 341 121 41	2.13 2.51 3 255 3 140 1 939 616 575 1 047 110 44 99 16	2.12 2.59 1 381 1 367 896 360 337 388 54 29 12	2.26 2.62 1 940 1 724 1 094 387 374 559 59 12 96	3.02 3.35 141 141 93 40 37 34 8 6	2.73 3.13 123 121 82 39 33 23 11 5	2.13 2.51 3 255 3 140 1 939 616 575 1 047 110 44 99 16	2.12 2.59 1 381 1 367 896 360 337 388 54 29 12	2.76 3.09 1 024 1 024 629 214 199 281 84 30
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	2 461 4 348 3 761 2 012 3 620 514	3 366 806 1 360 2 960 614 1 075 299 144 214	1 609 484 766 1 258 325 530 234 118	1 791 466 855 1 586 358 663 152 82	467 265 475 336 179 336 95 63 95	253 103 159 204 79 131 35 19 22	3 366 806 1 360 2 960 614 1 075 299 144 214	1 609 484 766 1 258 325 530 234 118	3 286 1 821 3 188 2 674 1 440 2 575 444 284 459
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	6 031	4 699	2 458	2 379	619	394	4 699	2 458	4 423
Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never married Now married, except separated Separated Divorced Divorced	1 395 3 896 100 84 556 6 096 997 3 926	889 3 129 48 152 481 5 011 603 3 069 73 684 582	611 1 326 47 79 395 2 597 419 1 334 71 394 379	383 1 639 32 129 196 2 694 275 1 651 48 485 235	162 362 15 17 63 675 138 377 27 57	115 217 7 13 42 374 54 217 14 55 34	889 3 129 48 152 481 5 011 603 3 069 73 684 582	611 1 326 47 79 395 2 597 419 1 334 71 394	1 081 2 767 70 63 442 4 516 760 2 790 88 295 583

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. If Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immakalee CDP,		odis, see text		Remainder af Co	illier Caunty		
Area	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 104.04	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 113 (pt.)
All persons Under 5 years	1 076 125 83 92 94 91 167 159 97 82 53 25 8 45 751 715 669	868 46 39 57 72 55 119 118 136 107 79 35 5 5 20 714 688 645	14 216 717 753 655 609 533 1 757 1 934 1 349 1 867 2 445 1 334 268 11 962 11 701 11 372	5 172 476 480 433 310 210 1 108 998 545 342 215 47 8 199 3 710 3 581 3 436	5 882 296 265 248 233 239 652 671 536 802 1 080 581 279 115 5 032 4 930 4 801	3 105 77 71 48 68 1114 289 215 241 617 910 413 42 30 2 894 2 874 2 874 2 816	2 197 109 131 111 119 95 344 295 248 307 304 102 32 41 1 824 1 780 1 700 610	683 47 52 66 61 51 100 103 82 66 31 23 1 1 18 504 481 442 88
60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median	126 110 27.8 537 52 41 34 38 48 98 79 53 46 28 14 6	162 143 39.6 421 25 20 23 29 22 54 57 76 53 37 22 3	5 140 4 760 45.9 7 335 350 357 319 275 249 908 963 722 1 032 1 278 724 158 146 6 254	447 359 31.7 2 542 230 248 212 140 95 588 473 256 162 110 23 5	2 451 2 288 50.7 3 081 145 119 123 110 129 339 322 277 449 554 330 184 57 2 670	1 765 1 607 62.7 1 581 40 35 29 32 46 135 107 131 349 466 190 21	535 41.1 1 078 58 60 57 64 42 163 145 129 156 136 47 21	80 31.3 350 24 29 32 31 23 59 55 39 34 10 10
16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and over Median Mole Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	388 364 69 64 30.4 539 24.6	351 339 319 79 70 41.9 447 36.7	6 135 5 982 2 751 2 543 47.9 6 881 43.7	1 631 1 771 1 694 214 178 31.2 2 630 32.2	2 623 2 527 1 355 1 261 53.9 2 801 48.0	1 462 1 434 890 806 62.4 1 524 63.0	864 824 293 254 41.6 1 119 40.7	257 244 227 41 35 31.2 333 31.5
In hauseholds Hauseholder Family householder Nonfomily hauseholder Living olane Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionolized persans Other persons in graup quarters	355 277 78 62 208 375 97 41 -	839 325 234 91 67 186 221 60 47 - 29	14 057 6 155 4 467 1 688 1 343 3 919 3 009 373 601 158 1	5 152 1 662 1 459 203 1 133 1 291 1 759 241 1 199 20	2 501 1 791 710 593 1 583 1 136 195 238 96 133	2 940 1 504 1 046 458 377 965 283 68 120 - 165	843 582 261 209 493 450 103 111 14 183	227 190 37 29 133 237 47 33
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nanfamily householder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	3.38 86 57 25 24 23 5	3.13 119 117 79 39 33 23 10 5	2.64 4 042 3 885 2 424 815 759 1 275 122 64 157	3.26 270 265 139 31 27 75 46 5	2.62 1 940 1 724 1 094 387 374 559 12 96 120	2.26 1 365 1 271 795 237 223 439 19 18 - 94	2.82 438 398 252 90 85 114 26 6 - 40	3.32 55 55 36 15 13 11 3 5
Familes	161 299 199 112 214 52 33	234 94 145 189 71 119 32 18 20	4 467 1 351 2 363 3 935 1 074 1 938 403 220 337	1 459 804 1 465 1 296 704 1 307 97 57 86	1 791 466 855 1 586 358 663 152 82 150	1 046 133 201 961 95 150 51 24 32	582 195 338 493 151 267 55 29 45	190 104 176 137 67 122 43 30 38
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	95 216 10 11 - 11 - 34 - 410 - 86 - 229 - 12	373 113 200 7 13 40 353 51 203 14 51 34	5 782 1 003 4 103 63 193 420 6 309 706 4 073 722 865 593	1 931 365 1 375 24 16 151 1 852 220 1 369 21 80 162	2 379 383 1 639 32 129 196 2 694 275 1 651 48 485 235	1 432 183 1 062 19 60 108 1 477 105 1 054 18 192 108	943 198 569 20 37 119 903 124 568 10 94	253 67 146 5 6 29 265 52 148 15 18

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[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County	thur					Tatals for split to	Tatals for split tracts/BNA's in Callier County	allier County		
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Total	East Naples CDP	Galden Gate CDP	Immakalee COP	Naples city	Narth Naples CDP	Troct 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5 T	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 102.03	Tract 103
White All persons White Control of the person of Aley Arestran Indian Estimo, or Aley Arestran Indian Estimo Asian or Pocific Islander Asian Indian Verbrander Asian Indian Asian Asian Asian Asian Asian Asian Asian Indian Asian Asian Asian Indian Asian	6 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	135 099 6 986 4 286 4 286 4 24 4 24 5 33 6 986 7 6 986 7 7 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9	22 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 670	13. 14. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15	7 7 7 8 1385 8 1	18 308 80 1	2 6.2 2 6.2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ოთ 27- 24-0 თთ ⊳ -	იო 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.2	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	84.0 8.20 9.00 L L 1888.00 4 L 20 L L 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	52 644 644 644 644 644 644 644 644 644 64	4 4 4 328 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	46 947 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Hispanic Ukioin All persons Cubon Cubon Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	152 099 20 734 12 984 12 585 2 625 3 560 131 365	152 099 20 734 12 984 12 984 1 565 2 625 3 560 131 365	22 951 2 136 2 136 170 564 20 815	14 148 1 450 3 16 3 77 4 58 2 97 12 698	14 120 9 315 7 316 7 316 7 316 1 432 4 805	19 505 411 411 42 136 19 094	13 422 733 128 96 267 12 689	3 128 54 9 4 4 2 23 18 3 074	3 700 18 1 2 2 1 1 1 3 682	1 818 28 5 5 1 13 1 790	5 489 68 11 17 17 17 17 5 421	1 232 20 20 4 4 6 10 10 11 212	4 358 138 22 22 52 52 4 220	4 091 330 330 31 152 130 3 701
White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Asian or Pecific Islander Hispanic origin Asian or Pecific Islander Hispanic origin Asian or Pecific Islander Responsion origin Not of Hispanic origin Asian or Pecific Islander Responsion origin Not of Hispanic origin	152 099 172 099 173 073 073 174 073 177 0 177 0	152 099 139 073 14 373 124 770 6 986 6 770 7 770 7 78 8 8 8 8 8 4 9 8 8 4 9 8 8 4 9 8 8	22 951 1 7559 1 1 7559 1 1 70 1 1 70 1 1 70 1 1 70 1 1 70 1 70	14 148 1 150 1 160 1 167 1 167	7 518 7 518 2 116 2 116 3 386 2 576 2 576 2 57 3 001 3 001 1 1	19 505 286 236 236 236 236 236 236 236 236 236 23	13 42 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	* 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 818 1 78 1 775 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 5 1 4 4 9 9 1	5 489 6 450 7 4 48 8 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	252 1	44 4 88 88 28 20 20 20 20 1 1 1 2 2 8 2 2 2 1	3 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for s	Totals for split trocts/8NA's in Collier County—Con	in Collier County-	–Con.				East Naple	East Naples COP, Collier County	u t v	Golden Gate COP, Collier County
Area	Troct 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02	Troct 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Troct 114	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)
RACE All persons	3 369	3 581	18 769	3 468	12 365	7 184	7 814		6 111	3 117	3 402	12 365	7 184	14 148
White 8lock	3 296	3 514 26						2 647 2 891						
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleur American Indian Eskimo	, ,	441	4 4 7	441	44	<u> </u>	441	% % ¹	<u>0</u> 40	33.37	1	4 4 1	<u> </u>	29 29
Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander	32.	24 - 23	186	1001	73	29	1 84 6	27.	1 7 2	150	1001	73	29	19
Chinese Filipino	92 -	3-0	386	- 10	923	700	£E	2-1	2-0	<u>~ </u>	- 1 2	123	400	55 11
Jopanese Asion Indian Korean	1 1 1	140	4 4 <u>6</u>	7 1 7	25 ¢	-4-	mr I	1 2 1	1.1-	11-	o I –	55 6	- 4-	4 4 0
Vietnamese Combadian	- 1 1	- 1 1	12	1 4 1	က၂၂	-11	1 1 1	vo I I	-)	- 1 1	111	ന 1	-11	00 1
Logion	: 1 1	!	l les		lles	11<	110	ł I I	1 1 1	1 1 1		116	1 1 4	1 1 6
Other Asian Pocific Islander	2 2	- 55	900	12	o – 4	יאוס	441	- 17	1 00	1 / 9	121	o — 4	0 1 40	222
HowaiianSomoan	1 2	1 1	2	- 1		- 1	1 1	– 1	- ı	1 1	- ı		- 1	1-
Guomanian Orher Pacific Islander Other race	° 25	ا 50 13	_ 1 257	114	2 - 166	183	258	16	1 568	695	IIm		183	231
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons Hispanic arigin (of any race)	3 369 182	3 581	18 769 1 732	3 468 68	12 365 1 027	7 184 1 052	7 814 1 361	6 756 4 264	6 111 4 107	3 117	3 402	12 365 1 027	7 184 1 052	14 148 1 450
Mexican Puerto Rican	19	38	397	25 %	491	474 88 88	77. 60 60 60				≅~;		474	
Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic origin	3 187	33 33 3 462	355 360 17 037	3 400	266 194 11 338	283 207 6 132	194 6 453	17 884 2 492	335 2 004	162 1 126	15 18 3 345	266 194 11 338	283 207 6 132	458 297 12 698
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	1													
White	3 369 3 296	3 581 3 514	18 769 17 649	3 429	12 365 11 776		7 814 6 930		6 111 4 238	3 117 2 211	3 402 3 367	12 365 11 776		14 148 13 150
Not of Hispanic origin	3 140	3 409 26	16 252 16 252 726	3 370 23	10 973 309	5 826 338	5 882 574	2 200 2 891	2 479 1 759 275		3 318 23	10 973 309	2 826 338	12 003 12 003 677
Hispanic origin	19	78-	642	. 23	260 260	77 261	521 521		4 E	2012	~8°	260 260	261	80 597
Arteriaan inaan, ssurro, or Aleur	- 1	4 — W	- 4	4 4	- 5° %	ی ا∞	4 1 4	328	5.5.E	78	- 1-	- 2 %	<u> </u>	\$; — 8°
Asian or Pocific Islander Hispanic origin	22	24 -	. 8±	7 00 1	3E 4	262	- 46 %	22.2	42	- 51	- & C	8 EZ 4	29 -2	61 8
Not of Hispanic originOther race	. 25	24	85 257	1 40 4	. 69 1991	183	46 258	1 093	1 568	269	1 40 60	166	183	23.1
Hispanic origin	25	13	245 12	41	166	180	258	1 088	1 567	564	က ၊	166	180	219

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Frort 112.03 Frost 112.03 Frost 112.03 Frost 113.05.	The collection The	[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]		Immakalee COP, Callier Caunty					Naples	Naples city, Collier County			
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1	Census Iract or Block Numbering Area	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	act 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	1 1
2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	### 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	RACE											
1	### 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1						2 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5					1 568 561 -	
1	100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1	Black American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut		14 14	37.	<u>_</u> & &	<u>_</u> ∞ ∞	o I I		4 m m	:11	1 1	
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	American indian		200	5 1 1) I I)	1 1	1 1	1.1	1.1	11	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander	27	1 4 5	1 52 0	==	7	∞ ∞	ოო	7	S	400	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000 1400	Clinese	2- 1	i-0	· 1 1		۱ ۵۰	7		1-		1-	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Japanese Asian Indion	2	111	1 1	-4	1-	- 1	1 -	1 1	- 1-	1 5	
DRGIN DR	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Korean Vietnamese Vietnamese	1 40			1 1	1 1	11	1 1	1 1	- 1	111	
DRGIN DR	DRIGIN DRIGIN	Combadian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1	111	t I	
17 16 17 16 17 17 17 17	1	Thai	110	l l a	1 1 1	115	1 1	1 1	1 1	1.1	- 1	1.1	
16	16	Pacific Sander Pacific	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	0 — —	· • · ·	+ 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1		
6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 128 1 768 3 700 1 818 1 0	1 080	Samonian	- 1 92	. 1 1	1 9	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1-	1 1	1 1	
6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 128 1 768 3 700 1818 1 6 03 4 773 3 4 20 2 6 101 56 101 54 35 18 2 8 2 06 1 501 1 501 1 56 1 70 4 3 5 1 8 2 8 2 06 2 004 3 05 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 14 3 14 1 70 1 3 2 06 3 05 1 206 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 14 3 62 1 70 1 3	6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 126 1 768 3 700 <th< td=""><td>Other race</td><td>1 080</td><td></td><td>526</td><td>71</td><td>1 40</td><td>1 1</td><td>l m</td><td>1-</td><td>16</td><td>l m</td><td></td></th<>	Other race	1 080		526	71	1 40	1 1	l m	1-	16	l m	
6 635 4 539 2 946 3715 2 143 3 128 1 768 3 700 1818 1 6 635 2 4 173 2 241 1 901 54 3 5 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 1 8 2 8 1 8 <td>6 6435 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 128 1 78 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 74 1 744 3 682 2 042 2 042 3 700 1 74 1 744 3 682 3 700 1 74 3 682 3 700 1 74 3 682 3 700 1 74 3 682 3 700 1 74 3 682 3 700 1 72 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 <</td> <td>HISPANIC ORIGIN</td> <td></td>	6 6435 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 128 1 78 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 84 3 700 1 74 1 744 3 682 2 042 2 042 3 700 1 74 1 744 3 682 3 700 1 74 3 682 3 700 1 74 3 682 3 700 1 74 3 682 3 700 1 74 3 682 3 700 1 72 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 74 3 672 1 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 4 77 <	HISPANIC ORIGIN											
15	0RICIN 56 24 3 2 2 15 6 4 3 2 2 14 15 14 14 14 14 15 14 14 15 14 14 15 14 14 15 14 15 14 14 15 14 15 16	All persons			2 946 1 901 1 513				1 768 35 3	3 700 18	1 818 28 5	1 568 17 1	
PRICIN 6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 128 1 734 3 682 1 790 1 ORIGIN 6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 128 1 788 3 700 1 818 1 1 2	ORIGIN 6 635 4 539 2 840 3 659 2 042 3 074 1 733 3 682 ORIGIN 6 635 4 539 2 946 3 775 2 143 3 128 1 768 3 700 1 2 544 2 844 2 844 2 100 3 644 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 682 1 768 3 700 1 2 544 2 844 2 844 2 100 3 644 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 692 1 1 7 1 7 1 7 2 10 3 642 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 692 1 2 807 2 17 2 17 2 18 1 28 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 2 7 1 7 1 7 2 7 1 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7	Mexican Mexican Cuban Cuban			- 28.2	i≅∠8	. 98	4 8 5	. e. 7.	2-2	- 52	~2	
ORIGIN 6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 128 1 768 3 700 1 818 1 2 544 2 864 2 110 3 644 2 1143 3 128 1 761 3 692 1 793 1 1 2 544 2 864 2 110 3 644 2 114 3 644 2 114 3 625 1 761 3 692 1 793 1 1 2 372 1 788 2 210 3 625 2 015 3 606 1 729 3 675 1 775 1 775 1 775 1 775 1 775 1 775 1 775 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 207	6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 128 1 768 3 700 1 2 544 2 844 2 110 3 644 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 672 1 2 372 1 788 2 210 3 644 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 672 1 2 372 1 788 1 242 3 649 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 672 1 2 372 1 788 1 242 3 649 2 104 3 114 3 672 1 2 41 2 887 2 41 3 625 2 015 3 060 1 729 3 675 1 2 60 2 20 3 625 2 015 3 060 1 729 3 675 1 3 680 3 69 3 625 2 015 3 060 1 729 3 675 1 4 50 3 69 3 625 3 66 1 729 3 675 1 5 7 4 7 8 4 7 6 1 1 3 6	Other Hispanic arigin		1 298	1 045				1 733		1 790	1 551	
6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 128 1 768 3 700 1 818 1 2 544 2 864 2 100 3 644 2 104 3 144 1 761 3 692 1 793 1 2 544 2 864 2 100 3 644 3 144 1 761 3 692 1 783 1 2 172 1 788 1 2 42 3 644 <td< td=""><td>6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 126 1 768 3 700 1 2 544 2 864 2 10 3 64 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 700 1 2 372 1 78 3 64 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 700 1 2 372 1 78 3 64 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 70 1 2 887 241 2 88 2 015 3 660 1 729 3 65 1 2 887 241 2 8 1 6 1 7 6 </td><td>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	6 635 4 539 2 946 3 715 2 143 3 126 1 768 3 700 1 2 544 2 864 2 10 3 64 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 700 1 2 372 1 78 3 64 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 700 1 2 372 1 78 3 64 2 104 3 114 1 761 3 70 1 2 887 241 2 88 2 015 3 660 1 729 3 65 1 2 887 241 2 8 1 6 1 7 6	RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
2 200 200 200 160 15 12 6 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 680 32 98 7 2 37 14 37 8 2 1 2 5 14 37 8 2 1 2 6 1 1 1 3 3 2 7 14 15 1 3 3 2 1 12 1 1 3 3 2 1 12 1 1 3 3 2 1 1 1 1 4 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 4 3 3 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 4 3 1 1 5 1 1	White Hispanic origin On or of Hispanic origin On of Hispanic origin							1 768 1 761 1 729 1 729		1 818 1 793 1 8 1 775	1 568 1 561 1 545	
25 4 26 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25 4 26 -<	Hispanic origin Out of Hispanic origin American Indian Elektrico or Allenti		203 14	37	រ ក្⊠	r 22 8	1.01	: ! -	100	יבי	1 1 1	
21 12 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	21 12 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Nispanic arigin	225	404	28	1 80 =	188	1 1 00	1-6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1150	114	
1000 1400 521 17 5 - 3 1 9 9 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	onic origin	Hispanic origin	22,00	2222	24 - 2	: '=1	11/4	1001	Imm	12-	-40	140	
		Hispanic origin	1 075	1 405	521		N 1	11	om 1	- 1	٥ ۱	2	

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. Table 8.

[Far definitions of ferms and meanings of symbols, see text]												
Census Tract or Block Numbering			Noples city, Collier County—Con.	· County—Con.					North Noples CDP, Collier County	, Collier County		
Area	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 102.03 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01 (pt.)	Tract 104.02 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons	270		39	•	•	1	1 971	•	4 088	4 033	3 330	
Worre Black	707		ا (1 1	1 1	1 1	- 753 5	1 1				
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	25	1	ı	ı	10.14	1	1	29	· v	
Eskimo	1 1		7		1 1	1 1	0 1		1 1	⊇ I	n I	
Aleut	1		1	-	1	1	14	1	1:	18	18	
Asian Asian	1 1		1 1		1 1	1 1	0 10	1 1	==	22	32	
Chinese	1		1	1	1	1		1	80	!-	81	
Filipino	1 1				1 1	1 1	2		1	7	-	
Asian Indian	1		1	1	1	1	1	1 1		=		
Koreon	1		1	1	1	1		-	-	1	1.	
Combadian	1 1			1 1	1	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	
Hmong	1		1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lootian	1		1	-	1		-		1	1	1	
Other Asign	∤ 1				1 1	1 1		1 1	10	10		
Pocific Islander	1		1	-		-	.1		4 1	7 -	2	
Howaiian	1		1		1	-	1	1	1	1	2	
Samaan	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1 -	1	
Other Pacific Islander	4.		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	
Other roce	4		1	ł	1	1	က	1	=	84	25	
NISIBO DINAGSIH												
All persons	270	28	33	•	•	1	1.97	1	4 088	4 033	3 330	
Mexican	<u> </u>	1 1	7 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	47		26	340	081	
· Puerto Rican	,	1	1	1	1	1	-;	1	71	:83	47	
Other Hispanic		1 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	90	1 1	37	130	% \%	
Not of Hispanic origin	253	85	37	1	I	1	1 929	1	3 967	3 643	3 150	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	270		36		1	,	1 971					
White	263		37	1	1	1	1 953	-	4 058			
Not of Hispanic origin	251	1 85	35	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 913	1 1	106 3 952	3 289	3 105	
Black	ω.		1	1		1	2					
Hispanic origin	- (1	1	1	1	14			-;	1 9	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7		2	1 1	1	1 1	ח יח		- 1	90	<u>></u> 40	
Hispanic origin	1		1		1	1	_	-		1		
Not of Hispanic origin			2	1	1	1	4 4	1	1:	55	2.5	
Hispanic origin						1 1	וי		- er	30	77	
Not of Hispanic origin	1		1	1	1	1	3	1	, ∞	4	21	
Other race	4 4		1	ı	•	1	m -	1	==	28.8	25	
Not of Hispanic origin	1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2	1 1	= 1	0 4	c7	

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. Table 8.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]										
Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remainder of Collier County	lier County				
Area	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Tract 101 · Tract 102.01 (pt.)	l (pt.) Tract 102.02 (pt.)	(pt.) Tract 103 (pt.)) Fract 104.02 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 104.04	Troct 105.01
RACE										
All persons	1 1	1 1	1.1	15 499	3 349	1 232	3 581 3 514	4 62 1 4 499	5 869 5 682	4 220 4 142
Wante	1 1	1		34:						20
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut		1 1	1 1	೦ಜ			1 1		33	7
Eskima	1 1	1 1		10	1 1				1 1	1 1
Asian ar Pacific Islander	1 1	1 1		38,5	==				15	o- aa
Chinese	1 1	1 1		ಕ್ಷಣ	-2					22
Filipina	1 :	1 1	1 1	- ~	- 5				o	- ı
Asian Indian	1 1	1 1	1	<u>.</u> 6	4				25	- 0
Korean	3 1	1 1	1 1	7 7	1 1				4 1	٠,
Cambodian	1	1	1		1				1 1	1 1
I notion	1 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1				1.	1-
Thoi	1	1	1	en ·					- 1	
Other Asian	1	1 1	1 1	- 1	- 1				-	
Howaiian	1	1	1	1	1				1	1
Somaan	1	1	1	1	ı				۱-	ı -
Guamanian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1				- 1	. 13
Other race	1	1	1	141	_				74	13
NICO ON PAGE										
							•	1 49	078 3	4 220
Hispanic ariain (af any race)	1 1	1 1	1 1	15 499	3 349 26	20	611	282	591	135
Mexicon	1	1	1		50.0			<u>8</u> 4	119	29.
Cuban.	ŧ I	1 1	1 1	208	·-			:6	256	449
Other Hispanic	1 1	1 1	1 1	231	3 323		n	4 339	5 278	4 085
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
				ş			٠	*		
White	1 1	1 1	1 1	15 263	3 332	1 174	3 514	4 499	5 682	4 142
Hisponic arigin	1	1	1	047			c			114
Not of Hispanic arigin	1 1	: 1	1 1	6.4 4			,	•		S,
Hispanic origin	1	1	ı	15					4 [5 45
Not of Hispanic origin	1 1	1 1	1 1	32	n —				23	,
Hispanic origin	1 1			2 1	. 1	3			2:5	m ·
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	•	15	-=				15	40
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 1	1 1	1 1	o, 40	= '				!-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	•	8:	=-				14	8 C
Historic prints	1 1			134					74	12
Not of Hispanic ariain		1	1	,	. 1				1	1
•										

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[ror definitions of ferms and meanings of symbols, see fext]											
Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remoinde	Remoinder of Collier Caunty—Con	n.				
Area	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Troct 110	Tract 111.01	Troct 111.02	Tract 112.01	Tract 112.02	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)
RACE											
White All persons	98	7 814 6 930	8 242 8 116	2 738 2 726	3 831 3 404	2 945 2 775	597 594	1 485	121 103	1 572	171
Block Americon Indian. Eskimo, or Aleut	l m	574					1 1		4-	34	27
American Indian Eskimo) M	4 1) co	က ၊	o 40	36	1 1	52 1	1	7 7 7	
Aleut Asion or Porfic Islander	1 1	۱۵	15	15	1 4	IC	10	4	1 1	1 1	1 1
Asia Chinese	1	845	, 89°	140	04-	. 60 -	nm	n 40	1 1	1 1	1 1
Filipino	1 1	5-	ာလေ	7 1	- ო	- ı	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Jopanese	1 1	w /	-=	ı -	- 1	- 1	i	14	1 1	1 1	1 1
Korean	1 1	1 1	e √0	- 1	1 1	10	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1
Combadian	1	1) []	1	1	• 1	1	1	1	1 1	1 1
Loofian	1 1	1 1:	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
ThaiOther Asian	1 1	7 7	- 1	1 1	1 1	4 1	1-	- 1	1 1	1 1	1
Pocific Islander	1	1	m	1	77	_	٠ ١	1	1	1	1
Samaan	1 1	1 1	7 7	1 1	7 -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Guamanian Other Pacific Islander	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1
Other roce	-	258	20	ı	384	21	1	49	13	162	43
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	99	7 814	8 242 243	2 738	3 831	2 945	597	1 485	12	1 572	1 71
Mexican Puerto Biran	4	977	384	22	629	475	4	236	46	787	26.7
Cuban. Other Hispanic	,	331	825	1 4 6	322	385	1 14	. 	1 - 4	± 80 €	- 12
Not of Hispanic origin	55	6 453	566 4	2 704	3 144	2 341	589	1 163	30:	706	2 60
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
White All persons	969		8 242 8 116				597	1 485	15	1 572	11
Hispanic originNot of Hispanic arigin	10 10 22	1 048 5 8 82	7 944	2 692	3 105	578 2 197	286	1 119	75 75 28 28	691 683	85
Block	1 1	574 53					1	29	40	3,3	27.
Not of Hispanic origin	16	521	- v o œ	140 6	25 5	380	l I	29	o	2252	23
Hispanic arigin) I (. 1 .	o — r	יו כ	יוי	<u>د</u> ا	1 1	<u>.</u>	- 1	7	1 1
Asian ar Pacific Islander	ומ	4 & 4	, 4,	w 4	0.0	<u>\$</u> 6	lω	2 2	- 1	- 1	1 1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 4	46.2	40	14	1 %	10	l m	1 40	1 1	1 1	1 1
Other race Hispanic origin		258 258	70 68	1 1	384 381	22	1 1	44	13	162	43
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	2	1	က	1	1	1	1	; '	. 1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]				Collier Co	unty			Totals for split to	rocts/BNA's in Col	lier County
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Naples COP	Galden Gote COP	Immokalee COP	Naples city	North Noples COP	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5
All housing units	94 165	94 165	14 639	6 124	4 507	15 312	8 183	2 163	4 635	1 163
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	61 703 43 319	61 703 43 319	10 147 6 975	4 987 2 838	3 680 1 436	9 815 7 699	6 003 3 893	1 576 1 406	2 159 1 997	817 751
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units White Block American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other roce	70.2 42 117 538 80 83 501	70.2 42 117 538 80 83 501	68.7 6 904 15 10 14 32	56.9 2 731 62 8 8 29	39.0 864 256 24 5 287	78.4 7 610 75 4 6	64.9 3 858 4 6 9	89.2 1 402 1 3	92.5 1 994 1 1 -	91.9 750 - - 1
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	2 124 40 555 18 384 16 023 1 504 48 82 727	2 124 40 555 18 384 16 023 1 504 48 82 727	198 6 744 3 172 2 929 140 11 17 75	190 2 576 2 149 1 954 140 5 10 40	757 434 2 244 1 041 765 8 12 418	78 7 538 2 116 1 817 275 6 6 12	114 3 759 2 110 2 053 21 3 11 22	14 1 388 170 170 - - - - 3	9 1 986 162 162 - - - - 4	745 66 65 - - - 1
Hispanic arigin (of ony roce)	2 926 14 164	2 926 14 164	387 2 644	232 1 776	298	1 773	1 938	167	158	63
VACANCY STATUS Vocant housing units For sale only	32 462 3 062 3 641 1 447 22 588 401 1 323 33	32 462 3 062 3 641 1 447 22 588 401 1 323 33	4 492 470 376 131 3 277 - 238 5	1 137 90 418 200 401 - 28	827 6 324 48 44 312 93 8	5 497 567 437 192 4 096 - 205 3	2 180 262 194 97 1 549 - 78 3	587 154 29 24 374 - 6	2 476 178 52 24 2 131 	346 37 6 4 241 - 58 1
ROOMS 1 room	4.9 4.9 5.3	1 331 4 043 7 920 27 942 24 313 15 674 7 640 5 302 4.7 4.9 5.3 4.0	83 547 1 019 5 795 4 187 1 761 841 406 4.5 4.7 4.6 4.9 4.9	60 136 486 1 989 1 540 1 271 492 150 4.8 4.9 5.0 5.6	382 856 965 1 079 684 321 133 87 3.5 3.6 3.7 4.6	231 671 1 099 3 432 4 076 2 851 1 520 1 432 5.0 5.2 5.2 5.5 3.8	37 186 717 2 561 2 150 1 368 661 503 4.8 5.0 4.9 5.4	1 9 73 439 584 431 339 287 5.5 5.7 5.7 5.8 4.6	3 77 231 1 292 1 706 961 190 175 4,9 5.0 4,9 5.0	9 25 37 133 223 275 461 7.1 7.3 7.1 7.2 5.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 1. ottoched	36 747 3 615 3 440 4 601 7 865 10 600 8 907 7 598 10 151 641	36 747 3 615 3 440 4 601 7 865 10 600 8 907 7 598 10 151 641	4 414 936 7779 1 415 1 702 2 392 873 53 2 011 64	3 333 72 568 704 843 485 97 - 2 20	1 685 177 305 244 148 134 43 145 1 580 46	5 794 281 216 752 1 040 1 642 2 970 2 295 152 170	2 997 522 421 440 720 1 575 1 168 276 11 53	1 017 73 33 80 72 240 640 8	235 62 24 196 175 554 1 453 1 900 1 35 2 159	1 122 19 3 2 6 4 - - 2 5
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	13 929 28 161 8 419 6 420 2 815 1 959 2.10 2.08	13 929 28 161 8 419 6 420 2 815 1 959 2.10 2.08 2.19	2 605 5 078 1 264 732 300 168 1.99 1.95 2.10	754 1 632 1 097 934 408 162 2.60 2.56	542 719 589 667 470 693 3.48 3.75	3 203 4 974 836 509 205 88 1.84 1.88	1 552 2 765 832 577 203 74 2 02 2 05 1.96	448 881 121 86 31 9 1.89 1.91	704 1 385 57 10 3 	153 477 96 52 30 9 2.04 2.05 1.83
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	. 1 767	58 272 1 767 1 664 .48	9 786 207 154 .46	4 701 196 90 .57	2 198 589 893 1.00	9 680 86 49 .37	5 900 75 28 .44		2 156 2 1 .34	815 2 - .30
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 or mare Median (dallars) Mean (dallars)	139 585 1 683 4 131 5 406 - 3 005 1 895 1 363 3 533 - 121 400	25 501 139 585 1 683 4 131 3 761 5 406 3 005 1 895 1 363 3 533 121 400 172 500	3 319 16 94 384 709 581 866 327 183 110 49 95 600	11 4 - 2 77 400	856 74 276 260 113 49 60 20 4 - - 44 400 53 400	3 954 7 233 81 179 245 428 464 528 416 1 583 252 600 308 900	125 207 115 700	2 - 1 4 37 106 220 166 272 260 200	79 	711 -3 2 -1 1 4 10 12 18 661 500 000+ 552 300
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cosh rent	495 523 459 1 140 16 704	18 140 495 523 459 1 140 16 704	3 152 472 495 7 436 3 050 95	495 511 3 583 2 106	2 179 226 248 4 269 2 096 79	2 103 461 510 4 866 1 893 206	546 605 125 1 173 1 886	716 1 1 250 149	162 1 000+ 1 003 1 1 250 96 65	63 733 830 - - 42 21

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Tatals fo	or split tracts/BNA	A's in Collier Coun	ty—Con.			
Area	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 102.03	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107
All housing units	5 084	524	3 430	2 266	1 833	2 090	7 887	2 869	7 793	4 002
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	2 405	403	•				4 501	. 740	5 004	3 120
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	2 047	421 365 86.7	2 284 1 413 61.9	1 800 1 175 65.3	1 459 719 49.3	1 455 882 60.6	6 501 4 118 63.3	1 742 1 546 88.7	5 306 3 815 71.9	1 635 52.4
White 8lack American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	. 1 2	351 11	1 407 1	1 159 1 4	711	876 3	3 990 68 11	1 540 2	3 779 8 6	1 605 5
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	6	3 -		3 8	5 2	3	12 37	1 2	9 13	4 17
Hispanic arigin (of any race) White, not af Hispanic arigin Renter-occupied hausing units	2 027	8 343	19 1 393	51 1 116	39 674	17 862	259 3 776	13 1 530	103 3 691	84 1 541
White 8lack	357	56 56 -	871 860 6	625 597 9	740 717 9	573 555 8	2 383 2 178 147	196 196 -	1 491 1 385 53	1 485 1 348 87
Americon Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asion ar Pacific Islander Other roce	_	=	1 4	2 5 12	1 5 8	2 8	5 11 42	=	6 10 37	5 7 38
Hispanic origin (of any race) White, nat af Hispanic arigin	11	1 55	36 831	75 536	33 692	22 534	251 1 984	3 193	168 1 263	216 1 188
VACANCY STATUS	2 679									
Vacant housing units For sale anly For rent	149	103 12 5	1 146 149 76	466 43 31	374 34 72	635 64 178	1 386 171 443	1 127 161 60	2 487 204 116	882 106 201
Rented or sald, nat accupied Far seasonal, recreatianal, ar accasianal use Far migrant workers	2 185	8 77	12 852	10 372	29 234	31 347 3	265 477	23 864	2 005 -	43 408
Other vacantBaarded up	16	1 -	57	10	5 -	12 -	30	19	96 3	124 2
ROOMS 1 roam	50	_	82	14	12	9	62	1	42	40
2 roams 3 roams 4 roams	119	1 12 70	212 282	14 69 138 811	39 290	20 206 589	149 537 2 252 1 838	12 79 984	206 420 3 165	330 520 1 650
5 raoms6 raoms	1 613	79 84 116	1 069 933 481	616 367	505 431 342	589 382 399 248 237	1 838 1 754 880	1 253 361 123 56 4.8	2 082 1 012	856 393
7 raams 8 ar more raams Medion, all housing units	497	133 99 6.2 6.2	211 160 4.6	159 92 4.7	145 69 4.7	248 237 5.1	880 415 5.0	123 56 4.8	571 295 4.5	856 393 153 60 4.2 4.3 4.2
Mean, all housing units Median, occupied housing units Median, awner-accupied hausing units	5.7	6.2 6.6 6.7 5.0	4.6 4.7 4.5	4.9 4.8 5.1	4.8 4.7 5.7	5.3 5.5 6.4	5.1 5.2 5.8	4.9 4.9 4.9	4.8 4.8 5.1	4.3 4.2 4.7
Median, renter-occupied hausing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	4.7	5.0	5.1 3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.8
1, detached1, ottached	1 519 460	385 18	657 193	1 102 140	719 76	837 247	4 788 95	642 74	2 621 680	1 173 182
2 3 or 4 5 ta 9	34 65	1 4 83	56 278	292 69 66	49 85 244	6 140 560	577 748 964	8 81 313	296 1 160 1 002	182 475 174 387
10 to 19 20 to 49	679	6 23	342 719 753	87 383	609 46	295	581 97	581 157	1 285 644	526 72
50 or mare Mobile home or trailer Other	2	- 1 3	403 4 25	100 4 23	2 3	- 2 3	7 30	53 947 13	66 39	1 000 13
Occupied housing units	2 405	421	2 284	1 800	1 459	1 455	6 501	1 742	5 306	3 120
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons	487 1 298	41 154	837 1 086	462 788	329 661	269 646	906 2 131	422 1 087	1 313 2 666	871 1 334
3 persons 4 persons	281 208	154 76 105	190 129	279 178	241 165	260 197	1 410 1 267	140 67 15	672 424 153	456 245 133
5 persons 6 or more persons Median, occupied housing units	2 05	39 6 2.70	34 8 1.78	66 27 2.06	48 15 2.11	60 23 2.21	540 247 2.65	11 1.91	78 2.00	81 2.02
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	1 2.06	2.73 2.50	1.91 1.50–	2.02 2.14	2.23 1.96	2.37 1.97	2.66 2.64	1.91 1.98	1.99 2.06	1.92 2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	2 393	415	s 2 263	1 7,49	1 432	1 433	6 177	1 731	5 160	2 916
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 ar more Mean	1 5	2 4 .45	14 7 .41	'38 13 .46	20 7 .48	15 7 .45	225 99 .55	10 1 .40	75 71 .44	122 82 .53
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 ta \$39,999	_	326 _ 1	561 2 3	795 2 12	545 1	714	3 627 4 10	480 4 10	2 134 5 39	721 8 45
\$40,000 ta \$59,999 \$60,000 ta \$79,999	5	3	6 17	70 242	9 149	1 12 22	204 1 297 982	23 45 95 222	209 400 373	155 264
\$80,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	. 1 112	12 182 93	67 192 137	214 198 29	148 131 51	167 235 113	700 257	41	572 261	155 264 116 77 25
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or mare	171	7 12 14	60 22 55	14 11 3	15 13 27	113 59 102	86 36 51	24 11 5	146 93 36	14 7 10
Median (dallars) Mean (dollars)	303 400	142 400 154 900	148 300 172 300	87 200 97 100	93 000 122 800	179 300 206 700	84 800 101 400	111 300 119 900	103 400 122 700	70 800 83 400
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	350	53	868	620	73 8	567	2 370	194	1 484	1 474
Median contract rent (dallars) Mean contract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent	894 897	644 734	540 592 121	466 498 3	539 550 2	612 638	499 517	561 593	518 530	437 449
Mean cantract rent (dallars)No meals included in rent	311	- 5]	1 195 702	329 602	594 722	1 250 555	509 2 326	363 182	448 1 425	1 443 31
Na cash rent	.] 39	2	45	· 15	14	10	40	11	53	31

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols 1	for split trocts/BNA's in	Collier County—Con.		. Eost No	oples CDP, Collier Cour	nty	Golden Gote CDP, Collier County
Area	Troct 108	Troct 112.03	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 105.02 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)
All housing units	4 435	2 066	1 993	1 052	2 844	7 793	4 002	6 124
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units	2 974 2 008	1 761 405	1 585 931	839 427	1 721 1 525	5 306 3 815 71.9	3 120 1 635 52.4	4 987 2 838 56.9
Percent of occupied housing units White Block American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander Other roce	67.5 1 924 48 1 8 27	23.0 120 212 23 1 49	58.7 705 33 2 3 188	50.9 322 17 1 87	88.6 1 520 2 - 1 2	3 779 8 6 9 13	1 605 5 4 4 17	2 731 62 8 8 29
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin. Renter-occupied housing units White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander	142 1 812 966 826 100	167 27 1 356 463 674 3	530 372 654 443 44 2 1	217 412 291 55 4 4	1 512 196 196 - - -	3 691 1 491 1 385 53 6 10	1 541 1 485 1 348 87 5	2 576 2 149 1 954 140 5 10
Other roce Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin.	35 181 689	209 856 40	164 404 210	58 242 128	- 3 193	37 168 1 263	38 216 1 188	232 1 776
VACANCY STATUS	1 461	305	408	213	1 123	2 487	882	1 137
For sole only	176 92 82 1 064 2 45	1 125 13 13 132 21	3 140 17 - 29 167 52	4 78 25 7 52 47	160 59 22 864 - 18	204 116 66 2 005 - 96 3	106 201 43 408 - 124 2	90 418 200 401 — 28 —
ROOMS 1 room	37 344	318 504	42 253	40 173	1 11	42 206	40 330 520	60 136
3 rooms	452 1 402 1 000 671 379 150 4.5	446 386 263 97 27 25 3.0	429 607 350 182 83 47 3.9	188 204 200 133 71 43 4.1	79 980 1 249 356 117 51 4.8	420 3 165 2 082 1 012 571 295 4 5 4.8	1 650 856 393 153 60 4.2 4,3	486 1 989 1 540 1 271 492 - 150 4.8 4.9
Medion, oll housing units Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.7 4.7 5.2 4.0	3.2 3.1 4.3 2.7	4.1 4.1 4.5 3.6	4.2 4.3 5.2 3.4	4.9 4.9 4.9 4.5	4.8 5.1 4.1	4.2 4.7 3.8	5.0 5.6 4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 1, oftoched 2 3 or 4 5 to 9	1 714 244 304 109 458	708 130 187 172 54 120	628 27 52 39 49	622 33 84 37 45	620 74 8 81 313 581	2 621 680 296 1 160 1 002 1 285	1 173 182 475 174 387 526	3 333 72 568 704 843 485 97
10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or troiler Other	424 462 92 591 37	20 145 495 35	23 1 155 10	219	157 53 945 12	644 	72 1 000 13 3 120	97 - 2 20 4 987
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	2 974	1 761	1 585	839	1 721	3 300	3 120	
1 person	632 1 301 396 345 161 139 2.16 2.12 2.31	314 341 276 267 214 349 3.32 3.58 3.24	161 296 281 337 209 301 3.66 3.86 3.38	124 185 124 165 111 130 3.39 3.43 3.34	421 1 078 136 63 14 9 1.91 1.90 1.98	1 313 2 666 672 424 153 78 2.00 1,99	871 1 334 456 245 133 81 2.02 1.92	754 1 632 1 097 934 408 162 2 2.60 2 .56 2 .54
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less		939 280 542 1.13	1 030 273 282 .91	584 105 150 .83	1 710 10 1 1	5 160 75 71 .44	2 916 122 82 .53	4 701 196 90 .57
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 230	256	416	354	464	2 134	721	2 455
Less than \$20,000 _ \$20,000 to \$39,999	6 29 235 240 75 331 198 49	36 109 72 29 4 4 2	28 108 140 72 27 26 9	16 100 109 46 28 41 13	3 10 20 45 92 217 41 23	5 39 209 400 373 572 261 146 93	8 45 155 264 116 77 25 14 7	3 10 189 1 189 786 261 11
\$300,000 or more	35 105 500	36 600 40 800	47 300 57 700	50 200 61 400	111 500	36 103 400 122 700	70 800 83 400	
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollors) Meno controct rent (dollors) With meols included in rent Meon controct rent (dollors) No meols included in rent	512 618 150 1 215	1 292 190 204 4 269 1 257	638 271 293 1 137 591	407 320 336 - 374	593 1 363	1 484 518 530 6 448 1 425	1 474 437 449 	495 511 3 583

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions af terms ond meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immakale	ee CDP, Callier Ca	unty			Naple	s city, Callier Ca	unty		
Area	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6
All housing units	2 020	1 494	993	3 359	998	2 163	1 032	4 635	1 163	998
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied hausing units Owner-occupied hausing units Percent af occupied hausing units	1 724 389 22.6	1 162 647	794 400	2 079 1 301	853 727	1 576 1 406	834 730	2 159 1 997 92.5	817 751 91.9	748 578 77.3
White	104	55.7 458 27	50.4 302 17	62.6 1 298 1	85.2 721 2	89.2 1 402 1	87.5 728	1 994 1	750	578
American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut	23	1 3	ī	i i	2 -	- 3	_ 2	i -	-	-
Other race	163	158 409	80 185	- 5	2 28	- 14	- 8	9	6	4
White, nat af Hispanic originenter-accupied hausing units White	1 335	215 515	204 394 281	1 293 778	695 126	1 388 170	720 104 101	1 986 162 162	745 66 65	574 170 168
Black American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	673	315 42 1	50	765 3 3	119 2 2	170 	101		-	- -
Asian or Pacific IslanderOther race	207	1 156	55	2 5	3 -	Ξ	2	Ī	ī	1
Hispanic arigin (af any race) White, nat af Hispanic arigin	838 37	337 140	235 121	18 752	5 115	3 167	6 97	4 158	3 63	5 164
ACANCY STATUS									244	250
Vacant housing units or sale anly or rent	296 1 121	332 1 126	199 4 77	1 280 127 299	145 13 9	587 154 • 29	198 29 12	2 476 178 52	346 37 6	250 27 22
ented ar sald, not occupiedar seasanal usear seasanal, recreatianal, ar occasianal use	12	12 24	24	107 710	, 3 118	24 374	29 120	24 2 131	4 241	1 198
ar migrant warkersther vacantther vacant	129	139 30	44 43	_ 37	- 2	- 6	_ 8	91	- 58	2
8oarded up	/	1	-	-		-	_	-	'	_
room	311 491	32 196	39 169	136 283	6 48	1 9	_ 17	3 77	- 9	2 19
raams	438 381	347	180 194	469 954	102 135	73 439 584	44 188	231 1 292	25 37	37 224
raamsraams	260 92 24 23	504 239 108	185 121 64	722 392 204	135 231 257 158	584 431 339	208 241 188	1 706 961 190	133 223 275	224 288 227 123 78 5.3 5.4 5.3
or mare rooms	23 3.0	45 23 3.8 3.9	41	206 197 4.3	61 5.4	431 339 287 5.5	146 5.7	175 4.9	461 7.1	78 5.3
lean, all hausing units ledian, occupied hausing units	3.1	4.0	4.2 4.2 5.2	4.5 4.5	5.3 5.6	5.7 5.7	5.8 6.0 6.1	5.0 4.9 5.0	7.3 7.1 7.2	5.4 5.3 5.7
Aedian, owner-accupied hausing unitsAedian, renter-occupied hausing units	4.3 2.7	4.3 3.6	3.4	5.0 3.6	5.7 4.7	5.8 4.6	4.6	4.3	5.6	4.3
JNITS IN STRUCTURE , detached	689	409	587	1 200	804	1 017	730	235	1 122	524 19
, attachedartachedart 4	184	26 39 36	31 82 36	69 104 252	5 10 3	73 33	10 4 35	62 24 196	19 3 2	33 133
ta 9 0 ta 19	54 120	49 10	45	439 483	26 4	80 72 240	44 89	175 554	6	149 138
0 to 49 0 ar mare	20 145	23	-	635 68	- -	640 -	117	1 453 1 900	- - 2	_
Mabile hame or troiler	482 34	894 8	204	107	143	8	3 -	35	5	748
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	1 724	1 162	794	2 079	853	1 576	8 34	2 159	817	/46
persons	308 329	113 217	121	949 869	192 367	448 881	236 404	704 1 385	153 477 96	188 405
personspersons	269 265	202	118 154	156 65	146 101	121 86	89 72	57 10	52	80 55 13
persons or mare persons	343	248 154 228 3.70	106 122 3.37	32 8 1.60	30 17 2.14	31 9 1.89	30 3 1.95	3 - 1.77	30 9 2.04	1.96
Median, occupied hausing units Median, awner-accupied housing units Median, renter-accupied housing units	3.34 3.69 3.24	3.96 3.37	3.41 3.33	1.71 1.50-	2.11 2.35	1.91 1.57	1.98 1.54	1.77 1.74	2.05 1.83	1.95 1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 ar less	1 278	728 212	550 99	2 059	843 6	1 571 5	833 1	2 156 2	815 2	741 5
.51 ar mare Nean	526 1.14	222 .96	145 .83	11 .37	.43	.34	.35	.34	.30	.38
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	245	275	336	662	617	8 0 8	544	79	711	388
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 ta \$39,999	36 108	22 76	16 92	-	2 6	2	ī	=	- 3]
\$40,000 ta \$59,999 \$60,000 ta \$79,999	68	90 46 17	102 43 28	4 16 25	46 136 199	į	1 2 1		2 - 1	3 4
80,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ta \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	3	17 16 5	28 41 13	113 142	199 191 34	37 106	43 118	11 5	4 10	12 31 40
\$200,000 ta \$249,999\$ \$250,000 to \$299,999		3 -	1 -	103 72	2 -	220 166	127 103	10 7 40	12 18 661	46
\$300,000 ar mare Median (dallars) Mean (dallars)	35 700	46 400 54 800	50 700 62 300	187 215 000 254 200	1 91 700 97 300	272 260 200 311 300	148 241 700 287 500	305 000 353 300	661 500 000+ 552 300	249 351 400 364 700
CONTRACT RENT	37 700	34 300	02 300	237 200	., 500	21. 300				
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars)	1 276 189	512 271	391 320	773 485	125 514	170 640	100 621	162 1 000+	63 733	1 70 596
Mean cantract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent	203	296 -	336	532 1 875	522 	716 1 1 250	771 - -	1 003 1 1 250	830 - -	660
Mean cantract rent (dallars)Na meals included in rentNa cash rent	1 242	491 21	363	724 48	116	1 250 149 20	77 23	96 65	42 21	159 11
Custo ICIII	30	21	20)	. 40		20	20			

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Noples city, Col	lier County—Con.			
Area	Tract 7	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.03 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.01 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
All housing units	434	219	253	44	14	-	-	-
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing unitswarming wher-occupied housing units	390 99	66 63	244 5	35 29	14 13	Ξ	Ξ	
Percent of occupied housing units	25.4 29	95.5 63	2.0	82.9 29	92.9 13			_
White	70	-		-	-	=	_	=
American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander	_	Ξ.	Ξ.	=	-	-	-	
Other race	- 2	_	1	_	1	_	_	_
White, not of Hisponic originenter-occupied housing units	29 291	63 3	239	29 6	12	Ξ	_	_
WhiteBlack	24 267	3	233	6	i		_	Ξ.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	Ξ.	-	-	-	-		2.
Asion or Pocific IslanderOther roce	_	Ξ	3	=	Ξ	Ξ.	-	-
Hisponic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	23 23	- 3	13 224	- 6	7			5
	23	3	224	ŭ				
ACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	44	153	9	9		-	-	-
sale only	1 4	1	- 4	_		-	Ξ.	
ted or sold, not occupiedseosonol, recreational, or occasional use	38	152		- 9	_	=	=	
migront workerser vacant	-	- 132	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_		Ξ	Ξ
oorded up	i	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ.	-	-
OMS								
oom	10 63	_	73 146	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	1	Ξ
ooms	92 149	-	26	- 5	- 2	_	_	
Oms	73 34	101 74	2 2	18	10	_		
oms	5	28		6	2	Ξ.	=	-
on, all housing units	3.8	12 5.6	1.9	6 5.4	5.0	_	_	=
n, oll housing unitsion, occupied housing units	3.9 3.8	5.8 6.3	1.9 1.8	5.8 5.5	5.1 5.0		_	Ξ
on, owner-occupied housing unitson, renter-occupied housing units	4.9 3.5	6.3	5.8 1.8	5.6 5.2	4.9 7.0	_	Ξ	
TS IN STRUCTURE	5.5	5.0	,,,	5.2	,,,			
detached	79	66	2	.1	14	-	-	-
Hoched	2 4	1 -	i	20	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ.
9	45 112	- 6	2	4 10		Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.
o 49	112 75	10 36	14	8	_		_	_
or moreile home or troiler	1	100	227	_	_		Ξ	_
er	4	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	390	66	244	35	14	-	-	-
RSONS IN UNIT	90	٥	220	12	,			_
ersonsersons	103 76	32	220 23	13 21	7	=	=	
rsons	76 54	13 9	ī	1	1 4	=	=	-
more persons	33 34	2	=		1	=	=	_
ion, accupied housing unitsion, owner-occupied housing units	54 33 34 2.53 2.23 2.64	2.25 2.23	1.50- 1.50-	1.71 1.66	2.36 2.29	-	-	-
ian, renter-occupied housing units	2.64	3.00	1.50-	1.90	5.00	-	-	-
SONS PER ROOM	•••							
0 or less	304 55	65 1	244	35	14		Ξ	Ξ
l or more	31 .76	.39	.59	.29	.54	_	-	_
LUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	62	51	3	16	13	_	-	-
s than \$20,000	4 9	ī	=		Ξ.	=		_
.000 to \$59,999	25 19	=	1	-	-	-		-
.000 to \$99,999	4	- 3	!	1 7	į	-	-	-
0,000 to \$199,999	1	5 13	-	7	5	=	-	-
0,000 to \$299,999	-	4	-	-		=	=	-
ian (dollars)	54 400	25 293 800	95 000	150 000	140 600	Ξ	Ξ	-
	55 100	294 800	95 000	149 700	140 400	-	-	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	291	3	239					
Medion controct rent (dollors) Mean controct rent (dollors)	221 252	1 000+	145	813	675 675	=	=	-
n meols included in rent	232	1 125	161	828	675	-	Ξ.	1
meols included in rent	283	- 3	90 238	5	. 51	<u> </u>	Ξ.	
cash rent	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text)

ensus Tract or Block Numbering			North Noples CDP,	Collier County				Remoinder of	Collier County	
Area	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.01 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.01 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 101
All housing units	965	-	3 177	2 222	1 819	-	-	-	-	9 026
ENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER			•							
Occupied housing unitswner-occupied housing units	633	_	2 040 1 408	1 765 1 146	1 445 706	-	_	Ξ	_	6 40: 4 624
Percent of occupied housing units	84.1 628	_	69.0 1 402	64.9 1 130	48.9 698	_	_	_	-	72. 4 59
Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder	2	Ξ	-	1 4 3	1 - 5	=	=	=		
Other roce tisponic origin (of ony roce)	i	-	5 18		38	-	-	-	_	10
White, not of Hisponic origin	621	=	1 389 632	1 087 619	662 739	=	=	=	=	4 50 1 78
Vhite lock	119	_	627 3	591 9	716 9	-	_	_	Ξ	1 73
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce	_	_	ī	2 5	1 5	-	_	=	=	2
tisponic origin (of ony roce)	10	_	23	12 75	8 33	-	_	-	-	11
Vhite, not of Hisponic origin CANCY STATUS	, 110	-	607	530	691	-	-	_	_	1 65
Vacant housing unitssale only	212 36	-	1 137 149	457 43	374 34	-	=	=	_	2 62 29 20
rentted or sold, not occupied	19	Ξ	72 12	31 10	72 29	_	Ξ		_	20 15 1 92
seosonal, recreational, or occosional use migrant workers	-	Ξ	847 	363	234	-	Ξ	_	=	1 92
er vocont loorded up		_	57 -	10	5 -	-	Ξ	Ξ.	_	· ·
DMS	2	_	9	14	12	_	_	_	_	
ooms	12 33	Ξ	66 256	69 138	39 290	-	_	_	_	28
omsoms	200	Ξ	1 066 931	806 598	503 421	_	_	Ξ	Ξ.	2 3: 2 7: 1 8:
oms	154	_	479 211 159	358 153 86	342 143 69	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	7.
more rooms ion, oll housing units n, oll housing units	5.8	=	4.7 4.9	4.6 4.8	4.7 4.8	=	=	Ξ	<u>-</u>	5 5 5
lion, occupied housing unitslion, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	_	4.7 5.1	4.7 5.1	4.7 5.8	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	5
lion, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	-	4.2	4.1	3.9	-	-	_	_	4
letoched		_	655 192	1 101 120	705 76	_	_	_	_	4 6
4	25	=	55 276	292 65	49 85	_	_	_	_	4 6 2
9	168	Ξ	341 719	56 79	244 609	_	_	=		7 7 2
to 49 or more iile home or troiler	_	=	739 176	383 100 4	46 - 2	=	=	=	Ē	1 2
er	8	-	20	22	3 1 445	-	-	_		6 4
Occupied housing units RSONS IN UNIT	753	_	2 040	1 765	1 443	_	-	_		
personersons	158 281	_	617 1 063	449 767	328 654	_		Ξ	_	1 3
ersonsersons	124	=	1 063 190 128	767 278 178	240 161	_	=	Ξ	Ξ	89 64 20
persons or more persons	. 24	=	34 8 1.88	66 27 2.07	47 15 2.10	=	=	=	Ξ	1 2.
dion, occupied housing unitsdion, owner-occupied housing unitsdion, renter-occupied housing units	2.30	<u> </u>	1.88 1.91 1.79	2.07 2.03 2.15	2.10 2.23 1.96	= =	=	=		2.0
RSONS PER ROOM	1.12									
00 or less 01 to 1.50	. 3		⁶ 2 019	1 714 38	1 418 20	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	6 2
5) or more	. 1	=	.40	38 13 .47	.48	-	=	=	Ξ	
ALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units		=	558 2	779 2	532 1	-	=	=	=	3 1:
0,000 to \$39,999 0,000 to \$59,999 0,000 to \$79,999	. 2	=	3 5 17	12 70 242	9 148	=	=	Ξ.	-	11
0,000 to \$99,999 00,000 to \$149,999	. 13 . 88	=	66 191	213 191	147 125	_	-	-	Ξ	1 0
50,000 to \$199,999	. 70 . 97		137 60 22	22 13	46 15 13	-	-	-	=	3 1
250,000 to \$299,999 100,000 or more edian (dollors)	. 122	=	22 55 148 700 172 800	11 3 86 400	92 200	-	=	=	Ξ	1 00 33 1. 1 1 1 111 6
eon (dollors)		=	172 800	96 000	122 300	-	-	-	-	135 6
ONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	. 117		629	614	737	-	-	_	_	1 7
Medion controct rent (dollors)	. 691 . 705	Ξ	628 768	466 495	538 550	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	5 6 1:
ith meols included in rent Meon controct rent (dollors)	:	Ξ	120 1 204	3 329 .597	2 594 721	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	1 1 1 4
o meols included in rent o cosh rent	104	=	464 45	.597	14	-1	=	=	-	i

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	er of Collier County-	Con.			
Area	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 104.04	Troct 105.01	Troct 105.02 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
All housing units	3 900	524	-	2 090	1 763	1 927	3 322	25	4 435
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									= =
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	1 586 1 351	421 365	_	1 455 882	1 514 1 280	1 851 1 690	2 007 1 357	21 21	2 974 2 008 67.5
Percent of occupied housing units White	85.2 1 345	86.7 351	_	60.6 876 3	84.5 1 259 6	91.3 1 642 22	67.6 1 349 6	100.0	1 924 48
8lock	5	11 - 3 -	- -	- - 3	3 4 8	2 2 2 22	- 1 1	<u>1</u>	1 8 27
Hispanic origin (of ony race) White, not of Hispanic origin	2 1 343	8 343	=	17 862	69 1 200	149 1 516	22 1 328	2 18	142 1 812
Renter-occupied housing units	235 235	56 56	Ξ	573 555	234 224	161 158	650 631		966 826
Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islander Other roce	=	-	=	8 2 8 -	7 - 1 2	2 - - 1	11 2 2 4	= =	100 - 5 35
Hispanic origin (of any race) White, not of Hisponic origin	1 234	1 55	=	22 534	19 208	13 146	31 606	_	181 689
VACANCY STATUS	234	33		334	200				
Vocant housing units	2 314 112	103 12	_	635 64	249 81	76 22	1 315 120	1	1 461 176 92 82
For rentRented or sold, not occupied	233 31	12 5 8		178 31 347	25 65 76	3 37 9	135 68 972	i	92 82 1 064
For seasonol, recreotionol, ar occosional use For migront workers Other vocant	1 928 _ 10	77 _ 1	Ξ.	347 3 12	/6 - 2	9 - 5	20	- 1	2 45
8oorded up	-	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	3
ROOMS 1 room	48	_	_	9	2	2	29	_	37 344
2 rooms 3 rooms	107 169	1 12	=	20 206	13 51	27 72	70 235	1 -	344 452 1 402 1 000
4 raoms 5 rooms 6 rooms	829 1 312 747	79 84 116	=	589 382 399	263 298 483	150 547 606	1 494 991 338	4 4 5	1 000
8 or more rooms	392 296	133 99	<u> </u>	248 237	388 265	311 212	106 59	6 5	671 379 150
Medion, all housing unitsMean, oll housing units	5.1 5.3	6.2 6.2	-	5.1 5.3	6.0 6.1	5.8 5.9	4.4 4.5	6.2 6.2	4.5 4.7
Medion, occupied housing units	5.5 5.7	6.6 6.7	_	5.5 6.4	6.1 6.3	5.8 5.8	4.4 4.7	6.4 6.4	4.7 5.2 4.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	5.0	-	3.9	4.4	5.3	4.0	_	4.0
1, detached1, ottoched	917 325	385 18	_	837 247	1 455 23	1 851 6	553 69	22	1 714 244
23 or 4	9 51	1 4	_	6 140	9 44	1 -	7 105	_	304 109
5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49	315 501	83 6	_	560 295	121 96	ī	461 625	_	458 424 462 92
50 or more	695 1 077 1	23	Ξ.	- - 2	- - 5	- 60	458 1 031	_ _ 2	92 591
OtherOccupied housing units	9 1 5 86	3 421	-	3	10	1 851	13 2 007	ī 21	37 2 974
PERSONS IN UNIT	1 300	921	-	1 455	1 514	1 031	2 007	21	2 // 4
1 person2 persons	320 985	41 154	-	269 646	152 499	152 582	533 1 035	1 9	632 1 301
3 persons 4 persons	144 89	76 105	-	260 197	313 333	398 431	260	4 4	396 345
5 persons 6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	33 15 1.98	39 6 2.70	=	60 23	132 85	171 117	132 35 12 1.95	1 2 2.63	161 139 2 16
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	1.98 1.99 1.93	2.70 2.73 2.50	=	2.21 2.37 1.97	2.84 2.89 2.60	2.98 2.94 3.37	1.94 1.98	2.63	2.16 2.12 2.31
PERSONS PER ROOM				11,7	2.00	0.0.			
1.00 or less	1 5 7 9 3	415 2	=	1 433 15	1 476 29	1 766 70	1 960 30	21	2 714 150
1.51 or mare	.37	.45	=	.45	.49	15 . 5 4	17 .46	.49	110 .53
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	6 57 - -	32 6	Ξ	714	1 172 1	1 527	319	16	1 230
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	3 1	2 3	=	3 1 12	15 108	16 109 395	21 27	3	6 29 235 240 75 331 198
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	2 17 37	12 182	-	22 167	196 439	429 427	27 25 103	3 5	75 331
\$200,000 to \$249,999	61	93 7	=	235 113	246 82	110 19	77 37	1	198 49
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Median (dallars)	82 454 361 200	12 14 142 400	<u>-</u>	59 102 179 300	36 49 129 600	13 5 90 200	14 8 141 400	106 300	49 32 35 105 500 118 600
Mean (dollars)	361 200 378 000	154 900	=	206 700	144 300	100 500	148 400	139 500	118 600
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	230	53		567	231	1 5 6	649		952
Medion controct rent (dollars)	1 000 + 991	644 734	=	612 638	554 574	565 546	589 586	-	512 618
With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollors) No meals included in rent		- - 51	=	1 250	1 287	2 625 139	1 90	=	150 1 215 772 30
No cosh rent	204 26	51 2	=	555 10	220 10	139 15	633 15	Ξ	30

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings af symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	r of Collier Caunty-	–Can.			
Area	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 112.01	Tract 112.02	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)
All housing units	6 113	6 164	3 175	1 353	424	555	46	499	59
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	3 584 2 888	1 452 1 138	1 652 1 242	923 707	247 231	474 367	37 16	423 284	45 27
Percent af accupied hausing units White	80.6 2 872	78.4 1 135	75.2 1 226	76.6 687	93.5 230	77.4 353	43.2 16	67.1 247	60.0 20
Black American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asion or Pacific Islander Other race	1 4 6 5	1 2 -	3 - - 13	11 8 1 -	1	2 4 - 8	=	1 - 30	- - 7
Hisponic arigin (af any race) White, nat af Hispanic arigin	34 2 843	6 1 129	27 1 212	28 659	230	39 322	12	121 157	14 13 18 10
Renter-occupied housing units White	696 682	314 313	410 334	216 204	16 16	107 101 3	21 18	139 128 2	10
Black American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islonder	1 3	1	2 3	6 2 -	=	- 1	Ė	ĩ -	_
Other race Hispanic origin (af any race)	8 31	- 6	64 107	4 25	-	2 29	2 18	8 67	3 7
White, not of Hispanic origin	660	307	292	184	16	74	3	70	7
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	2 529	4 712	1 523	430	177	81	9	76	14
For sale only	284 124	238 721	196 121	22 19 6	30 1 106	13 6 20	4	2 14 5	1
Rented ar sald, nat accupied Far seasanal, recreatianal, ar occasional use Far migrant warkers	75 1 806	10 3 593	82 1 054 18	309 12 62	39	15 15	- 3	5 2B 22	- B
Other vacant	240 1	150	52 1	62	1 -	12 2	1 -	22 -	4 -
ROOMS						10	7	10	1
1 raam 2 rooms 3 rooms	63 172 547	102 81 485	87 347 553	56 90 200	- - 3	12 16 55	13 8	57 82 103	4 8
4 roams	1 273 1 430	485 2 830 1 566 709	1 250 615 222	349 348	9 54 63	94 177	5 3	111	10 15
6 rooms 7 rooms	1 476 705	188	222 56 45	193 80	120	117 59	5 3 2	74 38 24	10 15 12 7 2
8 or mare raams	447 5.2 5.2	203 4.4 4.6	4.0	37 4.4 4.5	175 7.2 7.2	25 5.1 5.1	2.9 3.5 2.B	4.5 4.5	4.9 4.8
Mean, all housing units Medion, occupied hausing units Median, owner-accupied housing units	5.6 5.8	4.5 4.6	4.0 4.2 4.2	4.7 4.9	7.2 7.4	5.1 5.3	2.B 5.5 1.9	4.6 4.9	4.9 5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	5.1	4.5	1.9	3.9	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	3 808	542	311	509	327	343 5	19 10	219	35 2
1, attached	92 110 89	64 19 155	26 3 33	20 29 11	53 32 10	ĭ -	3 -	13	2
5 ta 9 10 to 19	425 541	189 675	45 397	14 15		- 4	_	_	3
20 to 49 50 ar more	657 275	1 098 3 385	110	- - 721	- - 2	- - 196	- - 13	261	15
Mobile hame or trailerOther	95 21	3 34	2 180 70	721 34	-	6 474	1 37	423	1 45
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	3 584	1 452	1 652	923	247	4/4	37	423	
1 person	666 1 996	367 948	392 949	219 362	17 163	76 150	6 12	48 79	3 12
3 persons 4 persons	463 302	89 37	143 79 46 43	147 99	36 18	89 81	7 2	79 89	6 11 5
5 persons	108 49	8 3	46 43 1.96	99 57 39 2.17	7 6 2.15	81 39 39 2.62	6 2.57	55 73 3.56	8
Median, accupied housing units Median, owner-occupied hausing units Median, renter-occupied hausing units	2.06 2.05 2.13	1.88 1.91 1.74	1.88 2.42	2.16 2.24	2.15 2.21	2.53 3.11	2.07 3.38	3.63 3.41	3.64 3.71 3.50
PERSONS PER ROOM					•	404	10	302	34
1.00 or less 1.01 ta 1.50	3 528 27 29	1 436	1 537 48 67	859 - 37 27	244	426 29 19	19 2 16	61 60	6 5
1.51 or more	.41	.40	.52	.54	.33	.58	.92	.80	.78
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 278	194	129	259	202	227	11	141 6	18
Less than \$20,000	10	- - 2	3 11 30	23 43	=	8 32	1	32 50	8 7
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 ta \$99,999	18 34 74	7 6	30 38 26	43 49 48	3 1	32 69 62 45	5	26 10	3 -
\$100,000 ta \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	362 456	41 32 20 20	14	43 25	6 2	45 5	1	10	=
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 ta \$299,999	370 288	20 20 65	1	9	30 27 133	² / ₃	=	į	_
\$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dallars)	666 225 000 264 200	220 000 264 700	69 000 78 600	85 300 106 400	411 100 421 400	81 000 90 700	61 300 64 300	49 500 63 200	42 500 44 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollors)	674 626	313 693	405 479	204 334	15 575 719	99 263 293	16 307 294	265	16 319 350
Mean contract rent (dollars)	667 6 608	747 1 1 250	423 1 487	401 15 1 149	719	-		1 137	_
Mean contract rent (dallars) Na meals included in rent Na cash rent	614	269 43	395 9	137 52	13 2	53 46	15 1		11 5

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Table 10.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Tract 112.03	583	120 20.6 463 79.4	1255 1255 1255 1256 1256 1256 1256 1256	246 677 677 8 8 8 122 124 127	77 77 77 77 88 88 1 86 4,14 6,14 6,14 7	259 102 222 1.29	66 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	420 176 200 237 1 237 412
County	Tract 108	2 750	1 924 70.0 826 30.0	2335 8 233 8 233 2 298 2 298 4 1 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 32 1 136 137 2 1	1 269 1 269 2 362 2 362 2 10 2 2 09 2 15	2 578 104 68 68	1 15 2 6 6 1 12 200 12 20 20 12 20 20 12 20 20 20 12 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	913 527 652 1 222 1 222 29
trocts/BNA's in Collier Co	Tract 107	2 953	1 605 54.4 1 348 45.6	2272 1 330 1 330 285 285 1121 122 14 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5	956 106 391 128 282 258 258 65 65	1 849 1 301 2 10 2 10 1 10 1 1.98 2.10	2 810 98 45 .52	699 43 156 156 175 175 171 171 171 171 171 171	1 337 437 450 1 307 30
Totals far split tro	Troct 106	5 164	3 779 73.2 1 385 26.8	6 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	2 158 2 158 2 233 2 238 2 297 2 4 7 7 4 7 7 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2 288 2 633 6330 401 148 1.99 2.02	5 052 61 51 44	2 106 2 106 38 204 204 204 39 309 309 309 309 309 309 309 123 100	1 379 523 536 6 6 4 48 1 322 51
	Tract 104.03	891 9	3 990 64.7 2 178 35.3	25115 2375 11534 1554 1559 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	4 28 450 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545	2 874 2 057 1 339 1 181 2 2 2 5 2 5 4 2 5 6 2 5 6 2 5 6	5 913 181 74 54	3 513 1 4 4 1 1 247 1 247 1 247 1 247 1 247 256 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 101 900	2 168 502 521 521 2 509 2 124 40
	Naples city	9 427	7 610 80.7 1 817 19.3	2 337 2 305 2 305 1 168 1 168 5.2 5.2 3.9	4 445 185 182 182 448 531 1 670 1 134 65	3 114 4 882 760 449 170 52 1.83 1.83 1.50	9333 333 34 36 37	3 881 14 55 159 159 159 159 159 160 179 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	1 509 561 1 605 1 198
	Immakalee COP	1 905	864 45.4 1 041 54.6	268 367 367 368 368 369 369 369 369 369 369 369 369 369 369	875 84 135 96 54 15 16 17	2373 242 342 344 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.57	1 208 284 413 413	508 3508 1132 1132 123 73 73 74 74 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	999 248 266 237 237 45
Collier Caunty	Golden Gote CDP	4 685	2 731 58.3 1 954 41.7	103 103 103 103 114 114 114 114 117 117 117 117 117 117	2 965 460 450 533 413 113 160 160 16	724 1 0265 1 0265 853 3 7 1 143 2.55 2.55	4 459 157 69 69 55	2 361 3 100 1 142 757 250 250 1 1 4 4 2 77 400 81 000	1 947 499 515 , 583 1 914
	East Naples CDP	9 833	6 904 70.2 2 929 29.8	2 2 281 2 2 881 2 2 988 1 4 9 988 300 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3 597 623 623 623 862 1 121 1 23 1 533 46	2 558 5 006 1 186 672 272 272 1.97 1.95	9 567 169 97 45	3 265 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	2 910 475 500 7 7 436 92
	Totol	58 140	42 117 72.4 16 023 27.6	50.0 53.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 54	28 741 2 4257 2 426 2 1726 2 1726 4 4 113 4 4 113 6 1366 6 136 347	13 380 27 429 7 771 5 750 2 381 1 429 1 429 2.07 2.07 2.11	55 999 1 214 927 .46	24 663 88 88 410 1 10 1 3 947 3 357 5 331 2 987 1 388 1 338 1 338 1 124 400	15 812 513 555 453 1 453 14 448
	Naples, FL MSA	58 140	42 117 72.4 16 023 27.6	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	28 227 227 227 227 227 228 34 347 347	13 380 27 777 7 777 7 777 2 750 2 207 2 207 2 207 2 207 2 207	55 999 1 214 927 46	24 663 88 88 1 410 3 947 3 347 5 331 1 286 1 138 1 138 1 158 1 158	15 812 513 555 453 1 152 14 448
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupied housing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	room room	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2, 1 ottoched 2, 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 50 to 49 50 or mare Other Other	PERSONS IN UNIT person Pe	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less. 1.01 to 1.50	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units. Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$220,000 to former Median (doldurs)	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars). With meals included in rent (dollars). Nama contract rent (dollars). Nama contract rent (dollars). No meals included in rent No cash rent.

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

(Intestion and complementaly intestion of 400 persons. For	ğ	igs of syllinois, see	lexij							
Census Tract or Block Numbering	County—Con.	s III Collier	Eost Naples CDP, Collier County	ollier County	Collier County	Immo	Immakolee CDP, Collier County		Remainder of Collier County	lier County
Area	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 111.01
Occupied housing units	1 148	613	5 164	2 953	4 685	549	773	583	2 750	1 560
TENURE Owner-accupied housing units Percent of accupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	705 61.4 443 38.6	322 52.5 291 47.5	3 779 73.2 1 385 26.8	1 605 54.4 1 348 45.6	2 731 58.3 1 954 41.7	104 18.9 445 81.1	458 59.2 315 40.8	302 51.8 281 48.2	1 924 70.0 826 30.0	1 226 78.6 334 21.4
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	337 2337 2337 2337 37 37 37 37 37	0.7 % 8	200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	227 1320 705 705 705 705 705 705 705 705 705 70	30 1 220 1 220 1 147 1 1	65 116 117 12 2 2 2 4 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 3	251 252 254 244 244 245 245 245 245 245 245	01 7 88 2010 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	2025 2033 2033 2033 2034 2034 2034 4035 4035 4035 4035 4035 4035 4035 4	2377 2377 2377 2377 24.55 24.55 24.55 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2 of the control o	432 14 14 21 27 27 17 89 1	E=4802+186	2 158 2481 2481 774 528 680 680 297 7	956 106 106 258 258 258 65 65 1	2 %6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3	233 59 63 63 8 7 7 112 112	266 28 27 27 27 17 6 4	%: 422 52 1 1 20 2 2 1 1 20 2 2 2 1 1 20 2 2 2 2	132 134 134 208 208 209 209 245	122 - 52 2 2 4 5 1 1 2 2 4 5 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
PERSONS IN UNIT person Pe	, 238 233 233 233 234 188 3.45 3.45 3.23	26 128 128 13.20 13.15 13.15 13.15	2 1 288 2 633 633 6432 401 148 65 1 1,99 2.02	1 849 1 849 1 801 1 10 1 10 1 198 1 191 2 10	724 1 0565 1 0565 1 0565 1 0565 2 1 056	05 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	25 128 128 3.42 3.12 3.12	94 178 116 116 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	1 611 362 284 284 125 125 2.10 2.10 2.10	386 937 128 85 28 16 17 1.92 1.82 1.82
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or mare	809 176 163 84	459 62 92 92 76	5 052 1-6 1-4-	2 810 98 45 52	4 459 157 69 55.	240 101 208 1.32	535 123 115 88.	433	2 578 104 68 50	1 498 25 37 37
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Lets than \$200,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$79,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$2500,000 to \$249,999 \$2500,000 to \$249,999 \$3200,000 to \$249,999 \$3200,000 to more Median (dollars)	321 15 15 16 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	2 106 4 4 2 38 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 6 5 6 5 6 7 6 103 900 123 100	699 7 7 7 112 112 76 7 7 114 7 100 83 600	2 361 1 182 1 142 257 257 257 1 1 142 1 1 40	24 2 2 2 2 2 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	200 110 866 866 164 144 144 174 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186	86 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	1 15 8 6 139 209 209 209 329 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 19	129 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Spedied renter-accupied housing units Spedied renter-accupied housing units Median controor rent (dollars) With medis included in rent Mean controot rent (dollars) No meois included in rent No cosh rent	428 2972 294 39 39	288 324 339 - - 27 27	1 379 523 536 536 1 448 1 322 51	1 337 437 450 1 307 30	1 947 499 515 583 383 1 914	407 174 174 177 1 237 400 6	312 272 275 295 - - 296 16	280 325 345 340 - - 257 23	813 527 527 652 149 1 222 635 29	329 499 463 463 120 320 8

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

148 148 12.4 1000 7.6

27 27 27 21 19 19 19 18 3.8

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County			Totals for split t	Totols for split tracts/BNA's in Collier County		Golden Gote COP, Collier County	Immokolee COP, Collier County	Noples city, Col- lier County	Remoinder of Collier County
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Totol Eost	Noples COP	Golden Gate COP	Immokolee COP	Noples city	Troct 104.03	Troct 108	Troct 112.03	Troct 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 7	Troct 108 (pt
Occupied housing units	2 042	2 042	155	202	1 021	350	215	148	988	202	885	337	11
TENURE Owner-coupled housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	538 26.3 1 504 73.7	538 26.3 1 504 73.7	9.7 9.7 90.3	62 30.7 140 69.3	256 25.1 765 74.9	75 21.4 275 78.6	68 31.6 147 68.4	48 32.4 100 67.6	212 23.9 674 76.1	62 30.7 140 69.3	212 24.0 673 76.0	70 20.8 267 79.2	32. 10 10 67.
ROOMS 1 rooms 2 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 or more rooms 6 or more rooms 6 or more rooms Medion, cerupled housing units Medion, reinter-occupied housing units	200 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300	206 336 336 336 336 336 336 336 336 336 3	322 8 8 2 2 8 3 2 8 3 2 8 3 2 8 3 2 2 8 3 2 2 8 3 2 2 8 3 2 3 2	200 200 248 44.2 24.2 3.5 3.9 3.9	2288 202 202 203 1764 1764 1764 1764 1764 1764 1764 1764	288 888 7 5 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	20288420 - 4.28	277 277 277 277 277 277 3.8	262744 262744 26444 2644 2644 2644 2644	2,822,822,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,00	2017 244 30 30 44 30 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	623 623 624 836 836 846 847 848 848 848 848 848 848 848 848 848	. – 9.00 – 9.4.9.9.
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detachted 2. detachted 2. detachted 2. detachted 3. detachted 5. to 9 5. to 9 5. to 40 6. to mare Abolie home or troiler Other	663 273 273 274 207 207 205 204 142 228 158	663 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	%04858% 111	28 28 28 29 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	35 88 88 88 88 88 88 12 12 13 13 13	78 78 110 103 2 2 2 2	37.5 30.3 30.0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4~3~~~1111	2% 33 33 77 77 77 77 77 17 17 17 10	286931-1-	2% 2% 27.7.7.7.8.8.5.6.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7	72 2 2 108 108 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
PERSONS IN UNIT person pe	374 475 400 400 360 360 374 278 378 378 378 378	374 400 400 361 214 2.93 2.93 2.84	3.3.3.1.2.4.3.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	3 3 2 4 4 5 2 3 3 2 4 4 5 2 5 2 5 2 4 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	208 248 185 105 104 121 2.79 3.37 2.61	2,235 2,78 2,78 2,78	3.3.24 3.3.24 3.3.24 3.3.24 3.3.24	23 23 3,77 3,77 3,77 3,78	187 228 163 123 173 76 76 2.67 2.67 2.52	3.3.2.4 3.3.2.4 3.3.2.4 3.3.2.4 3.3.2.4	187 1828 1828 184 186 3.26 2.51 2.51	2.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	-224422£
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 Mean	1 394 296 352 390	1 394 296 352 300 .90	110 24 24:	26 26 77	624 152 245 .98	264 54 32 82	172 28 28 15 77	95 31 94 .94	545 125 216 .98	163 28 133 77	545 124 216 .98	252 54 31 .81	\$ 6 6 N 6;
Facility owner-occupied housing units. Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$10,000 to \$199,999 \$20,000 to \$249,999 \$220,000 to \$229,999 \$320,000 to \$229,999 \$330,000 to mare Median, idallicis)	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	53 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	22 500	56 25 20 20 6 6 78 300	38 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80 000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	44 22 22 19 19 1 1	150 233 37 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	5 6 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	150 233 233 37 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	64 4 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 2 2 88 30 88 30 ₽
CONTRACT RENT Specified rente-eccopied bousing units Nedam controct rent (dollars) Mean controct rent (dollars) Mean controct rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cosh rent													59 40 9 40 41 41 41

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2.2.2.2.3.3.2.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3		28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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22. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
88 83 5 5 7 7 7 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		#4.4.8. 5.8.9.2.2.2.3.8.8.8.9.2.2.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9
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22.2.2.2.2.2.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.	9.9.9.2. 2.9.9.9.2. 2.9.9.2. 2.9.9.2. 2.9.9.2. 2.9.9.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.9.0.2. 2.0.0.2. 2.0.0.2. 2.0.0.2. 2.0.0.2. 2.0.0.2. 2.0.0.0.2. 2.0.0.2. 2.0.0.0.0	77 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
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55 88 82 22 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	### ### ##############################	81 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
23.8		838 838 838 848 847 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 1 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
88 22 23 38 3		88 22 23 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
888 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	### ##################################	83 000 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63
88 500 68 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	### ##################################	22.44 2.44 2.774 3.32 3.32 3.32 3.33 3.33 3.34 4.57 4.57 4.57 4.57 4.57 4.57 4.57 4.5
22,444 107 107 107 107 108 108 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	### ##################################	22.44 2.77 2.77 2.77 107 107 108 3.3 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5
2.2.77 	### ##################################	2.15 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107
83 000 63 10 4 4 4 4 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		107 107 107 108 108 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109
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83 000 63 11 4 4 4 4 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	88 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
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Naples, FL MSA 165 83 80.3 87 49.7	\$28.825.44	2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	129 18 18 18 19 10 10	13 13 14 15 10 10 10 14 10 10 10 10	81 470 477 477 213 75
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area Occupied housing units TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	2 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms Median, courgied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1 defracted 2 oftached 2 oftached 3 oftached 4 oftached	S to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 to 49 20 to 40 20 to 40 Other PERSONS IN UNIT 1 persons 2 persons 3 persons 5 or more persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Median, overspecupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units		20,000 of 23,300 of 23,000	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-accupted housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) With media richded in rent. Mean contract rent (dollars) No medic included in rent. No medic included in rent.

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		;		" ;	Ytuno							Totals for splir tracts/BNA's in Collier County
	Noples, FL MSA	Totol	East Naples COP	Golden Gote COP	Immakolee COP	Naples city North	rth Noples COP		Tract 104.03	Tract 104.03 Tract 106	104.03 Troct	104.03 Tract 106 Tract
Occupied housing units	\$ 050	5 050	585	422	2 167	158	255		910	510 271		172
CANUME Coccupied housing units Percent of accupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	2 124 42.1 2 926 57.9	2 124 42.1 2 926 57.9	198 33.8 387 66.2	190 45.0 232 55.0	757 34.9 1 410 65.1	78 49.4 80 80 50.6	114 44.7 141 55.3		259 50.8 251 49.2	259 103 50.8 38.0 251 168 49.2 62.0		103 38.0 168 62.0
rooms	288 862 1 9962 7618 7618 2218 1124 3.3 3.3	288 862 9962 1 2838 1 18 1 18 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	29 47 102 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	244 248 248 248 254 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268	190 190 190 131 131 133 14 14.1 1.1	11 2 8 8 8 8 9 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	024 044 1 4.8.8. 025 044 1 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8		122 122 122 123 124 15 15 15 16 17 18 18 18	127 45 65 772 45 65 1729 45 45 91 15 49 18 18 18 18 5.6 4.5 3.7 4.5 3.7 2.9		56.4.0.4.5.8 6.4.4.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2, strached 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 Mobile home or trailer Other	2 190 229 529 540 202 202 202 203 83 83 60 1 174	2 190 223 223 223 225 225 225 225 225 225 225	23 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104	214 60 760 77 137 137 137	44.8.8.8.4.4.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.	5 4 w 4 4 5 8 8 8 4 4	22 8 8 15 2 2 2 2		287 133 141 181 131 7	287 13 13 60 60 78 78 18 18 18 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13		- 4
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 2 persons 4 persons 6 or more persons Median, accupied housing units Median, renter-accupied housing units Median, renter-accupied housing units	, 9779 9779 911 9729 929 929 3.56 3.46	573 9779 865 8779 878 83.56 3.56 3.49	75 148 88 88 89 83 33 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	32 68 68 33.4.28 33.54 33.54 33.77	254 3201 3201 4135 5435 3.74 3.74	257 27 12 10 2.13 2.18 2.03	2.5.2. 2.5.2. 2.6.4. 2.6.4. 3.		128 123 123 3.33 3.33 3.33 3.34 3.19	37 40 126 65 111 65 123 65 123 24 39 28 3,33 2,28 3,44 2,275 3,19 2,93		2.28 2.28 2.38 2.38 2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	3 102 817 1 131 98.	3 102 817 1 131 98	416 68 101 84	327 53 42 78	1 052 419 686 1.22	137 12 9 85.	221 23 11 56.		408 57 74 57	408 196 57 24 45 51 74 81		198 24 8 51 18 .
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 to more \$300	1 439 1948 307 307 307 307 192 192 18 19 198 198 198 198	1 439 1730 1730 1742 1742 1743 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744	7 -4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4	167 177 177 177 177 177 180 180 180	395 42 42 145 132 133 141 16 16 46 600 46 600	62 62 64 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	83 400 83 400 83 83 83 83 83 83 84 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	∞ •	22 12 15 15 146 65 65 146 146 146 146 146 146 146 146 146 146		229 2 2 2 2 1 5 85 65 65 65 60 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4	229 72 2
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) With meets included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No meets included in rent No cash rent	2 843 349 355 355 2 736 2 736	2 843 349 349 355 9 378 2 736	382 434 441 1 1 375 6	230 463 481 - - 227 3	1 357 233 259 259 225 1 323	78 317 403 403 71 71	230 530 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		244 464 490 1 245 4	249 165 464 426 490 440 1 - 437 245 162 4 2		165 426 440 440 162 2

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

	111.02 froct 113 (pt.)	53 188	28 121 52.8 64.4 25 67.4 47.2 35.6	25 23 37 31 31 31 31	21 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 1 7 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 3 3 115 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	32 90 10 45 11 53 97 1.15	12 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	23 66 313 254 277 277 277 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
unty	111.01 fract 11	134	27 20.1 107 79.9	28 4 4 4 2 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	81-1811121	25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	28 4 <u>5</u>	111111111111	106 219 254 254 105
Remainder of Collier County	Tract 108 (pt.) Tract 1	323	142 44.0 181 56.0	472.50 88 0 20 5 88	70 % 14 % EL 14 1	22 4 23 3.98 2.05 2.05 2.05	77 75 89 1.06	129 2 2 2 5 5 6 1 1 2 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	180 432 435 2 325 174 4
Re	Troct 104.04	162	149 92.0 13 8.0	1 2 2 2 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	05- - 1 1 1 - 1 1 V &	27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2	133 8 8 69	131 27 27 32 32 32 32 32 32 30 90 90 90 90	13 575 570 570 1
	Tract 101	122	103 46.6 118 53.4	084 <u>2</u> 845500	122 572 54 56 10 10	8.2.3.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.4.3.4.3.4.3.4.3.3.3.3	163 25 33 37	89 89 19 19 19 19 102 300	115 500 507 1 250 1 13
County	Tract 114 (pt.)	420	185 44.0 235 56.0	27 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8		882 44.102 1.102 1.33 1.33 1.33 1.34 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35	220 81 119 1.15	153 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	23.3 33.1 35.1 22.4
Immakalee COP, Collier County	Tract 113 (pt.)	746	409 54.8 337 45.2	18 186 186 186 15 17 17 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 1	22 9 22 9 22 9 22 9 22 9 22 9 22 9 24 9 4 9	43 105 119 113 1199 4.18 4.48	378 167 201 1.15	162 254 254 254 254 254 254 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 26	337 276 300 300
	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	100 1	163 16.3 16.3 838 83.7	221 222 222 223 224 42 226 239 239	52 8 7 3 4 1 3 2 8 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	144 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174	454 171 376 1.32	880 111 222 222 233 480 38 600 39 600	787 191 215 225 7744
Golden Gate COP, Collier County	Troct 104.03 (pt.)	422	190 45.0 232 55.0	54.2.4.2.4.3.8.2.4.2.8.2.2.2.2.4.2.4.8.2.2.2.2.4.8.2.2.2.2	214 00 00 33 33 34 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 13	924 924 93.41 93.72.6	327 537 744 53	167 147 77 77 77 77 70 80 900	230 463 463 481
Callier Caunty	Troct 107 (pt.)	300	84 28.0 216 72.0	22.5.33 22.2.2.2.2.33 3.3.35 5.5.35 5	§≈884811=-	2,8 2,8 2,8 2,8 2,8 2,8 2,8 2,8 2,8 2,8	20 20 88	\$ 1000 000 \$ 1000 000 \$ 1000 000 \$ 1000 000	23.4 44.36 11.2 11.2 11.2 11.3 12.3 13.4 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6
East Naples CDP,	Tract 106 (pt.)	172	103 38.0 168 62.0	5 2 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	75 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	28 28 28 275 2.75 2.75	1% 24 51 81	7 - 4 - 4 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	165 426 440 441 162
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Collier County—Con.	Tract 114	141	199 45.1 242 54.9	4 8 8 8 8 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 8	852 852 80 108 14.29 87.4 87.3 87.3 87.3	234 84 123 1.14	64 61 62 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	333 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Totals for split	Troct 113	934	530 56.7 404 43.3	223 223 223 223 223 233 24.8 3.3 3.3	28 2 2 2 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	060 1711 208 144 256 4.17 3.78	468 212 254 1.15	225 233 243 379 379 379 478 478 600 478 600	403 273 296 137 137
Intersion 15 400 persons. Or entirons of tenin one more		Occupied housing units	Owner-occupied hausing units	ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms 8 or more rooms Median, renter-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 2 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 or mate Mobile tome or trailer Other	PERSONS IN UNIT person pe	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or mare Meon	VALUE Spacified owner-occupied housing units tess than \$5,0000 - \$20,000 to \$39,999 - \$60,000 to \$89,999 - \$60,000 to \$89,999 - \$100,000 to \$199,999 - \$100,000 to \$199,999 - \$200,000 to \$199,999 - \$250,000 to \$199,999 - \$250,000 to \$199,999 - \$250,000 to \$249,999 - \$250,000 to \$249,999 - \$300,000 to more Madrian (dollars)	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median controct rent (dollars) Mean controct rent (dollars) With medis included in rent Mean controct rent (dollars) Mean controct rent (dollars) New medis included in rent Ne medis included in rent

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Gate COulfier County 4 352 2 576 4 352 7 356 1 766 1 108 1	Immokalee 61
	9 311 S 538 3 3 11 S 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Front 104.03 Tract 106 Tract 107 5 760	

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

APLES	, FL A	ASA					CENSUS	TRACTS AND BLOCK NU/	
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupled housing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	ROOMS 2 rooms 2 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms 8 or more rooms Median, renter-occupied housing units	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 6 to 19 70 to 19	PERSONS IN UNIT person Pe	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	VALUE Sestified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$10,000 to \$199,999 \$100,000 to \$199,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 to \$199,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 to \$199,999 \$300,000 to \$199,999 \$300,000 to \$199,999 \$300,000 to to \$299,999 \$300,000 to	CONTRACT RENT Spedied renter-accupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) With Mean contract rent (dollars) With Mean contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cosh rent
Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Collier County—Con.	Tract 113	582	372 63.9 210 36.1	2552 <u>7</u> 8887.2.1.	239 160 211 213 273	2 2 3 2 2 2 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	516 46 20 62	25 25 25 35 36 18 19 60 20 1 1 500	196 274 274 301 170 26
s/8NA's in -Con.	Tract 114	345	217 62.9 128 37.1	55.53 5.53 5.53 5.53 5.53 5.53 5.53 5.5	249 440 110 1111 113 133 134	2.23 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35	323	178 35 35 30 22 30 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	306 307 307 104 22
East Naples COP,	Troct 106 (pt.)	4 954	3 691 74.5 1 263 25.5	1 268 1 268 1 486 1 486 2 16 2 16 5 1 5 4 7	2 066 468 193 699 618 518 662 45 7	2 572 2 572 386 366 127 1 98 1 98 1 98	4 893 17 17	2 046 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4	1 259 535 535 545 1 205 4 49
Naples COP, Callier County	Tract 107 (pt.)	2 729	1 541 56.5 1 188 43.5	16 332 1033 1033 170 170 170 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174	872 92 92 110 110 246 59 59 750	1 245 1 245 363 363 175 75 75 1.93 1.93 2.01	2 644 68 17 149	648 7 7 3 134 134 110 72 234 110 72 72 72 72 85 300	1 179 438 451 - 1 152 27
Galden Gate COP, Callier County	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	4 352	2 576 59.2 1 776 40.8	21 283 1 116 1 208 1 208 1 429 1 140 5 1 4	2 794 452 473 473 333 343 171 171 171	688 1 490 732 732 123 2.48 2.58	4 198 119 35 54	2 224 3 3 3 1 100 1 083 1 1083 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 769 502 518 518 583 1 739
Immakolee COP	Troct 113 (pt.)	355	215 60.6 140 39.4	4 C B 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	E 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25.5.2.386.4.386.4.886.4.2.886.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4.386.4	312 30 13 13 65	\$60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	137 272 272 301 - - 128 9
Immakolee COP, Callier County	Troct 114 (pt.)	325	204 62.8 121 37.2	~ 5888448688	284 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	22.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	304 12 9 9 9.	23 22 23 23 23 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	121 307 308 308 - - 102
	Tract 101	6 155	4 505 73.2 1 650 26.8	24 1 24 1 329 1 855 1 85	3 743 4227 4227 156 156 7 47 47 699 26	1 343 835 835 835 235 235 2.07 2.04 2.18	6 066 68 21 24	3 052 1 7 1 101 486 647 946 337 1 188 1 168 1 16 1 16 1 16 1 16 1 16 1	1 636 584 647 647 1 163 1 163 1 356
	Troct 104.04	1 662	1 516 91.2 146 8.8	272 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273	- 42-111184	133 538 361 395 147 12.94 2.94 3.26	1 609 47 6 52	1 2 3 3 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	841 842 844 825 127 127
Remainder of Collier County	Tract 108 (pt.)	2 501	1 812 72.5 689 27.5	2888 7178 7178 7178 7178 75.9	1 183 1 188 6 1 204 197 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 2 4 3	232 1 232 232 232 225 8 8 8 2.03 2.03 1.95	2 436 21 21 45	1 051 2 5 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 2 4 8 8 3 3 3 3 3 4 8 8 3 3 3 3 3 4 8 8 3 3 3 3	677 559 696 696 1 148 1 227 504 25
Collier County	Tract 111.01	1 504	1 212 80.6 292 19.4	2200 2200 2200 400 230 230 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247	140 9 9 27 27 27 27 171 171 13	377 119 52 21 21.96 1.87 2.12	1 471 11 22 46	22 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 13 38 13 28 14 14 14 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	288 505 482 487 279 8
	Troct 111.02	22	659 78.2 184 21.8	32 33 214 214 150 150 4.7 4.7 3.9	349 9 7 7 7 15 15 1431 17	209 352 129 129 129 23 23 23 202 202	810 23 10 50	25 20 20 20 20 20 44 44 44 44 44 44 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	174 340 422 422 117 42
	Troct 113 (pt.	22	157 69.2 7 30.8	_524.2%%4.	30.	% 3 4 4 % ≤ % 9 E.	25	60 00 77 17 27 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	98.00 14.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Table 16.

[Outo based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of s	se text. For definiti	ans of terms and m	neanings of symbals,	8										
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier Cdoniy	Á				0	rais tar spiit ti	lorais far spirt fracts/8NA s in Callier County	Illier County		
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Tatal	East Naples COP	Galden Gate COP	Immokalee COP	Naples city	North Naples COP	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 102.03	Troct 103
ANCESTRY All person Ancestry specified Single oncestry Antitried ancestry Ancestry undussified or not reported SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	152 099 135 094 86 717 48 377 17 005	152 099 135 094 135 094 86 717 48 377 17 005	22 951 20 482 12 510 7 972 2 469	14 148 11 844 6 966 4 878 2 304	14 120 11 490 10 779 711 2 630	19 505 17 924 11 161 6 763 1 581	13 422 12 460 7 424 5 036 962	3 108 2 959 1 758 1 201 1 49	3 693 3 482 2 345 1 137 211	1 825 1 706 1 012 694 119	5 442 5 195 3 152 2 043 247	1 265 1 205 665 540 60	4 331 3 934 2 452 1 482 397	4 096 3 852 2 234 1 618 2 44
Avab Avation Avation Belgion Conciden Considen Ourish English French (except 8asgue)	304 198 353 264 264 267 677 908 4 295 27 813 7 335	304 198 353 264 498 815 672 608 4 295 27 813 7 335	45 902 66 64 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	28 296 100 100 23 23 23 250 2 177 2 177 2 127 603 603	28 240 1 1 1 1 298 87 298 86	39 010 86 137 137 116 68 210 5 164 5 164 1 014	26 84 84 84 85 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	7 386 28 28 28 17 17 18 11 106 106 209	8 2 2 2 2 1 2 8 8 3 3 2 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	10 884 36 68 34 66 68 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 530 8 8 8 7 7 7 180 180	8 662 11 7 7 7 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 6 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
French Canadian German German German Hungarian Hungarian Hidian Lithuarian Holish Partuguese	1 456 36 305 670 1 420 26 102 10 580 10 580 2 681 2 071 5 010	36 305 36 305 1 670 26 102 10 580 2 071 5 010 6 010	5 902 114 114 1 791 125 375 578 578	3 509 3 509 2 773 1 028 1 33 612 29	343 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 524 107 107 1 144 1 144 1 144 354 535 535 535 535	3 547 2 718 2 718 1 092 1 092 2 398 542 83	1018 1018 220 220 237 375	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	26 26 26 3 3 7 63 63 63 63	264 264 264 264 283 37 285 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 1	24 24 315 315 28 80 129 129	1 062 4 902 3 3 4 7 3 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	882 282 283 284 284 284 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286
Romanian Fussian Scotch-irish Scotch-irish Scotch-irish Scotch-irish Scotch-irish Scotch-irish Scotch-irish Scotch-irish Subsequent African Watch in States or American Welsh	201 204 4 4 954 4 4 954 1 451 2 2 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	201 1 496 1 498 1 498 1 498 1 722 2	18 181 542 814 814 15 705 707 207 717 717 717	2112 2123 309 88 88 88 76 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	25 133 13 1 1 1 4 5 5 5 6 1 1 1 4 6 5 5 6 1 1 1 1 1 4 6 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 25 25 25 27 27 27 27 28 44 44 27 28 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	29 510 510 505 505 605 605 605 605 605 605 605 60	20 1756 1946 1947 1947 1948 1948 1948 1948 1948 1948 1948 1948	277 277 277 277 23 51 51 77 8 8 8 8	138 1 138 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	283 283 343 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	23.4 24.5 24.7 23.4 23.4 23.4 23.4 23.4 23.4 23.4 23.4	8 6 17 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	172 172 173 173 173 173 173 170 173 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170
Ogrinican (Ogaminican Republic) Central American Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Horduran Nicaraguan Paramanian Paramanian Paramanian Central American, angin nat specified South American Clambian Eurodanian Peruvan Peruvan Other South American	282 282 282 282 282 282 282 282 282 282	282282 282282 282282 282282 282282 282282	6 4 5 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	100 1 14% 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1471	17711118118117	15 10 116 117 117 118	19911111191191111	11111111111111111	11111111111111111	1111111100111111	100 100 1	1501.011.011.1111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

(Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

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13 696
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26 25 25 599
860 199
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Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Immok Troct 112.03	Immokalee COP, Collier County					Nople	Noples city, Collier County				
ANCESTRY	(pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Tract 1	Troct 2	Troct 3.01 (pt.)	Troct 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	7 Troct 102.01 (pt.)
All persons Ancestry specified Single oncestry Autliple oncestry Ancestry unclossified or not reported	6 635 5 145 5 056 89 1 490	4 484 3 796 3 423 373 688	3 001 2 3549 2 3300 249 452	3 617 3 259 1 914 1 345 358	2 24 1 264 725 252	3 108 2 959 1 758 1 201 149	1 788 1 710 993 717 78	3 693 3 482 2 345 1 137 211	1 825 1 706 1 706 1 706 1 1 9	1 621 1 499 792 707 122	1 108 915 871 871 193	8 10 – 71 m
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total ancestries reported Arch Austrian Belgion Concion Con	13 270 	8 968 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 002 	7 454 45 41 41 17 17 917 917	4 32 32 5 13 13 13 63	6 216 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 576 19 19 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	7 386 28 28 17 17 17 18 41 41 41 209	3 650 22 22 28 335 335 44 14 14 156	6 22 22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	2 216 9 9	20.11111
French Conodion Germon Germon Greek Hungorian Inclian Lithucnion Norwegian Pofisuse	, 1111 5 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	174 7 284 18 18	33,881.11.1	1 078 1 078 55 7 727 7 7 7 7 146 148	7.7.7.7.2.8.3.3.3.3.3.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	264 888 800 146 166 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 17	1 015 38 238 538 102 102 724 724 82	54- 54- 311- 311- 55- 64- 63- 63- 64- 63- 63- 63- 63- 63- 63- 63- 63- 63- 63	223 223 33 33 34 1 1 5 23	18811111111	
Romonian Russian Russian Russian Russian Russian Scott-listh Scottish Scottish Scottish Swedish Swedish Swedish Weith Stutes or American Weish West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Other onestites	,	26 42 42 19 19 19 7 840	13 13 13 13 13 260 50 50 50	23 1785 177 105 23 88 88 88 23 24 27 27	880 880 32 32 32 1 1 1 1 992	20 178 194 194 194 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	1 267	277 277 277 277 35 35 112 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	1 2 5 5 6 9 1 4 7 1 8 5 1 1 8 5 1 1 8 5 1 1 8 5 1 1 8 5 1 1 8 5 1 1 8 5 1 1 8 5 1 1 8 5 1 1 1 8 5 1 1 1 1	22 22 22 22 22 23 24 25 17 26 10 26 10 27 10 27 10 27 10 27 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 1 1 5 6 1 1 5 6 1 1 5 6 1 1 9 3 6 1	
Committeen (Dominicen Republic) Centrol American Costo Rican Costo Rican Hondron Hondron Sulvodoron Costarial American Costo Rican Costo Rican Hondron Costarial American Costo Rican Cost	128121111111111111	111111111111111111	181811111111111		1861111111111111	19911111191191111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1				111111111111111111	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

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Census Tract or Block Numbering	No		Noples city, Collier County—Con.	County—Con.					North Naples COP, Callier County	Collier County		
Area	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.01 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry andassified or nor reparted	287 237 122 115 50	3 8274 1	\$ 2527	11111	1111	11111	2 015 1 912 1 141 771 103	11111	3 697 3 697 1 367 347	4 033 3 789 2 217 1 572 244	3 330 3 062 1 736 1 326 2 268	11111
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Acab Avstran Austran Belgion Condian Cach Oanish Finish Finish French (screen Basque)	574	22 1	81111111211			1111111111	4 030 14 11 12 15 17 17 17 18 139		8 088 11 7 10 10 1 100 1 183 1 132	8 066 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 233 242 242 243 244 260 500 500 71	
French Canadian German German German Greek Hungorian Itrilian	25 12 48 11 11	18 1 1 5 5 1 1 1 1				1111111111	. 322 288 . 322 . 321 . 43.5 . 44.5 		24 990 8 857 358 338 30 70 124	245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245	158 168 164 744 749 749 765 89 89	1111111111
Romanion Scatch-lifet Scartis-lifet Scartis-	7 7 7 17 19 19 23	11151111811117	11.0111111110				9 120 120 87 67 102 102 1 430	*************	8 135 135 171 171 62 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 11	173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173	12 83 83 83 83 40 134 134 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Daminican (Dominican Republic) Certifud American Cost Bicon Gost Bicon Gostemalan Honduran Honduran Nicaroguan Powamanian Solvadaran Central American Colombian Ecudorian Feruvoir Petruvoir Venezuelan Other South American						11111111111111111			10/10/11/11/11/11	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	111111111411411111	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remo	Remainder of Collier County					
Area	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 101 T	Tract 102.01 (pt.) 1	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 104.04	Troct 105.01
ANCESTRY All persons Arnosity specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry ancestry Ancestry on or reported	11111	11111	11111	15 498 14 134 8 862 5 272 1 364	3 317 3 205 1 255 1 125	1 265 1 205 1 205 565 665 60	11111	3 384 3 384 1 4 44 1 197	4 621 4 129 2 049 2 080 492	5 869 5 111 2 2 753 2 358 758	4 243 3 893 1 503 1 503
Total ancestries reported Arch. Austrian Belgian Czech Outch Findisk F				30 996 8 36 22 22 140 79 2 351 2 811 755	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 530 8 8 1 7 7 7 7 180 180 45 4 45		7 162 13 27 2 27 2 33 33 144 1 048 1 048	9 242 22 22 1 5 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 0 1 1 5 0 1 1 5 0 1 1 5 0 1 1 5 0 1 1 5 0 1 1 1 5 0 1 1 1 1	178 8 3 8 8 8 2 7 7 7 1931 1935 280	8 36 36 18 18 8 3 3 2 3 4 41 750 750
French Canadian German German Gerek Hungspion Frish Tith Inflian Lithuolian Norwegian Poish Portuguese				4 217 4 217 2 745 1 589 87 87 276 739 53	1 196 1 196 1 16 1 17 1 18 1 142 1 142	450 2 - 2 315 315 129 129	*********	1 039 1 039 1 19 655 655 429 1 180 1 180	1 308 1 308 1 148 1 148 1 178 1 1 1 181 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.28 2.28 2.28 2.28 2.28 2.28 2.28 2.2	1 174 1 174 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Romonian Russian Russian Russian Socital-lish Socital	,	1111111111111		29 208 630 630 174 174 25 25 25 13 20 9	. 88.255 - 1.88	25.4 25.4 25.7 25.4 25.4 25.4 26.4 27.4 27.4 27.4 27.4 27.4 27.4 27.4 27		11888 1888 1888 1888 1888 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	38 644 1299 865 53 7 7 7 316 316 316 316 316 316 316 316	233 153 153 174 47 47 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Oominican (Dominican Republic) Cesto Rican Gusterndon Honduran Noroquan Ponomatinan Ponomatinan Ponomatinan Central American, origin not specified South American Cileon Cileon Cileon Ecudohian Ecudohian Perovian Venezuelan Other South American		111111111111111111		E 5 6 7 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		100100111111111111		12/11/28/11/21/21/21/21	0.0011.01111111111111	1211211116=1111∞1	111111141185

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remainde	Remainder af Callier Caunty—Con	÷				
Area	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 112.01	Tract 112.02	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry Specified Single encestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undessified or not reported	3 3 3 3 3 4 1	7 821 6 940 4 844 2 096 881	8 190 7 518 4 468 3 3 550 672	2 760 2 547 1 686 213	3 937 3 220 2 220 926 717	2 269 2 243 1 245 767 626	592 2867 2868 2588 2588	1 364 613 386 365	213 208 208 5	1 624 1 416 1 227 1 189 208	153 124 124 15 15
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total ancestries reported Austrian Belgian Crech Crech Ourls Durch French (except 86sque)	<u>g</u>	15 642 1 24 1 2 4 1 1 38 4 1 282 1 282 517	5 380 24 48 87 1 688 1 6	5 520 9 6 6 7 101 512 157	7 87 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 738 	18 1 1 1 1 1 8 7 4 1 5	2 728 	82	3 248 2 2 6 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	8 8 1111110111
Fench Canadian German German Gereek Hugarian Hish Hish Hish Hishanian Hishuanian Hishuanian Partuguese			2 236 2 236 2 336 1 756 1 266 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	723 723 122 122 92 11	38 592 11 130 115 .	187 1965 1969 1972 1977	233 7 7 7 234 50 7 7 7	1111111111	187 1 188 1	
Remanien Russian Soortel risth	39	≈%28%519248844% °	286 216 286 286 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	227. 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	. 12822 - 25822 - 2685	7 135 135 127 127 128 28 29 7 7 7 7 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	23.56	2 2 2 6 6 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1	426	117 17 17 119 119 2 618	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Central American Casta Rican Casta Rican Casta Rican Harduran Harduran Paramanian Solvadaran Central American, arigin nat specified Solvadaran Central American Colembian Cidenti	11111111111111111	18181111814116	133 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 6 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	111111111111111111	1841111184111111111	,	16111611161161111	188188111111111111111111111111111111111	(111111111111111111	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

Dota bosed an somple and subject to sampling voriobility, se	e text. For defini	rians or terms one	meanings of syn	nbols, see fext						
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier Co	ounty			Totals for split to	racts/BNA's in Coll	lier County
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Naples COP	Golden Gate COP	Immokolee COP	Noples city	North Naples COP	Troct 3.01	Troct 4	Tract 5
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	152 099 136 196 15 903	152 099 136 196 15 903	22 951 20 284 2 667	14 148 12 857 1 291	14 120 10 373 3 747	19 505 18 334 1 171	13 422 12 398 1 024	3 108 2 939 169	3 693 3 523 170	1 825 1 666 159
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isoloted househalds Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isoloted households Speak o longuage other than English Do nat speak English "very well" Speok Sponish Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speok on Asion or Pacific Island longuage Oo not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Linguistically isolated	2 264 143 129 6 563 24 629 11 687 17 229 8 864 5 058 230 105 63	2 264 143 129 6 563 24 629 11 687 17 229 8 864 5 058 230 105 63	264 21 833 779 2 955 1 449 1 733 1 076 549 67 34 34	153 12 754 361 2 090 768 1 516 632 338 43	854 12 499 2 866 8 598 4 535 7 360 3 697 2 393	154 18 971 274 1 241 442 330 111 39 44 34 29	143 12 768 348 1 150 525 527 225 119 8	10 3 059 20 117 20 19 - 20 10 20	3 693 	1 771 - 175 65 43 11 - 6 6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school Public school Elementary or high school Public school College Public college	27 492 2 309 1 285 20 035 18 846 5 148 4 077	27 492 2 309 1 285 20 035 18 846 5 148 4 077	2 907 214 72 2 028 1 897 665 569	3 446 324 208 2 664 2 548 458 387	4 231 350 342 3 657 3 590 224 207	2 324 190 62 1 458 1 248 676 518	2 224 171 75 1 558 1 482 495 398	307 13 - 183 156 111 89	101 - - 6 - 95 70	220 23 - 163 128 34 23
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grade	110 308 9 227 13 902 33 254 22 813 6 475 16 428 8 209 79.0 22.3	110 308 9 227 13 902 33 254 22 813 6 475 16 428 8 209 79.0 22.3	17 903 1 087 2 481 6 605 3 621 988 2 081 1 040 80.1 17.4	8 456 547 1 418 3 215 1 933 414 578 351 76.8 11.0	6 936 3 653 1 437 1 185 332 106 120 103 26.6 3.2	16 615 546 1 310 3 505 3 909 1 030 4 268 2 047 88.8 38.0	10 157 294 935 2 847 2 585 758 1 814 924 87.9 27.0	2 819 23 153 609 672 204 754 404 93.8 41.1	3 651 28 103 642 876 262 1 166 574 96.4 47.7	1 519 13 52 201 286 119 577 271 95.7 55.8
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	352 1 275 1 923	352 1 275 1 923	340 999 1 706	351 1 316 1 995	725 2 259 3 338	185 935 1 499	233 869 1 718	673 1 259	1 000	333 1 333 1 990
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house Oifferent house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	143 129 56 736 82 200 11 528 21 719 40 516 8 437 4 193	143 129 56 736 82 200 11 528 21 719 40 516 8 437 4 193	21 833 8 102 12 766 1 737 3 269 6 387 1 373 965	12 754 4 231 8 098 1 665 2 121 3 461 851 425	12 499 6 070 5 657 87 3 964 1 095 511 772	18 971 10 345 8 417 2 350 962 4 267 838 209	12 768 4 974 7 433 1 278 1 654 3 783 718 361	3 059 1 965 1 094 273 110 609 102	3 693 2 212 1 437 331 60 827 219	1 771 1 131 621 263 35 284 39
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural populatian In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On farms	118 101 71 251 33 998 13 209 311	118 101 71 251 33 998 13 209 311	22 951 12 953 - - -	14 148 9 603 - - -	14 120 9 245 - - -	19 505 10 147 - - -	13 422 6 166 - - -	3 108 1 926 - - -	3 693 130 - - -	1 825 1 527 - - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or van Drove olone Corpooled Public tronsportation (including taxicab) Bus or tralley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevated, rollroad, or ferryboat Walked Other means Worked of home Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time to wark (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 o.m. 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	67 195 60 573 49 738 10 835 1 188 1 188 1 143 12 1 809 1 395 2 230 1.11 18.8 2 624 12 752 20 650 14 300	67 195 60 573 49 738 10 835 11 188 1 143 12 1 809 1 395 2 230 1.11 18.8 2 624 12 752 20 650 14 300 14 639	10 240 9 440 7 761 1 679 17 17 	7 916 7 645 6 408 1 237 32 8 8 66 88 1,10 20.1 434 1 671 2 605 1 526	5 702 4 307 2 082 2 225 860 860 	7 078 5 906 5 329 577 15 15 - 366 219 572 1.05 13.5 93 606 1 777 2 042 1 988	6 424 5 957 5 207 750 - - 74 143 250 1.07 16.1 126 1 015 2 111 1 341 1 581	915 787 692 95 - - 16 33 79 1.06 13.7 8 49 177 333 269	626 385 361 24 	666 485 466 19 - - - 39 11 131 1.02 13.6
Worked in MSA of residence Naples city Remainder of Collier County Worked outside MSA of residence Fori Myers city Cape Corol city Remoinder af Fort Myers—Cope Corol, FL MSA Hendry County Fari Lauderdale city Area OB Miami city Remainder of Miami—Hialeah, FL PMSA Chorlotte County Worked elsewhere	63 539 24 834 38 705 3 656 653 21 1 398 185 28	63 539 24 834 38 705 3 656 653 21 1 398 185 28 32 73 156	9 871 4 010 5 861 369 37 	7 606 3 511 4 095 310 94 	5 258 317 4 941 92 122 133 - 30 16 - 51	6 644 4 718 1 926 434 42 	6 187 2 919 3 268 237 85 7 7 - - - 5 5	882 521 361 33 - 9 - - - - - - 24	535 409 126 91 - - 18 - - - - - 73	589 497 92 77 - 20 - - - 13 - 44

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Tatals fo	ır split tracts/8NA	's in Callier Coun	ty—Con.			
Area	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 102.03	Troct 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH							10 7/0	2 222	12 465	7 184
All persons	5 442 5 073 369	1 265 1 188 77	4 331 4 100 231	4 096 3 596 500	3 374 3 191 183	3 581 3 404 177	18 769 17 291 1 478	3 338 3 101 237	11 020 1 445	6 196 988
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							142		128	136
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over		8 1 214	16 4 129	85 3 884	33 3 183	7 3 377	163 16 992	3 314	11 830	6 725
In linguistically isolated households Speak a language ather than English Do nat speak English "very well"	17 233 57	8 79 22 8	31 290 88 91 31	246 549 319 240 136	62 278 102 169 51	14 219 79 90 19	381 2 482 882 1 813 714	154 43 45 23	366 1 634 825 870 578	413 1 175 589 826 483 275
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated. Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island language. Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated.	Ξ	=	8 8 -	76 - - -	43 - - -	8 8	358 43 - -	5 -	274 62 34 34	275 - - -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	64	464 21 21 365	340 32 8 166	760 25 10 569	557 50 16 393	855 70 54 511	4 775 486 318 3 496	149 - 123	1 730 116 23 1 162	1 042 98 49 757
Elementary or high school	727 223 155	342 78 52	166 .142 117	530 166 138	393 366 114 100	439 274 184	3 235 793 638	116 26 26	1 055 452 392	740 187 151
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	1	-	2 216		2 394	2 466	11 395	3 104	9 688	5 133
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th ta 12th grade, no diplama	. 38	807 21 27	3 742 129 376	3 043 130 372	73 236	60 201	621 1 684	123 200	486 1 136	478 1 145
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	. 886 972	214 152	895 864 270	1 023 689 186	771 675 211	569 556 202	4 143 2 572 692	1 492 739 168	3 330 1 901 583	1 791 992 240
Associate degree	1 328	67 164 162	829 379	384 259	276 152	555 323	1 069 614	285 97	1 424 828	240 372 115
Percent high schaal graduate ar higherPercent bochelar's degree ar higher	94.7	94.1 40.4	86.5 32.3	83.5 21.1	87.1 17.9	89.4 35.6	79.8 14.8	89.6 12.3	83.3 23.2	68.4 9.5
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 24 years	_ 19	_	310	558	90	91	319	_	306 895	396
Children ever born per 1,000 warnen 25 ta 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 warnen 35 ta 44 years	_ 634	1 057 1 924	879 1 032	821 1 670	938 1 655	889 1 855	1 280 2 033	389 1 312	895 1 702	1 238 1 828
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	5 354	1 214	4 129	3 884	3 183	3 377	16 992	3 314	11 830	6 725
Same house Different house in United States	1 817 3 426	373 834	1 573 2 522	1 839 1 871	1 021 2 095	817 2 532	5 748 10 763 1 917	1 364 1 865 172	4 323 7 151 1 040	2 431 3 770 545
Central city af this MSA/PMSA	- 563 - 592 - 1 964	37 107 594	474 488 1 403	378 452 812	298 384 1 160	485 497 1 338	3 128 4 622	379 988	1 707 3 775	545 1 183 1 624
Not in an MSA/PMSAAbroad	_ 307	96 7	1 403 157 34	229 174	253 67	212 28	1 096 481	326 85	629 356	418 524
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	3 666	_	4 331	4 096	3 374	435	14 497	3 302	12 465	7 184
In hausing units an properties af less than 1 acre Rural population In housing units an properties af less than 1 acre On farms	- 1 776 - 808	1 265 1 126	1 562	2 594 - - -	1 707 - - -	3 146 1 158	9 620 4 272 151 33	2 193 36 - -	6 364 - - -	4 396 - - -
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, ar van Drave alone Carpooled	- 2 045 - 1 795 - 1 616 - 179	628 601 557 44	1 442 1 313 1 152 161	2 060 1 932 1 662 270	1 863 1 612	1 997 1 924 1 737 187	10 465 10 042 8 477 1 565 32	947 913 800 113	5 379 4 968 4 233 735	3 932 3 577 2 739 838
Carpooled Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus or tralley bus ar streetar ar tralley car Subway ar elevated, railroad, ar ferryboat	_ 12 		Ξ.	=			32 8	Ξ	8	9
Subway ar elevated, railroad, ar terryboat Walked Other means	- 66	- 10	18	25 24	- 6 62	- 8 14	109 125		165 170	126 121
Warked at home Persons per car, truck, ar van	- 117 - 1.05	17	75	79 1.08	38	51 1.06	157 1.09	17 1.07	68 1.09	99 1.14
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m.				16.2 21	16.3	17.6 21	20.1 474	19.5	16.0 147	17.2
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m. All ather times	- 273 478 - 591	75 224 236	237 416 331	303 808 375 474	288 619 412	269 796 602 258	2 211	103 339 198	996 1 689 1 161 1 318	216 897 1 188 688 844
Worked in MSA af residence	1 869	608	1 387	2 019	1 878	1 881	10 042 4 560	927	5 137 2 155	3 825 1 495
Naples city Remainder af Collier County Worked autside MSA af residence	1 178 176	20	723 55	971 1 048 41	943 91	878 1 003 116	5 482 423	554 20	2 982 2 982 242 25	1 493 2 332 101
Fort Myers city Cape Coral city Remainder af Fort Myers—Cape Coral, FL MSA	1 44	_	17	26	21	31	120		25 - 62	12
Fort Lauderdale city	<u>-</u>	- 10	30	-	36 7	45 - 6	-		-	:
Area 08 Miami city Remainder af Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	·- -	-	=		-	_	- - - 41	=	9	20
Charlatte CountyWarked elsewhere			=	10	-	-	-	_	146	16

[Dato based on sample and subject ta sampling voriobility, see	e text. For definitions of	of terms ond meanings	of symbols, see texfl					
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals :	for split trocts/8NA's in	n Callier County—Con.		Eost N	aples CDP, Collier Cou	nty	Golden Gate CDP, Collier County
Area	Troct 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Troct 114	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								-
All persons	7 821 6 488 1 333	6 848 4 550 2 298	6 108 5 245 863	3 154 2 202 952	3 302 3 068 234	12 465 11 020 1 445	7 184 6 196 988	14 148 12 857 1 291
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Unguistically isalated households Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isalated households Speak o longuage other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish Da not speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated Speak on Asion or Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	182 7 339 556 1 657 939 1 193 719 481	486 6 020 1 686 4 214 2 494 3 196 1 850 1 269	175 5 443 643 3 343 1 341 3 280 1 298 637	262 2 861 816 1 873 1 195 1 711 1 044 766	3 278 - 146 35 37 15 - 5	128 11 830 366 1 634 825 870 578 274 62 34	136 6 725 413 1 175 589 826 483 275 —	153 12 754 361 2 090 768 1 516 632 338 43
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						1 730	1 042	2 446
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school Public school College Public college	1 334 82 53 1 049 1 011 203 182	2 072 190 189 1 793 1 774 89 85	1 928 161 136 1 648 1 610 119 96	880 70 70 733 707 77 72	135 - 109 102 26 26	1 16 23 1 162 1 055 452 392	98 49 757 740 187	3 446 324 208 2 664 2 548 458 387
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					200			
Persons 25 years and ever Less than 9th grode	5 600 603 995 1 831 1 068 271 554 278 71.5	3 331 2 131 591 439 84 36 45 5	2 929 1 130 696 801 182 45 41 34	1 692 730 353 298 128 59 60 64 36.0	3 062 123 200 1 484 728 165 285 97 89.5	9 688 486 1 136 3 330 1 901 583 1 424 828 83.3 23.2	5 133 478 1 145 1 791 992 240 372 115	8 456 547 1 418 3 215 1 933 414 578 351 76.8
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	14.9	1.5	2.6	7.3	12.4	23.2	9.5	11.0
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 ta 44 years	429 1 900 1 984	1 055 2 545 3 372	520 2 225 3 509	403 1 664 3 175	389 1 274	306 895 1 702	396 1 238 1 828	351 1 316 1 995
RESIDENCE IN 1985								_
Persons 5 years and over Same house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abroad	7 339 2 783 4 238 901 998 1 807 532 318	6 020 2 844 2 609 30 1 784 616 179 567	5 443 2 799 2 521 57 1 698 471 295 123	2 861 1 452 1 199 - 811 289 99 210	3 278 1 348 1 845 152 379 988 326 85	11 830 4 323 7 151 1 040 1 707 3 775 629 356	6 725 2 431 3 770 545 1 183 1 624 418 524	12 754 4 231 8 098 1 665 2 121 3 461 851 425
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE					0.000	10.445	7 104	14 148
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On forms	7 773 4 287 48 48	6 635 3 666 213 75 -	4 484 3 302 1 624 922 70	3 001 2 277 153 66 29	3 302 2 193 - - -	12 465 6 364 - - -	7 184 4 396 - - -	9 603 - -
JOURNEY TO WORK		0.700	0.470	1 271	939	5 379	3 932	7 916
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von. Drove alone Corpooled Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboat Walked Other means Worked at home	3 283 3 080 2 392 688 - - - 26 82 95	2 682 1 919 721 1 198 503 503 221 6	2 478 2 120 1 356 764 275 275 38 22 23	1 371 1 053 569 484 109 109 - 53 123 33	929 895 789 106 - - - 17	4 968 4 233 735 8 8 - 165 170 68	3 577 2 739 838 9 9 9 7 126 121	7 645 6 408 1 237 32 8 - 85 66 88
Persons per car, truck, or von Mean travel time to work (minutes)	1.13 21.1	1.67 28.8	1.28 26.4	1.46 20.8	1.06 19.6	1.09 16.0	1.14 17.2	1.10 20.1
Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 o.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 o.m. All other times	92 839 952 615 690	271 91 <i>4</i> 633 316 515	190 934 755 243 333	151 407 398 218 164	49 103 339 195 226	147 996 1 689 1 161 1 318	216 897 1 188 688 844	434 1 671 2 605 1 526 1 592
Worked in MSA of residence	3 240 1 261 1 979 43 16 - 20	2 467 179 2 288 215 47 - 32 98	2 293 107 2 186 185 44 - 75 38	1 280 50 1 230 91 8 - 7 37	909 362 547 20 — — 5	5 137 2 155 2 982 242 25 -	3 825 1 493 2 332 107 12 - 59	7 606 3 511 4 095 310 94 - 146
Hendry County		- - - - - 38	5 9 	25 7 - 5	- - - - - 15	- 9 - 146	20 - 16	- - 32 - 38

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immakale	ee CDP, Callier Co	unty			Naple -	s city, Collier Cou	unty		
Area	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Troct 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 6 35 4 419 2 216	4 484 3 861 623	3 001 2 093 908	3 617 3 491 126	2 241 2 066 175	3 108 2 939 169	1 788 1 656 132	3 6 93 3 523 170	1 825 1 666 159	1 6 21 1 568 53
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	471	121	262	58	9	10	6	_	_	6
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated househalds Speak o language ather than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish Da not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speak an Asian ar Pocific Island language Da nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Linguistically isolated	5 831 1 623 4 066 2 387 3 053 1 743 1 206	3 955 427 2 733 989 2 670 946 421 -	2 713 816 1 799 1 159 1 637 1 008 766	3 515 75 200 129 92 48 26 -	2 161 18 239 48 112 15 - 9	3 059 20 117 20 19 - - 20 10 20	1 725 13 105 18 45 18 13 -	3 693 187 11 11 11 	1 771 	1 603 13 59 14 8 8 - -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Public school Elementary or high school Public school College Public callege	2 011 190 189 1 742 1 723 79 75	1 368 90 83 1 210 1 180 68 60	852 70 70 705 687 77	415 43 16 238 212 134 134	383 41 16 235 217 107 102	307 13 - 183 156 111 89	309 33 - 179 102 97 48	101 - - 6 - 95 70	220 23 - 163 128 34 23	239 13 6 153 132 73 40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	3 253 2 099 586 412 84 22 45 5 5 17.5	2 082 867 498 499 120 34 30 34 34.4 3.1	1 601 687 353 274 128 50 45 64 35.0	3 120 95 205 656 983 166 738 277 90.4 32.5	1 744 145 221 581 368 80 244 105 79.0 20.0	2 819 23 153 609 672 204 754 404 93.8 41.1	1 399 15 76 267 326 58 395 262 93.5 47.0	3 651 28 103 642 876 262 1 166 574 96.4 47.7	1 519 13 52 201 286 119 577 271 95.7 55.8	1 331 14 139 345 290 115 330 98 88.5 32.2
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 ta 44 years	1 065 2 545 3 372	503 2 235 3 396	412 1 676 3 175	181 632 1 295	218 483 1 595	- 673 1 259	54 1 333 1 426	1 000	333 1 333 1 990	- 671 1 832
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Nat in an MSA/PMSA Abrood	5 831 2 696 2 594 30 1 784 601 179 541	3 955 2 011 1 923 57 1 413 220 233 21	2 713 1 363 1 140 - 767 274 99 210	3 515 1 648 1 835 546 152 1 008 129 32	2 161 1 047 1 096 328 260 407 101 18	3 059 1 965 1 094 273 110 609 102	1 725 900 782 188 38 456 100	3 693 2 212 1 437 331 60 827 219 44	1 771 1 131 621 263 35 284 39	1 603 716 881 117 184 500 80 6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban papulation In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	6 635 3 666 - - -	4 484 3 302 - - -	3 001 2 277 - - -	3 617 1 770 - - -	2 241 2 037 - - -	3 108 1 926 - - -	1 788 1 457 - - -	3 693 130 - - -	1 825 1 527 - - -	1 621 971 - - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Drove olone Corpooled Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus or tralley bus or streetcar or tralley car Subway or elevated, railroad, ar ferryboat Walked Other means Worked at home Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time ta wark (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m. 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	1 822 656 1 166 476 476 221 6 33 1.71 28.5 256 902 606 316	1 803 1 462 881 581 275 275 28 22 26 16 1.31 26.5	1 341 1 023 545 478 109 109 - 53 123 33 1.47 20.9 137 407 382 218 164	1 725 1 447 1 282 165 	1 177 1 089 977 112 	915 787 692 95 - - 16 33 79 1.06 13.7	605 544 544 - 9 17 35 1.00 12.7 4 33 165 226 142	626 385 361 24 - - 27 31 183 1.03 13.4 8 11 96 166	666 485 466 19 	784 686 649 37 5 51 42 1.03 13.2 6 100 218 251 167
Worked in MSA of residence Naples city Remainder of Collier County Worked outside MSA of residence Fort Myers city Cope Coral city Remainder of Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA Hendry County Fort Lauderdale city Area 08 Miami city Remainder of Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA Charlatte County Worked elsewhere	2 343 160 2 183 215 47 - 32 98 - - -	241 1 665 107 1 558 138 37 - 53 26 5 9 - 8	1 250 50 1 200 91 8 – 37 9 – 25 7	559 1 645 1 273 372 80 9 - 34 - - - 7 7 - 30	381 1 126 746 380 51 22 - 14 - - 8	882 521 361 33 - 9 - - - -	142 567 410 157 38 5 - 19 - - -	535 409 126 91 18 73	589 497 92 77 - - 20 - - - 13 - 44	736 454 282 48 6 - 11 - - - - 31

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Noples city, Collier	County—Can.			
Area	Troct 7	Tract 102	.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.) 1	roct 104.01 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons lative oreign born	1 108 945 163		110 105 5	287 276 11	63 55 8	44 44 -	Ξ.	=	
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
inguistically isolated househalds	65		-				-	-	
Persons 5 years and over	940 135		110	287	63 -	44	Ξ	=	
peak o language other thon English Do not speak English "very well"	148 137		_	11	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	Ξ		_		Ξ.	Ξ	_	Ξ	
Speak on Asian or Pocific Island Ignaugue	9		_	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.		
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	9 -		-	Ξ	_	Ξ	-	Ξ	
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school eprimary school	311		34		Ξ	5 -	=		
Public school	24 273		28	_	_	Ξ	_	Ξ	
Public school	273 14		28 6	-	_	_ 5	_	_	
Public college	7		-	-	-	5	-	-	
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				-07					
Persons 25 years and over	562 166		76 =	287 47	63	44 -	Ξ.	Ξ.	
th to 12th grode, no diplama gh school groduate (includes equivolency)	240 77		7 22	114 83	_	22	Ξ.	Ξ.	
me college, no degree	31 7		16	16 19	33	12	Ξ	_	
oduate or professianal degree	27 14		11 20	- 8	21 9	5 5	Ξ.	Ξ.	
rcent high school groduate or higher rcent bochelor's degree or higher	27.8 7.3		90.8 40.8	43.9 2.8	100.0 47.6	100.0 22.7	_	_	
RTILITY									
ildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 24 years	693			-	-	-	-	-	
hildren ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years hildren ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 347 1 640		2 000	=	Ξ.	Ξ	=	Ξ.	
ESIDENCE IN 1985	•••			407		44			
Persons 5 years and over	940 465		110 42	287 149	63 35	44 35 9	Ξ.	=	
fferent house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	428 256		68 28	138 20	28 -	-	Ξ	=	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	70 85		8 -	45 54 19	28	9	Ξ	Ξ.	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	17 47		32	19	-	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ.	
RBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 108 132		110 110	287	63 43	44 44	Ξ	Ξ	
urol population In housing units on properties af less than 1 ocre	Ξ		_	_	-	=	-	=	
On forms	-		_	_	_	_			
Workers 16 years and over	426		62 62	17	42	33	-	-	
or, truck, or von Drove alone	329 228		38	17 17	42 42	33 33	_	Ξ	
Corpooled bublic transportation (including taxicob)	101 15 15		24	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or tralley car Subway or elevated, roilrood, or ferryboat	15		5	Ξ,	Ξ.	_	Ξ	Ξ	
/alkedther means	74 8		_	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	
/orked at hame	-		- 1.27	1.00	1.00	1.00	_		
ersons per car, truck, or van lean travel time to work (minutes) eparture time for work:	1.19 16.8		12.0	22.9	9.9	20.1	-	-	
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	61		5 8	=	_	Ξ		_	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m	138		35	- 8	10	10 7	_	_	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.mAll other times	114 113		14	9	32	16	-	-	
Vorked in MSA of residence Naples city	426 342		62 27	17	32 23	27 16	-	-	
Remoinder of Collier County Vorked outside MSA af residence	84 84		35	17	9 10	11 6	-	-	
Fort Myers city	=		-	3		Ě	-	-	
Remainder of Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	=		=	=	-	=	-	-	
Hendry County	=		=	=	=	-	-	-	
Area 08 Miami city Remainder of Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	=		-	=	=	-	-	-	
kemainaer of Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	-		_	-	-	_	_	_	

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Narth Naples CDP	, Collier County				Remoinder of	Collier County	
Area	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01 (pt.)	Tract 104.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Tract 101
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persens	2 015 1 886 129	=	4 044 3 824 220	4 033 3 541 492	3 330 3 147 183	- -	=	Ξ	Ξ	15 498 14 130 1 368
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										-
Linguistically isolated households		-	16 3 842	85 3 821	33 3 13 9	_	-	_	1	210 14 716
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak a longuage other than English	9	Ξ.	31 279	246 549	62 278	=	_	Ξ	Ξ	517 1 796
Speak Spanish	16 27	_	88 91	319 240	102 169	-	_	=	_	1 03:
Do not speak English "very well"	-	_	31 _ 8	136 76	51 43	=	=	=	=	80 39
Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	-	=	8 -	=	=	=	=	=	Ξ	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	572 64 41	=	340 32	760 25 10	552 50 16	-	=	=	=	22
Public school Public school Public school	430	=	8 166 166	569 530	393 366	=	· -		-	2 40 22 6 1 68 1 60 50
ollege Public college	78 48	Ξ	142 117	166 138	109 95	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	50 41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										11 60
Persons 25 years and over	9	Ξ	3 455 82	2 980 130	2 350 73	-	-	Ξ	=	11 69 63 1 11
Pth ta 12th grade, na diploma ligh school graduate (includes equivalency) come college, no degree	263	Ξ	262 812 848	372 1 023 656	236 749 663		=	=	=	4 10
ussociate degree	110	=	251 829 371	186 363	663 211 271	_	Ξ	_	_	2 53 79 1 79
ercent high school graduate ar higher	94.6	_	371 90.0	250 83.2	147 86.9	-	-	_	_	70 85.
ercent bachelor's degree ar higher	37.0	=	34.7	20.6	17.8	-	-	-	-	21.
ERTILITY hildren ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years hildren ever barn per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	_	_	310	558	90	_	_	_	_	26 1 03
hildren ever barn per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years hildren ever barn per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	734 2 388	=	879 1 032	821 1 670	938 1 696	-	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	1 03
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	1 966		3 842	3 821	3 139	_		_	_	14 71
ame house	760	=	1 424 2 384	1 804 1 843	986 2 086	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	=	_	Ξ.	5 37 9 00
Central dity of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	148 375	Ξ	454 443	378 452	298 384	_	_	Ξ		1 07 1 8 0 5 16
Nat in an MSA/PMSAbroodbrood	. 1 98	Ξ	1 349 138 34	784 229 174	1 151 253 67	-	=	Ξ	=	5 16 96 32
JRBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Irban papulation In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 015	_	4 044 1 562	4 033 2 551	3 330 1 663	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ.	11 93 10 00
ural papulation In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre On forms	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	=	- -	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	3 56 1 97
OURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	. 1 941	=	1 425 1 296	2 018 1 890	1 936 1 830	_	Ξ	Ξ	=	6 61 6 01
Drave olone Corpooled ublic transportation (including taxicab)	873 68	Ξ	1 135 161	1 620 270	1 579 251	=	_	_	_	5 07 94 18 18
Subway or elevated railroad or ferryboat		=	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	=	18
Valked Wher means	25 21	Ξ	18 36	25 24	6	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	12 9
Vorked at home ersons per car, truck, or von	1.04	_	75 1.07	79 1.08	38 1.08	-	-	-	-	19 1.1
Aean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	16.1	-	15.7	16.4	16.2	-	-	-	-	19.
5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 o.m. 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m.	187	=	43 237 416	21 303	60 288	_	_	_	-	18 1 21 2 04
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m	248	Ξ	323 331	808 365 442	609 405 536	=	Ē	=	Ξ	1 55 1 42
Vorked in MSA af residence Naples city	388	-	1 370	1 987	1 851	-	-	-	-	5 89
Remainder af Collier County Varked outside MSA of residence	591	Ξ.	664 706 55	948 1 039 31	919 932 85	-	-	=	= =	5 89 2 09 3 79 72 9
Cope Coral city	21	=	17	26	21	-	=	Ξ	Ξ	9
Hendry County	14	Ξ	30	5 -	. 36 7	_	=	Ξ	Ξ	48
Fort Lauderdale city Area 08 Miami city	· =	=	=	=	· -	-		=	=	1
Charlatte County		Ξ	=	=	5	=	=	-	=	
Worked elsewhere	31	-	8	-	16	-	-	-	-	9

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	r of Collier Caunty-	-Con.			
Area	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 104.04	Troct 105.01	Troct 105.02 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All personslativeoreign bom	3 317 3 082 235	1 265 1 188- 77	Ξ.	3 581 3 404 177	4 621 4 434 187	5 869 5 541 328	4 243 4 050 193	36 33 3	7 821 6 488 1 333
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
inguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over	8 3 27 8	8 1 214	-	7 3 377	10 4 238	31 5 350	22 4 011	- 36	182 7 339
n linguistically isolated households peak a longuoge other thon English Do not speak English "very well"	8 189 41 46	8 79 22 8	Ē	14 219 79 90	20 392 114 297	53 661 196 549	41 276 74 158	- 8 8 8	556 1 657 939 1 193
Speak Spanish	10 - - - -	=	=	19 - 8 8	82 20 - - -	549 180 53 17 -	38 14 8 - -	8 - - - -	719 481 - - -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	. 466	464 21	=	855 70	1 329 162 110	1 563 120 66	568 54 29	14	1 334 82 53
Public school lementary or high school Public school	327 279	21 365 342	Ξ	54 511 439	832 687	1 148 1 132	54 29 367 336	14 14	1 049 1 011
ollegePublic callege	139 107	78 52	Ξ	274 184	335 251	295 269	147 101	=	203 182
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	2 866	807		2 466	2 939	3 698	3 345	22	5 600
ess thon 9th grade th ta 12th grade, no diplomo	29 117	21 27	=	60 201	74 266	126 608 1 452	181 512 1 280	- 8	603 995 1 831
ligh school groduote (includes equivolency)	601 538 150	214 152 67	3	569 556 202	928 639 278	805 273	569 191	11 3	1 068 271
Graduote or professional degree	966 465	164 162	Ξ.	555 323	491 263	269 165	369 243	-	554 278 71.5
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	94.9 49.9	94.1 40.4	Ξ	89.4 35.6	88.4 25.7	80.2 11.7	79.3 18.3	100.0	14.9
Children ever hom per 1 000 women 15 to 24 years	48	_		91	206	175	362	_	429
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	310 1 810	1 057 1 924	=	889 1 855	1 117 2 103	1 462 1 583	879 1 276	3 000	1 900 1 984
RESIDENCE IN 1985	3 278	1 214		3 377	4 238	5 350	4 011	36	7 339
Persons 5 years and over Same house Different house in United States	1 015 2 238	373 834 37	Ξ	817 2 532	1 517 2 665	2 017 3 299	986 2 872	16 20 20	2 783 4 238 901
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	387 209 1 465	37 107 594 9 <u>6</u>	Ξ	485 497 1 338	252 1 007 1 161	462 1 249 1 399	239 391 1 897	- - -	99 1 80
Not in on MSA/PMSAAbroad	177 25	96 7	Ξ	212 28	245 56	189 34	345 153	=	532 318
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	1 541			435	349	_	972	_	7 77:
Urban population In housing units an properties of less than 1 ocre Rural population	1 541 1 086 1 776	1 265	=	3 146	17 4 272	5 869	857 3 271	36	4 28 44 44
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On forms	808	1 126	=	1 158	151 33	287 96	1 353 30	=	-
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	938	628	_	1 997	2 549	3 107	2 113	18	3 26
Cor, truck, or van	792 705 87	601 557 44	Ξ.	1 924 1 737 187	2 397 2 069 328	2 944 2 553 391	1 982 1 690 292	18 11 7	3 28: 3 08: 2 39: 68:
Carpooled Public tronsportation (including taxicab) Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboot	12	=	· -	, -	=	=	=	Ξ	
Subway or elevoted, railroad, or ferryboat Wolked Other means	12 41 34	- 10	Ξ	8 14	24 59	10 19	66	Ξ.	2 8 9
Worked at homePersons per car, truck, or van	59 1.06	17 1.04	-	51 1.06	69 1.08	134 1.08 25.7	65 1.08 18.2	- 1.24 14.7	1.1 21.
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.9	17.1	_	17.6 21	20.1	147	83	-	9
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 o.m.	78 200 308	75 224 236	=	269 796 602	540 1 015 473	760 1 150 452	406 692 409	- - 3	83 95 61
All other times	264	68		258 1 881	412 2 436	464 2 997	458 2 011	15	69 3 24
Worked in MSA af residence Naples city Remoinder of Collier County	828 276 552	608 311 297	Ξ.	878 1 003	1 049 1 387	1 311 1 686	856 1 155 102	ii 7	1 26 1 97
Worked outside MSA of residence Fort Myers city Cope Coral city	110		=	116 31	113 26 -	110 26 -	32 12	Ξ	1
Remainder of Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	31	10	=	45	56 -	27 16	24	=	2
Fort Lauderdale city Area 08 Miomi city	=	=	Ξ	6 - -	Ξ	Ē	Ξ	=	
Remoinder of Miami—Hioleah, FL PMSA Charlotte County	-	_	=		9 - 22	15	- - 34		

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	er of Callier Caunty-	Con.			
Area	Tract 109	Tract 110	Troct 111.01	Tract 111.02	Troct 112.01	Tract 112.02	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
Native	8 190 7 523	2 760 2 602	3 937 3 369 568	2 869 2 702	592 551 41	1 364 1 229 135	213 131 82	1 624 1 384 240	153 109 44
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	667	158	300	167	*1	133	02		
inguistically isolated hausehalds	33	21	74	21	-		15	54	
Persons 5 years and over Ininguistically isolated households peak o language other than English Da not speak English "very well" Speak Sponish Do nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	7 832 49 763 205 277 93 18	2 743 31 198 58 12 -	3 715 288 824 365 585 365 288	2 767 71 376 153 275 137 71	578 - 61 35 26 26	264 151 233 146	189 63 148 107 143 107 63	1 488 216 610 352 610 352 216	148 - 74 36 74 36 -
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language Da not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	Ξ	=	=	28 14 -	Ξ	=	=	=	=
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 180	146	398	502	86	403	61	560	28
Preprimary schoolPublic school	177 26	18 18	42 21	17 10	_	. 6		560 71 53	-
Elementary or high school	683 624	80 64	346 346	380 347	53 53 33 25	316 298	51 51 10	438 430 51	28 20
CallegePublic college	320 206	48 21	· 10	105 76	25 25	81 54	10	36	=
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	6 664	2 550	3 186	2 057	485	846	78	847	91
Less than 9th grade Pth ta 12th grode, na diplama	180 608	69 97	378 806	249 471	13 42	148 251	32 5 27	263 198	43
ligh school graduate (includes equivalency) iome college, na degree	1 720 1 884	702 621	1 019 518	806 268	128 75	178 131	-	302 62	24 - 9
Associate degree lachelor's degree Graduate or prafessianal degree	491 1 245 536	140 619 302	116 179 170	68 141 54	69 105 53	31 85 22	14	11	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.2 26.7	93.5 36.1	62.8 11.0	65.0 9.5	88.7 32.6	52.8 12.6	52.6	45.6 1.3	52.7 16.5
ERTILITY		30.1	11.0	7.3	02.0	12.0			
Children ever born per 1,000 warnen 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 wornen 25 ta 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 warnen 35 ta 44 years	180 1 143 1 533	1 105 1 780	600 1 885 1 479	291 1 098 2 054	3 714 2 261	183 1 417 1 847	909 3 370	576 2 187 3 778	1 526
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over Same house Different house in United States	7 832 2 855 4 813	2 743 984 1 720	3 715 1 622	2 767 1 111 1 452	578 68	1 285 447 811	189 148 15	1 488 788 598	148 89 59
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSARemainder of this MSA/PMSA	176 1 311	433	1 951 117 501	1 652 165 497	68 503 73 58 317	24 359	-	285	44 15
Different MSA/PMSA	2 813 513 164	1 156 131	1 084 249	710 280	317 55 7	337 91 27	15 - 26	251 62 102	15
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	104	39	142	4	,	2/	26	102	_
Urban population In hausing units on properties of less than 1 acre	6 733 5 348	2 760 319	1 455 1 221	=		-	-	_	=
lural population In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre On farms	1 457 853	=	2 482 1 972	2 869 1 491	592 485	1 364 440	213 75	1 624 922	153 66 29
OURNEY TO WORK	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	/0	27
Workers 16 years and over	3 417 3 050	817 675	1 260 1 094	1 356 1 154	235 184	6 75 620	124 97	6 75 658	30 30 24
Carpooled	3 050 2 575 475	675 598 77 9	839 255	881 273	161 23	543 77 27	97 65 32 27 27	475 183	24 6
Public transportatian (including taxicab) Bus or tralley bus or streetcar ar tralley car Subway or elevated, railroad, ar ferryboat	Ξ	9 -	-	=	=	27 27	27 27	=	3
Volked	78 128	54 10	119 36	120 14	4	10 10	Ξ	10	=
Worked at home	161 1.09	69 1.06	11 1.14	68 1.14	47 1.07	1.08	1.20	7 1.2 <u>1</u>	1.15
Mean travel time to wark (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m	13.6 85	14.8	18.1 51	18.9	17.7	26.3	34.1	26.3	14.3
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m	292 758	32 76 172	208 370	113 230 434	49 62	58 173 288	15 12 27	244 231	16
8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m	1 000 1 121	260 208	339 281	202 309	52 25	69 79	70	101 92	=
Naples city	3 241 262	794 79	1 209 312	1 243 297	212 91	580 252	124 19	628	30
Remainder of Collier County Vorked autside MSA af residence Fort Myers city	2 979 176	715 23	· 897 51	946 113	121 23	252 328 95	105	628 47	30 -
Remainder af Fort Myers—Cape Coral, FL MSA	23 - -	=	- 20	14	- - 23	8 - 28	=	7 - 22	=
Fort Lauderdale city	=	=	-	- - 8	23 - -	28 17 -	=	12	=
Area 08 Miomi city Remainder of Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	16 28	=	-	17 3	Ξ	=	=	=	=
Charlotte County Warked elsewhere	109	_ _ 23	- 31	12 - 59	=	6 - 36	=	- - 6	-

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier Co	ounty			Totals for split t	rocts/BNA's in Co	Ilier County
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Naples CDP	Galden Gate CDP	Immokolee CDP	Naples city	Narth Naples CDP	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Troct 5
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force Institutionolized persons Enralled in school	71 325 57.2 71 232 68 449	124 687 71 325 57.2 71 232 68 449 2 783 3.9 53 362 1 535 3 470	19 943 4 10 784 54.1 10 784 10 396 388 3.6 9 159 621 264	10 221 8 251 80.7 8 239 7 995 244 3.0 1 970	9 209 6 611 71.8 6 611 5 937 674 10.2 2 598 - 532	17 725 7 403 41.8 7 392 7 171 221 3.0 10 322 209 465	11 353 6 732 59.3 6 701 6 544 157 2.3 4 621 48 316	2 954 969 32.8 958 922 36 3.8 1 985	3 693 634 17.2 634 634 - - 3 059 - 56	1 625 690 42.5 690 676 14 2.0 935
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school Femoles 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of femoles 16 years and over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion labor force With own children under 6 years. In labor force With own children for 17 years only In lobor force	31 691 50.0 31 691 30 380 1 311 4.1 7 313 4 829	29 496 63 381 31 691 50.0 31 691 30 380 1 311 4.1 7 313 4 829 7 403 5 935	5 532 10 068 4 923 48.9 4 923 4 711 212 4.3 919 687 827 713	860 5 138 3 801 74.0 3 801 3 685 116 3.1 1 105 762 1 017 895	474 4 204 2 554 60.8 2 554 2 227 327 12.8 975 657 876 644	7 002 9 766 3 486 35.7 3 486 3 372 114 3.3 432 283 668 433	2 767 5 891 3 090 52.5 3 090 3 015 75 2.4 630 357 673 578	1 306 1 645 420 25.5 420 411 9 2.1 47 28 92 39	2 391 2 075 284 13.7 284 284 	501 857 287 33.5 287 283 4 1.4 35 5
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years	10 401 6 703 18 399 13 562 6 059	10 401 6 703 18 399 13 562 6 059	1 212 880 1 872 1 541 704	1 533 1 024 2 459 1 976 632	1 790 1 208 3 154 2 198 1 039	633 425 1 329 878 521	801 358 1 473 1 118 495	49 27 151 51 88	- 6 - 23	65 6 157 85 50 22
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	1 734 524 946	1 734 524 946 585 53 308	256 57 141 102 15 24	259 42 84 70 14	359 215 303 127 30 146	100 25 37 12 - 25	92 25 69 44 - 25	-	-	22 9 9 - - 9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrotive, and manageriol occupations Professional speciotry occupations Technicions and related suppart occupations Sales occupations Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Precision production, croft, ond repair occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Monufocturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	9 755 9 312 388 1 455 9 277 4 800 8 818 1 744 2 397 2 743 3 860 15 590 7 219 3 570	68 449 9 168 6 828 1 764 9 755 9 312 388 1 455 9 277 4 800 8 818 1 744 2 397 2 743 8 517 3 342 3 600 15 590 7 219 3 570 11 623	10 396 1 410 922 306 3 456 1 563 42 292 1 481 359 1 505 182 407 471 1 377 561 649 2 754 943 722 1 679	7 995 749 602 328 878 1 350 38 276 1 258 130 1 538 226 369 1 506 358 529 1 783 678 429 1 277	5 937 217 220 30 385 337 21 71 668 2 300 446 367 439 436 483 302 170 816 120 222 682	7 171 1 348 1 332 1 73 1 401 941 74 68 812 131 525 96 116 154 545 400 282 1 568 1 270 435 1 683	6 544 1 072 957 258 824 954 936 175 841 77 135 215 863 271 329 1 551 589 366 1 444	922 192 118 9 282 182 20 9 64 9 6 - 20 11 23 74 55 226 225 63 159	634 254 130 - 138 73 - - 26 13 - - - 45 57 - 74 268 18 140	676 191 201 165 299 24 - 31 6 25 - 4 - 23 48 31 107 138 17 243
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salory workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	55 344 6 743 4 897	68 449 55 344 6 743 4 897 5 908	10 396 8 707 985 758 673	7 995 6 625 890 703 461	5 937 4 818 754 488 320	7 171 5 736 598 495 798	6 544 5 215 614 446 678	922 733 49 49 132	634 539 22 16 73	676 517 57 42 102
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	62 308 40 933 9 000	78 829 62 308 40 933 9 000 4 470 7 692	12 106 9 630 6 613 1 282 620 1 168	8 316 6 969 5 457 727 299 732	6 899 5 600 2 197 1 096 874 402	8 929 6 597 4 147 1 055 432 1 164	7 318 5 831 4 282 633 346 774	1 274 926 559 128 69 133	1 170 699 343 107 73 203	825 664 491 88 32 97
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With o mobility or self-care limitotion With o mobility limitation In lobor force With o self-care limitation With o work disability In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With o mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	2 944 1 445 425 2 119 6 274 2 768 2 797 82 910 64 608 33 875 3 842 2 810	89 184 2 944 1 445 425 2 119 6 274 2 768 2 797 82 910 64 608 33 875 3 842 2 810 2 367	13 036 401 214 48 264 1 015 448 450 12 021 9 643 659 399 480	9 109 228 85 21 189 466 259 152 8 643 7 753 1 100 106 99	8 589 612 246 88 465 617 226 365 7 972 6 239 620 186 127 123	9 523 255 143 42 176 686 287 295 8 837 6 204 7 982 704 526 439	8 143 281 80 24 209 545 275 200 7 598 6 163 3 131 362 287	1 432 34 34 8 7 112 34 42 1 320 739 1 511 143 133 86	1 100 40 10 40 116 54 45 984 420 2 593 182 94 139	1 018
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	11 014 56 599 11 432 59 262	11 014 56 599	2 141 37 319 1 630 39 667 3 044 47 324	343 23 925 953 26 163 2 558 42 283	246 8 487 1 046 11 864 1 585 28 571	2 193 82 281 1 783 108 385 2 201 119 475	1 052 60 752 975 48 535 1 963 61 147	428 78 668 390 79 686 315 141 195	736 113 904 408 183 560 251 145 109	224 113 358 194 251 356 239 323 203

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Collier County—Con.									
Area	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Troct 102.03	Troct 103	Troct 104.01	Troct 104.02	Troct 104.03	Troct 105.02	Troct 106	Troct 107
LABOR FORCE STATUS In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force In situation of the civilion lobor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled oil school	4 652 2 204 47.4 2 191 2 095 96 4.4 2 448 170	902 632 70.1 632 628 4 .6 270	3 948 1 552 39.3 1 552 1 487 65 4.2 2 396 48	3 406 2 091 61.4 2 073 2 064 9 .4 1 315	2 824 2 065 73.1 2 065 2 016 49 2.4 759 74	2 918 2 076 71.1 2 076 2 017 59 2.8 842 —	13 640 10 884 79.8 10 872 10 589 283 2.6 2 756	3 197 1 003 31.4 1 003 947 56 5.6 2 194	10 790 5 717 53.0 5 717 5 507 210 3.7 5 073 609 150	5 985 4 085 68.3 4 085 3 960 125 3.1 1 900 12 87
Naninstitutianolized persans 65 years and over, not enrolled in school In lobor farce Percent of femoles 16 years and over Civilian lobor farce Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children for 17 years only In lobor force	1 251 2 476 1 035 41.8 1 035 987 48 4.6 137 65 343 273	99 462 291 63.0 291 291 - - 79 36 128 120	1 679 2 159 711 32.9 711 693 18 2.5 158 90 101 68	779 1 749 924 52.8 924 915 9 1.0 225 120 184	346 1 406 947 67.4 947 924 23 2.4 151 91 205 185	338 1 481 915 61.8 915 897 18 2.0 212 126 216	1 061 6 797 4 977 73.2 4 977 4 861 116 2.3 1 432 1 000 1 393 1 188	1 629 1 666 454 27.3 454 427 27 5.9 27 9 66	2 717 5 413 2 584 47.7 2 584 2 475 109 4.2 527 375 431 376	1 186 3 000 1 896 63.2 1 896 1 817 79 4.2 365 303 333 333
In lobor force Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in lobor force	160 84	83 50	222 92	257 103	208 90	234 122	2 015 1 344	24 10	690 491	498 379
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in lobor force — Persons 16 to 19 years — Not enrolled in school — Unemployed ar not in lobor force — Not high school graduate — Employed — Unemployed — Unemployed — Not in lobor force — Not i	736 501 221 25 - 25 25 - -	308 253 83 - - - - -	178 125 78 22 12 22 10 -	517 384 148 - - - - -	412 323 133 45 13 22 9	523 411 184 41 9 12 12	3 313 2 632 899 298 54 84 70	89 70 29 15 6 6 6	1 101 867 410 105 9 59 50 -	696 618 272 136 48 76 46 15
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, ond monogeriol occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related suppart occupations Sales occupations Sales occupations Sales occupations Sales occupations Sales occupations Private household occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Pratective service accupations Service occupations, except protective and hausehold Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectars Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and lobarers Canstruction Monufacturing Transportation, communications, and after utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	2 095 498 316 7 450 248 - - 9 186 52 157 42 101 29 178 113 96 448 358 123 460	628 99 158 40 96 101 4 15 23 31 41 7 7 - 13 67 23 10 132 63 19 226	1 487 256 247 74 216 296 - 9 202 25 111 16 26 9 166 84 106 301 139 29 393	2 064 282 297 91 204 241 - 32 345 86 309 7 23 147 324 51 117 455 217 108 388	2 016 334 224 93 245 308 - 50 273 47 332 20 50 50 20 50 50 41 68 68 68 68 68 64 15	2 017 447 251 54 440 306 7 7 7 199 13 210 22 18 43 325 80 62 446 334 73 388	10 589 1 115 952 444 1 194 1 726 5 5 358 1 543 218 1 961 310 289 428 1 906 494 494 679 2 342 955 541 1 889	947 155 44 66 132 156 9 41 109 25 131 18 27 34 60 100 209 96 107 144	5 507 855 593 173 839 861 16 155 667 112 762 91 154 229 672 279 349 1 506 588 307 979	3 960 400 285 67 485 546 117 96 713 222 615 73 226 215 614 222 200 1 046 259 308 564
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary warkers Government warkers Local government workers Self-employed workers	2 095 1 650 152 126 263	628 488 74 58 54	1 487 1 197 135 95 148	2 064 1 659 180 110 216	2 016 1 582 233 177 194	2 017 1 679 207 164 104	10 589 8 556 1 250 990 717	947 828 104 71 15	5 507 4 533 597 444 355	3 960 3 356 292 251 303
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 ar more haurs per week	2 705 1 988 1 207 313 127 291	678 509 389 49 28 62	1 707 1 367 1 026 71 92 179	2 313 1 757 1 318 159 135 281	2 222 1 808 1 389 210 49 232	2 253 1 827 1 223 296 124 234	11 096 9 278 7 161 1 102 380 1 009	1 219 956 623 118 30 143	6 617 5 136 3 504 662 402 691	4 299 3 557 2 505 502 188 341
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With o mobility ar self-care limitation With o mobility limitation In lobor force With o self-care limitotion With o work disability In lobor force Prevented from warking No wark disability In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With o mobility or self-care limitation With o self-care limitotion With o self-care limitotion Workers in Family in 1989	3 211 60 37 16 30 174 90 61 3 037 1 970 1 428 80 65 43	787 6 6 6 28 7 21 759 609 115 16 16 7	2 054 131 42 9 89 183 61 106 1 871 1 387 1 846 260 178 124	2 485 88 32 8 64 132 79 28 2 353 1 888 903 114 99 23	2 415 74 18 56 187 97 68 2 228 1 925 409 34 34	2 484 36 16 7 29 104 78 22 2 380 1 902 434 22 22 16	12 284 274 99 29 227 627 351 213 11 657 10 251 1 344 143 127 58	1 382 17 10 -7 7 167 29 113 1 215 808 1 815 160 96 98	7 133 234 141 20 155 471 219 213 6 662 5 192 3 048 349 185 278	4 550 150 63 28 102 377 200 124 4 173 3 664 1 423 150 118 104
No workers — Mean family income (dollars) — 1 worker — Mean family income (dollars) — 2 ar more warkers — Mean family income (dollars) — 1 Mean family income (dollar	513 81 768 568 127 643 719 104 011	26 55 841 93 79 561 255 59 068	607 74 476 343 48 651 433 64 395	284 42 941 272 32 587 602 47 339	126 37 268 261 58 928 594 57 000	117 114 083 292 70 466 651 71 038	418 26 125 1 253 32 673 3 513 46 252	643 31 945 271 33 305 309 53 981	1 102 43 720 865 45 475 1 678 50 553	396 28 230 494 32 986 1 068 40 135

Census Tract or Block Numbering		for split tracts/8NA's in			East N	aples COP, Collier Cou	nty	Galden Gate COP, Collier County
Area	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and aver Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	6 412 3 515 54.8 3 498 3 352 146 4.2 2 897 109 165	4 391 3 191 72.7 3 191 2 794 397 12.4 1 200 -	3 917 2 763 70.5 2 763 2 586 177 6.4 1 154	2 240 1 588 70.9 1 588 1 386 202 12.7 652	3 168 982 31.0 982 929 53 5.4 2 186	10 790 5 717 53.0 5 717 5 507 210 3.7 5 073 609 150	5 985 4 085 68.3 4 085 3 960 125 3.1 1 900 12 87	10 221 8 251 80.7 8 239 7 995 244 3.0 1 970 162
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school Females 16 years and over In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor farce With own children under 6 years. In labor force With own children for 17 years only. In labor force Own children under 6 years in families and	1 640 3 279 1 506 45,9 1 506 1 418 88 5.8 437 275 390	217 1 958 1 201 61.3 1 201 1 038 163 13.6 491 305 322 227	249 1 838 1 118 60.8 1 118 1 045 73 6.5 459 321 500 384	116 1 015 590 58.1 590 485 105 17.8 178 108 200	1 629 1 655 443 26.8 443 419 24 5.4 27 9 63 53	2 717 5 413 2 584 47.7 2 584 2 475 109 4.2 527 375 431 376	1 186 3 000 1 896 63.2 1 896 1 817 79 4.2 2 365 303 333 284	860 5 138 3 801 74.0 3 801 3 685 116 3.1 1 105 762 1 017 895
All parents present in household in labor force	590 395	886 579	777 518	333 209	24 10	690 491	49 8 379	1 533 1 024
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Not in labor force	390	1 530 1 012 430 147 81 112 55 23 34	1 561 1 143 498 165 101 159 58 7	590 441 258 80 41 65 39 8	75 56 22 15 - 6 6 - -	1 101 867 410 105 9 59 50 -	696 618 272 136 48 76 46 15	2 459 1 976 632 259 42 84 70 -
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Technicians and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Construction Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional applier services	227 39 330 321 60 63 632 126 558 182 194 227 448 229 146 785 338	2 794 772 76 13 124 99 19 7 308 1 265 225 184 161 241 207 203 49 321 31 112 324	2 586 87 102 17 285 301 16 64 326 832 212 111 114 119 189 59 86 450 51 106 326	1 386 78 70 - 87 76 - 8 139 496 44 78 202 108 133 54 64 194 67 29 158	929 155 44 66 132 156 9 41 101 25 128 18 27 27 27 91 60 100 202 96 107	5 507 855 593 173 839 861 16 155 667 112 762 91 1154 229 672 279 349 1 506 588 307 979	3 960 400 285 67 485 546 17 96 713 222 615 73 226 215 614 222 200 1 046 259 308 564	7 995 749 602 328 878 1 350 38 276 1 258 130 1 538 253 226 369 1 506 358 529 1 783 678 429 1 277
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private woge and solary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed warkers	3 352 2 607 326 260	2 794 2 351 332 197 78	2 586 2 056 396 207 134	1 386 1 079 164 145	929 818 96 63 15	5 507 4 533 597 444 355	3 960 3 356 292 251 303	7 995 6 625 890 703 461
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	3 001 1 977 504 179	3 249 2 535 626 623 440 208	2 840 2 349 1 190 448 334 119	1 697 1 404 700 183 242 120	1 190 937 604 118 30 136	6 617 5 136 3 504 662 402 691	4 299 3 557 2 505 502 188 341	8 316 6 969 5 457 727 299 732
OISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation	91 21 116 301 91 170 4 116 3 204 - 1 869 322 - 260	4 093 268 104 47 223 321 138 176 3 772 2 972 298 64 58 37	3 658 226 96 27 149 321 121 195 3 337 2 632 259 71 63 37	2 063 160 88 33 108 121 43 59 1 942 1 484 177 91 466 58	1 353 17 10 - 7 167 29 113 1 186 787 1 815 160 96	7 133 234 141 20 155 471 219 213 6 662 5 192 3 048 349 185 278	4 550 150 63 28 102 377 200 124 4 173 3 664 1 423 150 118	85 21 189 466 259 152 8 643 7 753 1 100 106
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	687 40 553 424 66 887 1 134	118 6 862 539 9 221 632 20 871	115 14 299 463 13 334 810 31 421	56 6 178 209 17 652 399 34 144	31 945 271 33 305 298	1 102 43 720 865 45 475 1 678 50 553	396 28 230 494 32 986 1 068 40 135	26 163 2 558

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immokol	ee CDP, Collier Co	unty			· Noples	city, Collier Cou	unty		
Area	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3.01 (pt.)	Troct 3.02	Troct 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Institutionalized persons Enralled in school	3 067 72.4 3 067 2 670 397 12.9 1 172	2 858 2 036 71.2 2 036 1 911 125 6.1 822	2 112 1 508 71.4 1 508 1 356 152 10.1 604	3 318 1 800 54.2 1 800 1 740 60 3.3 1 518 91 58	1 962 1 229 62.6 1 229 1 196 33 2.7 733 118 72	2 954 969 32.8 958 922 36 3.8 1 985 -	1 539 643 41.8 643 619 24 3.7 896	3 693 634 17.2 634 634 - - 3 059 - 56	1 625 690 42.5 690 676 14 2.0 935	1 471 818 55.6 818 799 19 2.3 653 –
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not errolled in school Females 16 years and over In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children under 6 years in familles and Own children under 6 years in familles and	212 1 879 1 150 61.2 1 150 987 163 14.2 468 305	146 1 351 846 62.6 846 773 73 8.6 338 244 384 295	116 974 558 57.3 558 467 91 16.3 169 108	1 051 1 864 913 49.0 913 877 36 3.9 75 58 121 91	371 1 041 596 57.3 596 570 26 4.4 59 42 140	1 306 1 645 420 25.5 420 411 9 2.1 47 28 92 39	634 849 298 35.1 298 285 13 4.4 71 35 91	2 391 2 075 284 13.7 284 284 - - - 8	501 857 287 33.5 287 283 4 1.4 35 5 89	422 767 367 47.8 367 367 - - 21 16 85 48
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies ————————————————————————————————————	862 579	600 420	328 209	1 09 90	1 03 78	49 = 27	82 43	=	65 6	24 13
All parents present in household in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Unemployed Not in lobor force	405 135 81 100 43 23	1 112 811 392 152 101 146 45 7	562 413 242 72 33 57 39	226 145 74 18 - - - -	217 195 108 20 - 5 5 -	151 51 88 - - - - - -	182 122 64 5 - - - -	23 - - - - -	157 85 50 22 9 9	139 62 39 12 - - - -
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrotive, ond monogeriol occupations. Professional specialty occupations — Technicians and related suppart occupations — Sales occupations — Administrative support occupations, including derical — Private household occupations — Protective service occupations — Protective service occupations — Precision production, croft, and repair occupations — Precision production, croft, and repair occupations — Tronspartation and moterial moving occupations — Handlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and loborers — Construction — Monufocturing — Monufocturing — Monufocturing — Monufocturing — Wholesole and retail trade — Finance, insurance, and red estate — Susiness and repair services — Professional and related services — Professional and related services — Professional and related services — Professional on deleted services — Professional on related services — Professional and related support and related services — Professional and related support and related services — Professional and related support and relate	59 76 13 105 75 5 7 308 1 211 225 184 161 241 207 203 49 289 31	1 911 80 74 17 193 196 16 56 221 605 177 105 84 87 143 45 65 333 22 81	1 356 78 78 70 - 87 66 - 8 8 139 484 444 78 194 108 133 54 56 194 67 29	1 740 309 359 50 309 230 13 26 191 30 89 73 16 45 133 128 69 448 208 83 459	1 196 107 174 60 146 161 7 8 215 27 203 8 33 47 128 28 50 348 97 62 201	922 192 118 9 282 182 20 9 64 - 20 111 23 74 55 226 63 159	619 159 162 21 129 89 	634 254 130 - 138 73 - 26 - 13 - - - 45 57 7 74 268 18	676 191 201 - 165 29 24 - 31 6 25 - 4 - 23 48 31 107 138 17 243	799 126 150 33 145 96 - 7 74 38 95 - 24 11 64 13 47 166 129 120
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage and solory workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	2 254	1 911 1 507 293 154 111	1 356 1 057 156 137 131	1 740 1 391 114 106 225	1 196 923 171 127 95	922 733 49 49 132	619 507 61 47 45	634 539 22 16 73	676 517 57 42 102	799 650 49 41 92
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week	2 472 589 611 426	2 172 1 797 930 302 242 96	1 602 1 331 678 183 206 112	1 940 1 502 948 313 82 289	1 320 1 078 765 150 54 125	1 274 926 559 128 69 133	836 611 377 88 54	1 170 699 343 107 73 203	825 664 491 88 32 97	952 718 427 101 52 126
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With o mobility or self-care limitotion With o mobility limitotion In lobor force With o self-care limitotion With o work disability In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	104 47 223 289 106 176 3 657 2 880	2 702 199 69 8 149 216 77 139 2 486 1 949	1 941 145 73 33 93 112 43 50 1 829 1 410	1 955 35 26 13 35 152 66 78 1 803 1 513	1 398 51 29 21 37 115 86 29 1 283 1 074	1 432 34 34 8 7 112 34 42 1 320 739	845 13 7 - 6 28 - 12 817 588	1 100 40 10 - 40 116 54 45 984 420	1 018 	1 007 11 6 -1 11 56 37 14 951 739
with a mobility limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	. 293 . 64 . 58	156 37 29 28	171 85 40 58	1 272 58 49 35	446 90 78 52	1 511 143 133 86	694 68 63 16	2 593 182 94 139	607 20 20 14	464 40 24 33
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	6 862 524 9 390 599	72 12 946 334 11 917 606 33 119	56 6 178 188 18 668 380 34 106	297 43 480 298 53 480 360 63 718	106 27 699 140 30 356 399 59 262	428 78 668 390 79 686 315 141 195	187 64 359 90 81 439 270 138 267	736 113 904 408 183 560 251 145 109	224 113 358 194 251 356 239 323 203	145 55 940 123 75 238 215 71 801

ensus Tract or Block Numbering				Noples city, Coll	ier County—Con.			
Area	Troct 7	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (p
BOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	687 461	82 62	287 17	63 42	44 38	Ξ.		
Percent of persons 16 yeors ond over	67.1 461	75.6 62	5.9 17	66.7 42	86.4 38		Ξ.	
Employed	426	62	17	42	38 38 —	5	Ξ	
Percent of civilian labor force	35 7.6	Ξ.	, <u>-</u>		-	Ξ.	-	
t in lobor force	226	20	270	21	6 -	Ξ	_	
Enrolled in school Noninstitutianalized persans 65 years and aver, nat	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	
enrolled in school	56	20	229	21		-	-	
Females 16 years and over	367 242	46 34	213 9	23 23	19 13	Ξ.	Ξ	
Percent of femoles 16 years and over	65.9 242	73.9 34	4.2	100.0 23	68.4 13	_	Ξ	
Employed	216	34	ý	23	13	-		
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force	26 10.7			Ξ	_	_	=	
th awn children under 6 years	124 99			Ξ		_	_	
th own children 6 to 17 years only	31	1]	-	=	-	-	-	
Own children under 6 years in families and	18	11	-	-	-	-	_	
parents present in household in labor force	201 168	-	-	_				
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and		3.5	_	_				
parents present in hausehald in labor farce	223 190	28 28	_	Ξ		Ξ.	=	
Persons 16 to 19 years	69 23	6	-	-		Ξ	-	
Unemployed or nat in labor force	16	Ξ	Ξ.	_	-	-	-	
Nat high school graduate	23 7	_	_	_	Ξ	_	Ξ.	
Unemployed	, -	-	-	-		Ξ	_	
Not in lobor farce	16	-	_	-	_			
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES	426	62	17	42	38	_	_	
Employed persons 16 years and over cutive, administrative, and manageriol occupations	420	-	"_	10	-	-	-	
fessional specialty occupationshnicions ond reloted suppart occupations	8	8		9 -	13	Ξ		
es occupations	41	14	-	23	9	_	Ξ	
ministrative support occupations, including clerical	61 10	11	-	Ξ.	Ξ	_	-	
tective service occupations	18 184	_		_	5	_	Ξ	
rvice occupations, except pratective and hausehald	8	7	=	-	_	-	-	
cision production, craft, and repair occupations behine operators, ossemblers, ond inspectors inspartotion and material moving occupations	46	13 9	8 -	Ξ	11	Ξ	_	
Inspartotion and moterial moving occupations	15	=	-	_			_	
ndlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35 67	8	_	_	_	_	_	
anufocturing	22	_	-	-	5	-	-	
Insportation, communications, and other utilities	- 79	11	9 -	13	5	=	=	
once, insuronce, and real estate	36 18	8	-	10	9 13	_		
siness ond repair services	າ່າ້	19	=	9		-	-	
ASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	426	62	17	42	38 32	-	-	
vote wage and salary workersvernment workers	356 47	46 11	9	33 9	32	_	_	
Local government workers	39 23	iį	8	9	- 6	_	_	
f-employed workers	23	5	-	_	·			
ORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	447	62	36	29	38	-	-	
50 to 52 weeks	296 163	56 32 24	9	_	38 33		_	
40 to 49 weeks	56	24	<u>-</u>	-	-		_	
27 to 39 weeks	16 55	5	16	10	Ξ	-	-	
SABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64								
years	592		50 26	20	4		Ξ.	
With a mobility or self-core limitation	45 5	=	26	-	-	-		
In lobor force With a self-care limitation	40		Ξ	Ī	_	Ξ.	_	
th a work disobility	40 40 5 26 552	-	41		5 5		Ξ	
In lobor force Prevented from working	26	_	41		-	-	-	
work disability	552 417	62 62	9	20 20	39 33		=	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years				43			_	
ith a mobility or self-care limitation	95 33	20	70		=	-	-	
With a mobility limitation	33 17 24		48			=		
With o self-core limitotion	24							
ORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989			27					
Mean family income (dollors)	31 1 630	90 000			=	-	-	
worker	114 10 246	. 11			43 467	Ξ	-	
Mean family income (dollars) or more workers	10 240			10 27 131		-	-	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

APPRIOR		Callier County	Remoinder of (North Naples CDF			Census Tract or Block Numbering
1	Tract 101	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)								
1 135 2 2077	13 025					0.700					
Personal dispension 16 years and over	7 026	-	-	-	_	2 027	2 049	1 535	_	1 569 1 121	Persons 16 years and over
1 10 1 10 1 10 10 10	53.9 7 026	_	_	_	_				_		Percent of persons 16 years and over
Terroral of civities histor from 446	6 733 293	_	_	_		1 978		1 470	-	1 074	Employed
Intelligence 100 100 174 175 1	4.2 5 999	-	-	_	-	2.4	.4	4.2	_	3.1	Percent of civilian labor force
Encode	189	_	_	Ξ	_	753	1 294		_	448	Nat in labor force
Second of action 1988 1988 1989 19	323	-	-	-	-	74	103	89	-	50	Enralled in school
Section Comparison Compar	3 634 6 619	-	-	-	-				-		enralled in school
Person of Finedra: 16 years and over	3 066	_	_	Ξ	-						Females 16 years and over
Segretaries	46.3 3 066	_	_	_	_			36.1 702		66.5	Percent of femoles 16 years and aver
Percent of divisin short prize	3 066 2 936 130	_	-	-	-	911		684	-	528	Employed
In labor Force	4.2 674	-	_	_	_	2.5		2.6	_	4.5	Percent of civilian labor farce
160 164 205 -	464	Ξ.	_		_				Ξ		fith own children under 6 years
Own children under 6 years in fumilies and believables	711 633		-	-	-	205	184	101	-	183	With awn children 6 to 17 years only
All port All port				_					-		Own children under 6 years in families and
Own children is to 17 years in familias and all Aprents State 128 537 412	1 010 702		_	• -	_				-		subfamilies
All portions present in household in lobor force 286 125 384 323	1 575	_		_	_	412					Own children 6 to 17 years in families and
Note serviced in school 25 22 - 45 -	1 219	-	-	-	=	323	384	125	=	286	All parents present in hausehald in labor force
Unemployed on on in labor force	199 50 99 80		-			45	148	22	-		Nat enralled in schaal
Employed	50 99		_	_	_			12	Ξ	25	Unemplayed or not in labar farce
Not in lobor force	80	-	-	-	-		-	10	-	25	Emplayed
Exployed persons 16 years and over	19	-	-	Ξ	_	13	_		_	_	Nat in labor farce
Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations.											OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES
Professional specialty occupations	6 733 913	-	-	-	-				-		Employed persons 16 years and over
Eschiolans and related support occupations	632 197	-	_	_	-	211	288	247	_		Professional specialty occupations
Administrative Supplier Accupations, including defend	1 075		_	_	_					190	Technicians and related support occupations
Fride extree excupations except protective and household 121	967	-	-	-	-			287	-		Administrative support occupations including clencal
12	44 119	_	_	_	_		32		_		reatective service occupations
Transportation and matched making occupations	889 407 887		_	_			345 86	202 25	_		Service occupations, except protective and household
Transportrion and matriend making occupations	887 161	-		-	-	321	309	103	-	108	Precision production, craft, and repair occupations
Nonlineary, equipment cleeners, helipers, and loborers 9	188 254	Ξ.		_	_	20	23	26	Ξ	66	Transportation and material maving occupations
Monufacturing	254 833		-	-	-				-		Mandlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers
Wholesole and retail trade	282	-	_	_	_	79	51	84	_	57	Monufacturing
Self-employed persons 16 years and over	282 381 1 595	Ξ	_	_	_				_		Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade
CLASS OF WORKER	868 288	-	-	-	-	145	217	139	-	88	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 149	-	_	_	_	415	98 379	393	_		Prafessional and related services
Employed persons 16 years and over											CLASS OF WORKER
Soverment workers	6 733 5 689	_	_	_	_	1 978	2 022	1 470	-	1 074	Employed persons 16 years and over
Self-employed warkers	5 689 429			_		1 550				851 83	Private wage and salary workers Government workers
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 1 179	305	-	-	_	-		101	87	-	81	Local government workers
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5/4	_	_	_	-	188	216	148	-	126	
1 179											
50 to 52 weeks 591 - 1 017 1 318 1 356 40 to 49 weeks 591 - 71 159 210 27 to 39 weeks 70 - 92 135 49 Usually warked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks 108 - 163 271 232 DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years 1 303 - 2 004 2 465 2 371 Wifth a mobility ar self-care limitation 14 - 105 88 74 - In labor force 14 - 105 88 74 - Wifth a self-care limitation 14 - 16 32 18 - Wifth a self-care limitation - 9 8 - In labor force 43 - 142 132 182 - In labor force 43 - 65 28 68 - Prevented from warking 39 65 28 68 - Na work disability 1 214 - 1 862 2 333 2 189 - In labor force 1 214 - 1 862 2 333 2 189 - University 1 378 1 868 1 892 - University 1 378 1 808 1 892 - University 1 378 1 808	7 741	_	_	_	_		2 284		_		1989
40 to 49 weeks	6 018 4 329	_	_	_	_		1 757	1 358	_	946 591	Usually warked 35 or mare hours per week 50 ta 52 weeks
Usually warked 1 to 34 haurs per week, 40 to 52 weeks 108	698 381	-	-	-	-	210	159	71	-	193	40 ta 49 weeks
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	763	_	_	_	_		135 271	163	=	108	Usually warked 1 ta 34 haurs per week, 40 ta 52 weeks _
1 303											DISABILITY
Wift a mobility ar self-care limitation 14 - 105 88 74											Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64
With a mobility limitation 14 - 16 32 18 - <td>8 801 296</td> <td>Ξ</td> <td>Ξ</td> <td>_</td> <td>- !</td> <td></td> <td>2 465</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>With a mobility or self-care limitation</td>	8 801 296	Ξ	Ξ	_	- !		2 465				With a mobility or self-care limitation
With a self-care limitation - - 89 64 56 - <td>296 167</td> <td>-</td> <td>_</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>32</td> <td>16</td> <td>-</td> <td>14</td> <td>With a mobility limitation</td>	296 167	-	_	-	-		32	16	-	14	With a mobility limitation
With a work disability	61 226	Ξ		_	_	56	64			_	With a self-care limitation
Prevented from warking	226 563 291	_	-	-	-	182	132		Ξ		With a work disability
In labor force 1 025 1 378	242 8 238	_	-	_	-	68	28	65	-	39	Prevented fram warking
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	6 428	Ξ		_	_	2 189 1 892	2 333 1 868	1 862 1 378	_		In labor force
and over 253 - 1 609 860 409	4 035	_	_			400	860	1 609	_	253	and over
With a mobility or self-care limitation 24 - 190 114 34	492 397			_		34	114	190	-	24	With a mability ar self-care limitation
With a mability limitation 24 - 130 99 34 - - - - With a self-care limitation 12 - 84 23 17 - - - -	350						23	130 84	_	12	With a self-care limitation
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989
No warkers62 - 580 284 126	1 336	_	_	_	_	126	284	580	-		No warkers
Megn tamily income (dallars) 36 004	42 352 1 111		_	-	-	37 268	42 941	77 220		36 004 114	1 warker
Mean family income (dollars) 60 024 _ 40 390 33 597 50 203	53 353 2 192	-	-	-	-	59 292	32 587	49 389	-	60 024	Mean family income (dollars)2 or mare warkers
2 or mare warkers 355 433 592 583	54 616	-	-	_	_	56 533	47 680	64 395	-	87 219	Mean family income (dollars)

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Collier County—	-Con.			
Area	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 104.04	Tract 105.01	Troct 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over. Civilian labor farce Employed Unemplayed Percent of civilian labor farce Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	3 001 1 021 34,0 1 021 959 62 6.1 1 980	902 632 70.1 632 628 4 .6 270	- - - - - - - -	2 918 2 076 71.1 2 076 2 017 59 2.8 842 —	3 419 2 633 77.0 2 633 2 594 39 1.5 786	4 204 3 218 76.5 3 212 3 152 60 1.9 986	3 691 2 236 60.6 2 236 2 172 64 2.9 1 455 75	29 21 72.4 21 18 3 14.3	6 412 3 515 54.8 3 498 3 352 146 4.2 2 897 109
Noninstitutianalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school Females 16 years and over In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor farce With awn children under 6 years In labor force With own children for 17 years only In labor force	1 018	99 462 291 63.0 291 291 - - 79 36 128 120	:	338 1 481 915 61.8 915 897 18 2.0 212 126 216	201 1 659 1 176 70.9 1 176 1 176 	240 2 074 1 429 68.9 1 429 1 409 20 1.4 410 279 443 328	777 1 944 1 040 53.5 1 040 1 023 17 1.6 190 96 118 81	11 11 100.0 11 8 3 27.3 -	1 640 3 279 1 506 45.9 1 506 1 418 88 5.8 437 275 390
Ovn children under 6 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in labor farce Ovn children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in labor farce Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor farce Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Not in labor force	46 11 342 187 79 -	83 50 308 253 83 - - - -		234 122 523 411 184 41 9 12 12	482 320 854 656 267 39 12 	622 384 1 181 841 285 87 24 23 7	266 123 325 216 70 24 - 7 7	14 14 7 - - -	590 395 884 655 390 84 14 57 43
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and manageriol occupations. Trafessional speciety occupations. Technicions and related support occupations soles occupations. Administrative support occupations, including derical. Private household occupations. Protective service accupations. Service occupations, except protective and household forming, forestry, and fishing occupations. Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors. Transportation and material maving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Monufacturing Transparation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services	288 97 7 246 1119 65 28 36 18 35 20 31 56 43 187 262	628 99 158 40 96 101 4 15 23 31 41 7 - 13 67 23 10 132 63		2 017 447 251 54 440 306 7 7 199 13 210 22 18 43 325 80 62 446 334 773	2 594 366 350 116 316 376 13 82 285 88 423 57 63 59 400 136 150 559 277	3 152 345 199 76 304 599 16 107 396 6118 642 79 144 127 597 224 205 661 201 226 482	2 172 303 299 45 411 258 8 48 294 41 225 94 61 159 116 177 595 232 160 389	18	3 352 393 227 399 330 321 60 63 632 126 558 182 227 448 227 446 785 338 161
Professional and related services	959 753 58 34	226 628 488 74 58 54	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	388 2 017 1 679 207 164 104	2 594 1 931 360 287 256	3 152 2 332 450 283 332	2 172 1 694 303 210 149	18 10 8 8	3 352 2 607 326 260 419
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	986 584 96 57	678 509 389 49 28 62		2 253 1 827 1 223 296 124 234	2 780 2 309 1 704 375 81 277	3 375 2 790 1 963 421 136 265	2 409 1 987 1 183 396 170 197	29 19 19 - - 7	3 798 3 001 1 977 504 179 427
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labor force Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	23 9 9 30 85 47 7 22 1 761 883 1 155 56	787 6 6 6 - 28 7 21 759 609 115 16 16 7		2 484 36 16 7 29 104 78 22 2 380 1 902 434 22 22 16	3 175 46 14 8 38 161 92 61 3 014 2 498 244 37 28 27	3 874 73 67 29 43 321 168 139 3 553 2 960 324 922 73 61	2 756 67 17 - 556 247 90 112 2 599 2 027 935 49 33 29	29 - - - - - 29 21 - -	4 417 182 91 21 116 301 91 170 4 116 3 204 1 869 322 260 179
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 Na workers Mean family income (dollors) 1 worker Mean family income (dallars) 2 ar more workers Mean family incame (dollars)	- 88 006 - 443 - 147 928 - 344	26 55 841 93 79 561 255 59 068	=	117 114 083 292 70 466 651 71 038	75 36 190 300 53 355 - 955 56 885	56 17 851 377 29 096 1 195 47 612	339 30 544 226 31 530 693 45 091	- - - 11 28 872	687 40 553 424 66 887 1 134 44 883

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Collier County-	-Con.			
Area	Troct 109	Troct 110	Troct 111.01	Troct 111.02	Troct 112.01	Troct 112.02	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	7 213	2 653	3 401	2 459 1 409	554 264	1 016 718	152 124	1 059 727	128 80
In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years ond over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed	3 660 50.7 3 644 3 514 130 3.6	841 31.7 841 831 10 1.2	1 343 39.5 1 343 1 311 32 2.4	57.3 1 409 1 370 39 2.8	47.7 264 241 23 8.7	70.7 718 685 33 4.6	81.6 124 124 - -	68.6 727 675 52 7.2	62.5 80 30 50 62.5
Percent of civilion lobor force	3 553 - 236	1 812 44 1 120	2 058 31 1 240	1 050 310 51 402	290 - 10 77	298 49 61 . 83	28 - 13 5	332 - 73 103	48 - -
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over Percent of femoles 16 years ond over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 years	1 884 3 683 1 607 43.6 1 607 1 543 64 4.0 339	1 408 426 30.3 426 416	1 703 542 31.8 542 531 11 2.0 166	1 014 602 59.4 602 577 25 4.2 99	292 122 41.8 122 99 23 18.9	480 301 62.7 301 280 21 7.0 89 49	79 51 64.6 51 51 - - 23	487 272 55.9 272 272 - 121 77	41 32 78.0 32 18 14 43.8 9
In lobor force	220 295 230 402	2.3 28 28 52 52 52	116 78 51 226	70 129 111 116	10 10	98 74	13 13 24	116 89 177	17 17 5
Subfamilies All parents present in household in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	274 608	35 35 93 67	156 . 301	83 246	30 16	55 301 172	50 38	98 449 332	28 28 16
All parents present in household in lobor force	387 225 63 8 15 15 	8 8 8 -	154 69 29 18 29 11 -	205 128 54 17 29 22 -7	29 - - - - - -	84	38 25 12 - 12 12 12	106 13 - 13 13 -	16 8 8 - 8 -
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and monogenial occupations. Professional specialty occupations . Technicions and related support occupations Sales occupations . Administrative support occupations, including clerical . Private household occupations .	3 514 650 291 58 860 444 	831 190 72 - 223 116 - 21	1 311 93 64 11 150 119 11	1 370 144 83 8 100 169 10	241 60 6 5 55 42 26	685 61 38 13 94 91	124 -13 - - 19 24 14	675 7 28 - 92 105 - 8	30 - - - - 10 -
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transpartation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Construction	484 121 356 49 95 60	134 11 20 20 16 8	277 117 209 46 72 102	35 275 200 188 22 57 79	- 37 - 4 6	57 56 111 93 6 65 -	54 - - - -	105 227 35 6 30 32	12 - - 8 8 -
Monufocturing Tronspartation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	110 175 1 012	208 228 9 115	36 89 286 49 83 121	60 105 326 44 32 136	4 15 54 59 11	36 54 116 40 19 72	32 - 10	14 21 117 29 25 116	- 8 - - -
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solory workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	3 514 2 801 152 114 542	831 713 40 21 59	1 311 1 115 70 60 116	1 370 1 017 183 99 150	241 208 7 - 26	685 538 97 43 42	124 97 27 -	675 549 103 53 23	30 22 8 8 -
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 239 2 067 477 265	1 288 936 462 124 43 209	1 624 1 199 629 239 149 93	1 585 1 306 843 249 80 103	261 212 92 28 46 37	773 655 454 97 18 54	124 63 37 12 14	552 260 146 92	95 73 22 - 36 8
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With 0 mobility or self-core limitation With 0 mobility limitation	154	1 394 86 75 27	2 009 82 52	1 685 40 12	458 11 11	866 - -	147	27	122 15 15
In lobor force With o self-care limitotion With o work disability In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force	132 201 4 559	27 41 205 60 91 1 189 648	21 71 190 81 92 1 819 1 110	28 120 37 70 1 565 1 313	- 16 - 11 442 245	23 16 827	32 32 32 - 115 92	105 44 56 851	15 9 - 9 113 74
In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility introtion With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	2 219 311 205	1 259 70 34 46	1 392 229 173 132	464 74 45 67	96 5 5 5	101 10 - 10	5 - - -	103 34 34 9	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	- 111 970 - 706 - 61 395 - 1 265	425 75 721 298 143 837 315 100 724	539 25 791 299 28 827 418 37 071	157 19 235 121 42 206 389 43 206	60 100 262 86 176 000 63 159 515	6 429 104 20 885 203	- 15 3 300 33 28 354	17 003	21

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tor della	inois di Terris ora	o meanings or syr	Callier Co	ounty			Totals far split t	racts/BNA's in C	ollier County
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Total	East Naples CDP	Golden Gate CDP	Immokalee CDP	Naples city	Narth Naples CDP	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5
INCOME IN 1989	5 629 34 001 51 978 44 136 38 428 59 157 21 889 42,7 25 795 54 701 11 932 28.5	61 646 2 360 2 945 4 463 10 977 10 937 11 710 9 270 3 355 5 629 34 001 51 978 44 136 38 428 59 157 21 889 42.7 25 795 54 701 11 932 28.5 17 938 21 386	10 171 336 378 873 2 203 2 098 2 142 1 398 3255 418 30 931 37 563 6 815 34 901 9 594 20 521 41,00 22 646 8 944 11 834 29.9 17 055 16 976	5 019 145 140 327 1 045 1 075 1 359 724 128 76 32 345 3 554 3 4260 5 062 20 334 65.9 23 412 4 486 12 435 47.3 17 435	3 690 601 606 616 841 504 284 149 60 29 15 170 19 907 2 877 15 774 4 531 8 404 31.1 12 931 3 300 6 297 23.8 11 921 5 561	9 819 371 469 637 1 158 1 342 1 470 1 520 838 2 014 43 148 81 496 6 177 58 498 7 721 35 638 32.7 735 395 8 718 15 723 18.4 23 092 41 358	5 997 172 179 320 1 052 1 222 1 139 973 385 555 35 464 49 565 3 990 41 089 5 375 25 155 48,7 27 520 5 228 14 138 21 134 22 352	1 625 20 36 68 157 280 275 342 128 319 47 244 78 116 1 133 57 123 1 297 40 386 24.3 36 645 1 469 15 518 16.6 29 839 40 825	2 137 74 24 76 145 162 355 286 235 780 68 831 112 091 1 395 93 518 1 591 62 055 14.1 83 289 1 876 21 677 6.3 23 125 65 268	830 7 6 27 32 55 48 101 125 429 106 745 220 286 657 126 133 748 80 080 45.2 1 000 0000- 717 25 010 1 000 0000- 717 25 010 1 000 0000- 717 25 010 1 000 0000- 710 20 13 31 528 1 00 815
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars) With retirement income Mean retirement income (dallars)	43 998 41 452 23 721 9 661 2 066 4 753	61 646 43 998 41 452 23 721 9 661 2 066 4 753 13 963 16 284	10 171 6 899 32 430 4 601 9 604 294 4 085 2 778 12 664	5 019 4 479 34 674 799 8 426 156 3 866 518	3 690 3 219 20 397 561 5 405 459 2 373 207 5 088	9 819 5 703 60 792 5 332 10 084 256 3 690 2 782 18 060	5 997 4 256 40 119 2 255 9 897 92 7 902 1 371 17 611	1 625 873 57 869 1 039 10 406 46 3 467 606 19 589	2 137 866 59 570 1 545 11 852 37 3 421 800 21 852	830 499 202 427 379 11 706 13 4 587 195 20 778
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars)	50 715 69 328	58 692 44 658 65 859 63 549 50 715 69 328 26 210 19 963 33 300	42 349 38 833 43 534 44 338 43 144 44 683 28 063 22 207 33 670	36 663 36 045 37 487 39 186 39 326 39 012 23 942 21 722 28 221	20 780 19 122 24 299 25 710 24 009 30 082 12 776 10 101 16 963	103 069 82 321 107 629 110 628 99 208 112 633 36 828 27 701 43 812	57 961 50 000 61 910 61 832 55 638 64 680 32 021 22 141 41 622	96 403 100 033 95 944 99 289 101 711 98 990 47 549 80 400 41 108	139 891 153 681 139 812 141 351 141 351 87 485 153 681 54 387	230 443 204 429 237 875 235 418 209 297 242 016 121 213 75 126 153 858
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Fomole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	44 136 30 014 16 036 7 144 38 244 25 416 12 404 5 707 4 161 3 104	44 136 30 014 16 036 7 144 38 244 25 416 12 404 5 707 4 161 3 104 2 668 916	6 815 4 131 1 840 918 5 917 3 423 1 373 753 693 527 404	3 854 3 311 2 354 1 176 3 226 2 772 1 887 987 442 372 340 115	2 877 2 400 2 261 1 164 1 714 1 488 1 301 636 721 524 627 291	6 177 3 513 1 190 429 5 477 3 011 853 331 1 556 392 275 85	3 990 2 688 1 359 569 3 451 2 279 1 098 542 420 312 216 6	1 133 588 144 47 1 064 542 125 47 61 38 19	1 395 563 8 - 1 346 531 - - 24 16 8	657 400 146 36 610 378 123 36 41 16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nanfornily householder	26 137 17 510 7 974 149 934 29 862 29 678 20 877 33 875	26 137 17 510 7 974 149 934 29 862 29 678 20 877 33 875 12 005	4 669 3 356 1 394 22 204 3 150 3 114 2 023 6 286 2 144	1 940 1 165 322 14 062 4 099 4 082 2 699 1 100 336	2 368 813 180 14 077 5 450 5 403 3 818 620 205	4 322 3 642 2 160 19 296 2 003 1 992 1 458 7 982 3 469	2 590 2 007 788 13 325 2 295 2 286 1 641 3 131 1 269	515 492 320 3 108 209 209 160 1 511 638	778 742 595 3 693 6 6 6 2 593 1 117	238 173 128 1 825 227 222 168 607 247
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Ferent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 Wifth related children under 18 years. Wifth related children under 5 years. Macrised-couple families Householder worked in 1989 Wifth reloted children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 Wifth reloted children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years ond over Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 75 years and aver	2 829 6.4 1 890 2 219 1 286 1 616 1 055 1 083 631 916 5 594 871 447 5 087 2 132 1 181 1 15 762 1 0.5 5 618 3 738 3 3 738	2 829 6.4 1 890 2 219 1 286 1 616 1 055 1 083 631 916 594 871 467 5 087 2 132 1 181 15 762 10.5 5 618 5 482 3 738 1 712 775	212 3.1 111 134 777 134 51 56 24 78 60 78 53 302 138 1 332 6.0 321 292 193 205 84	186 4.8 94 150 86 110 58 74 56 56 30 248 99 57 775 5.5 243 226 131 81	1 155 40.1 896 1 048 607 543 451 486 250 427 279 390 211 1 401 463 115 6 539 46.5 2 948 2 918 2 034 217 62	232 3.8 138 165 109 98 41 31 31 116 92 116 70 481 383 246 1 194 6.2 345 5339 189 319	120 3.0 70 106 48 94 61 80 48 26 - 281 197 93 5.5 252 22 243 191 127 56	8 .7		13 2.0 7 6 6 6 13 7 6 6 6 - - - - - - - - - 6 18 3.3 17 17 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	6 947 20 623 38 430	6 947 20 623 38 430	524 1 924 4 874	395 1 275 3 231	3 109 7 904 10 930	542 1 541 2 634	252 1 103 2 222	20 46 122	48 89 186	31 67 117

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Collier County—Con.									
Area	Tract 102.01	Troct 102.02	Troct 102.03	Troct 103	Troct 104.01	Troct 104.02	Troct 104.03	Troct 105.02	Troct 106	Tract 107
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 = \$5,000 to \$9,999	2 311 52 58	438 7 19	2 318 129 208	1 788 63 51	1 470 28 32	1 468 20 63	6 561 172 165	1 794 34 91 200	5 236 220 171 288	3 152 82 116
\$10,000 to \$14,999	63 236 265 300 424	4 49 55 66 157	109 394 314 367 379	146 300 466 344 288	56 299 364 341 144	51 246 216 259 258 127	388 1 156 1 382 1 727 1 125 234	427 351 436 209 14	997 1 010 1 100 904 240	385 779 748 606 285 71
\$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollars) Fomilies	60 852 94 999 1 800	56 088 58 801 374	143 275 35 128 50 639 1 383	83 47 31 031 37 015 1 158	74 132 33 972 48 871 981 36 971	228 41 734 65 479 1 060 49 015	212 35 141 40 105 5 184 36 970	32 29 114 33 039 1 223 33 873	306 33 970 41 859 3 645 38 978	80 27 326 32 972 1 958 30 827
Medion income (dollors)	2 168 45 769 35.1	58 186 426 35 761 63.8 40 103	46 250 1 752 29 211 33.9 33 382	36 156 1 633 21 621 53.8 22 362	1 394 23 701 57.6 26 354	1 391 27 449 51.4 31 406	6 736 21 124 65.3 25 273	1 532 19 597 23.4 23 750	5 160 21 949 40.2 24 798 4 741	2 920 18 387 51.6 21 089 2 706
Femoles 15 years and over, with income	2 105 15 571 20.1 22 656	395 15 117 29.6 20 750 20 180	1 929 12 482 22.4 16 283 27 361	1 525 13 509 28.9 18 000 16 384	1 269 13 723 46.2 18 018 21 446	1 247 16 234 40.3 22 558 26 733	5 915 13 030 46.7 17 816 14 049	1 508 11 120 17.6 19 504 17 720	11 998 30.0 17 793 18 183	11 933 36.9 15 344 14 498
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Aean earnings (dollors)	2 311 1 597 73 589	438 379 51 906	2 318 1 142 39 181	1 788 1 323 32 029	1 470 1 272 39 751 353	1 468 1 281 55 282 252	6 561 5 906 38 273 986	1 794 817 26 930 1 259	5 236 3 640 35 105 2 279	3 152 2 453 30 275 1 063
With Social Security income	9 943	67 12 504 10 6 908 72 13 352	1 304 9 548 53 2 804 780 18 693	658 9 338 47 6 137 358 15 185	10 013 25 6 227 244 13 388	9 614 38 3 426 185 21 459	8 911 193 5 974 670 12 788	9 666 41 4 089 758 12 739	9 962 152 4 510 1 514 13 757	8 764 101 3 444 506 9 283
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars)	105 129 85 859 111 667	63 940 55 595 73 635 66 113	64 915 60 604 66 043 68 550	42 795 34 085 47 865 44 031 36 770	54 978 41 431 62 971 60 634	75 632 60 469 86 860 81 627	41 347 40 039 43 032 44 338 43 777	37 814 35 730 37 980 38 773	47 282 42 416 49 000 49 433	35 923 34 212 36 834 37 528
With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	97 358 115 128 - 37 728 - 34 401	58 844 73 635 29 163 29 163	69 182 68 403 24 296 17 891 29 597	36 770 47 875 37 101 17 609 55 374	46 112 69 477 30 185 16 403 39 056	66 959 91 121 36 806 36 642 37 136	43 777 45 009 23 820 21 310 28 580	43 157 38 497 27 228 16 419 31 323	47 377 50 064 26 105 17 354 35 762	36 546 37 990 30 241 28 189 32 335
No own children under 18 years (dollors) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Formilles	_ 1 800	374	1 383	1 158	981	1 060 924	5 184	1 223 474	3 645 2 294	1 958 1 374
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	- 479 - 89 - 1 647 - 1 033 - 386 - 81 - 112 - 81	326 218 555 352 304 196 55 22 22	694 287 167 1 270 618 239 149 106 76	828 435 198 991 704 352 198 124 89 60	771 377 149 798 628 302 140 143 110	924 459 203 929 811 373 185 111 99	4 487 3 101 1 471 4 408 3 826 2 520 1 243 530 444 403	90 27 1 098 406 65 9 91 51	989 512 3 269 1 991 794 451 305 239 172	764 379 1 553 1 029 517 293 305 245 207
With reloted children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status determined Nonfornity householder	- 8 is - 609	- 64 64	48 18 1 063 935 599	827 630 258	703 489 76	610 408 63	134 2 265 1 377 342	25 18 664 571 447	54 2 294 1 591 531	71 1 711 1 194 416
Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years	5 442 896 896 896 808 1 428	1 265 399 399 348 115	4 261 400 400 207 1 846 906	4 083 795 786 574 903 344	3 360 620 620 429 409 104	3.574 762 762 558 434 118	18 683 5 451 5 434	3 296 113 113 89 1 815 520	11 818 1 809 1 791 1 181 3 048 978	7 126 1 242 1 224 767 1 423 646
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	27	13 3.5 4 13	27 2.0 9	54 4.7 39 48	29 3.0 12 29 7	49 4.6 31 38	218 4.2 110 173	9	123 3.4 69 93	72 3.7 33 32 18 47
With related children under 5 years. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989		13 4 13	10 18 - 10 10 9	21 54 39 48 21	7 12 12 12 7 17	27 27	102 119 58 74 56 69	8 - - - - 9	50 79 43 49 24 44	8 7 -
With related children under 18 years	8 8 62 53	17		- - - 94 51	- 17 - 55 37	. 5 73 35	22 69 36 289 119	9 9 48 43	26 44 26 386 180	25 25 25 18 248 79 20
65 years and over	24 241 4,4 95 95 77	62	114 254 6.0 16 16	307 7.5 119 110 83 43	10 151 4.5 55 55 48 10		57 92 6 5.0 312 295 180 81	80 2.4 7 7 - 52	82 823 7.0 249 231 170 118 64	20 429 6.0 65 54 23 35
Ratio of income in 1999 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	87 374	, _	104	90 478 948	73 227 521	49 256	446 1 481	19 142	273 1 074 2 330	232 708 2 068

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols	for split trocts/8NA's in	Collier Caunty—Con.		Eost N	Galden Gate CDP, Collier County		
Area	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	2 982 72 126 241 577 607 703 372	1 776 .387 378 317 393 218 48 23	1 610 149 201 229 443 287 187	852 130 79 126 170 142 93	1 783 34 91 200 427 340 436 209	5 236 220 171 288 997 1 010 1 100 904	3 152 82 116 385 779 748 600 285	5 019 145 140 327 1 045 1 075 1 359 724
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors) **Medion income (dollors) Moles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors)	142 142 33 024 42 808 2 245 34 721 2 988 20 000	23 12 - 11 653 14 304 1 289 12 316 2 192 6 591	59 38 17 18 974 23 431 1 388 20 033 1 857 10 691	10 12 19 812 25 573 664 19 265 1 110 10 160	14 32 29 193 33 064 1 212 34 006 1 514 19 725	240 306 33 970 41 859 3 645 38 978 5 160 21 949	71 80 27 326 32 972 1 958 30 827 2 920 18 387	128 76 32 345 35 594 3 854 34 260 5 062 20 334
Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Femoles 15 years and aver, with income Median income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion incame (dollars) Per capito income (dollars)	42.8 21 538 2 873 9 718 24.3 14 891 16 462	18.1 11 577 1 575 4 955 14.3 11 288 4 091	38.8 15 804 1 419 8 486 33.1 11 872 6 386	44.0 13 571 766 6 710 27.7 13 526 7 417	22.9 25 057 1 497 11 051 17.2 19 651	40.2 24 798 4 741 11 998 30.0 17 793 18 183	51.6 21 089 2 706 11 933 36.9 15 344 14 498	65.9 23 412 4 486 12 435 47.3 17 435 12 651
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars) With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollors)	2 982 1 990 41 148 1 261 10 015 115 5 006 740 13 542	1 776 1 505 14 906 251 5 067 275 2 804 56 3 889	1 610 1 417 23 907 291 5 931 177 1 901 116 6 205	852 760 25 364 135 5 624 43 2 384 58 3 527	1 783 806 26 903 1 259 9 666 41 4 089 758 12 739	5 236 3 640 35 105 2 279 9 962 152 4 510 1 514 13 757	3 152 2 453 30 275 1 063 8 764 101 3 444 506 9 283	5 019 4 479 34 674 799 8 426 1156 3 866 518 11 041
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Femilies fousieholder, no husbend present	47 714 53 710 44 564 51 108 59 222 46 954	14 717 13 827 16 937 16 401 16 947 14 595	23 969 21 786 29 344 27 283 25 593 32 834	26 595 27 429 25 624 32 973 32 215 34 022	37 895 35 794 38 058 38 787 43 606 38 497	47 282 42 416 49 000 49 433 47 377 50 064	35 923 34 212 36 834 37 528 36 546 37 990	36 663 36 045 37 487 39 186 39 326 39 012
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All income Levels in 1989	24 126 20 635 26 874	12 413 9 059 18 241	16 521 11 128 24 072	14 352 14 911 13 705	27 250 16 419 31 919	26 105 17 354 35 762	30 241 28 189 32 335	23 942 21 722 28 221
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	2 245 1 467 866 425 1 958 1 256 712 331 202 133 126 69	1 289 1 058 1 059 605 663 530 542 292 386 299 339 183	1 388 1 136 1 131 518 913 783 727 329 312 216 265 92	664 565 407 181 460 422 274 126 123 79 104	1 212 463 87 27 1 095 403 62 9 83 43 255	3 645 2 294 989 512 3 269 1 991 794 451 305 239 172 54	1 958 1 374 764 379 1 553 1 029 517 293 305 245 207 71	3 854 3 311 2 354 1 176 3 226 2 772 1 887 987 442 372 340 115
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily householder	1 140 737 497 7 637 1 568 1 551 1 090 1 869 758	1 476 487 118 6 814 2 663 2 649 1 848 298 82	625 222 50 6 099 2 479 2 463 1 807 259 135	493 128 50 3 154 1 041 1 024 731 177 41	664 571 447 3 260 99 99 75 1 815 520	2 294 1 591 531 11 818 1 809 1 791 1 181 3 048 978	1 711 1 194 416 7 126 1 242 1 224 767 1 423 646	1 940 1 165 322 14 062 4 099 4 082 2 699 1 100 336
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Familles Percent below poverty level	78 3.5 30 49 32 37 8 16	677- 52.5 530 621 368 311 246 274	397 28.6 317 363 202 202 177 175 94	201 30.3 154 150 89 103 94 91	17 1.4 9 9 8 - -	123 3.4 69 93 50 79 43 49 24 44 26	72 3.7 33 32 18 47 8 7	186 4,8 94 150 86 110 58 74 56 56 56 56
Househalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfornity householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Person under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Person S S S Years A Related children under 18 years Person S S S Years and Over	41 22 33 24 185 67 85 430 5.6 128 120 83 93	244 170 227 128 943 336 92 3 882 57.0 1 730 1 716 1 222 151 38	155 100 148 68 336 75 33 2 194 36.0 1 049 1 041 751 69	57 60 33 47 20 264 94 28 1 106 35.1 418 410 246 41	9 9 9 48 43 36 80 2.5 7 7 7 —	26 44 26 386 180 82 823 7.0 249 231 1170 118	25 25 25 18 248 79 20 429 6.0 65 54 23 35	16 56 30 248 99 57 775 5.5 243 226 131 81
Persons 75 years and over	208 694 1 949	38 1 823 4 749 6 081	899 2 596 4 227	564 1 350 2 096	19 142 456	273 1 074 2 330	232 708 2 088	395 1 275

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immokal	ee CDP, Collier Co	ounty			· Naple	s city, Callier Co	unty		
Area	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Troct 6
INCOME IN 1989	382 378 317 378 185 48 23	1 164 113 149 173 305 184 143 42 38 17 18 448 24 351 1 012 19 286 1 374 10 486 40.0	803 106 79 126 158 135 93 84 10 12 19 983 26 078 624 19 241 1 038 10 481 45.9	2 059 65 138 181 483 342 332 277 77 164 28 338 41 595 955 40 047 1 417 25 643 40.7	883 17 55 66 92 165 218 193 52 25 37 928 42 417 645 41 836 866 23 598 51.8	1 625 20 36 68 157 280 275 342 128 319 47 244 78 116 1 133 57 123 1 297 40 386	793 7 18 69 76 94 112 134 106 177 54 221 86 503 547 67 500 686 41 996 33.2	2 137 74 24 76 145 162 355 286 285 881 112 091 1 395 93 518 1 591 62 055	830 7 6 27 32 55 48 101 125 429 106 745 220 286 657 126 133 748 80 080 45.2	740 16 24 25 78 138 87 175 82 115 50 296 61 372 483 55 396 716 29 688 37.0
Median income (dallars) Females 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time warkers Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars) INCOME TYPE IN 1989	11 605 1 509 4 928 13.4	15 114 1 066 8 887 35.7 11 743 6 493	13 036 725 6 680 27.9 13 448 7 485	33 090 1 729 15 430 21.5 22 992 23 980	25 644 949 12 702 32.6 18 878 17 644	36 645 1 469 15 518 16.6 29 839 40 825	60 583 738 15 427 19.4 27 639 38 524	83 289 1 876 21 677 6.3 23 125 65 268	100 000+ 717 25 901 21.3 31 528 100 815	36 442 666 15 234 24.3 25 208 28 588
With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistonce income Mean public assistonce income (dallars) With retirement income Mean retirement incame (dallars) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	1 723 1 457 14 635 246 5 076 250 2 949 56 3 889	1 164 1 042 24 796 195 5 478 156 1 410 99 6 482	803 720 25 691 120 5 960 43 2 384 52 3 725	2 059 1 388 33 425 964 8 081 61 3 641 489 13 552	883 667 42 061 311 8 878 11 3 098 115 11 127	1 625 873 57 869 1 039 10 406 46 3 467 606 19 589	793 460 77 096 450 9 713 6 5 400 253 19 999	2 137 866 59 570 1 545 11 852 37 3 421 800 21 852	830 499 202 427 379 11 706 13 4 587 195 20 778	740 527 47 740 310 9 887 7 29 999 163 17 157
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-cupts tamilies (dellars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	14 492 13 735 16 383 16 411 17 000 14 595	24 686 22 032 31 625 29 760 26 597 41 226	26 949 26 944 26 954 33 050 31 949 34 552	54 229 55 640 53 846 58 118 71 569 55 424	47 801 60 535 42 036 51 574 67 730 43 496	96 403 100 033 95 944 99 289 101 711 98 990	103 650 98 793 105 641 107 614 107 743 107 566	139 891 153 681 139 812 141 351	230 443 204 429 237 875 235 418 209 297 242 016	67 915 65 639 68 479 71 358 76 261 70 327
With own children under 18 years (dollars) No awn children under 18 years (dallars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989	11 713 9 059 16 835	14 247 10 825 19 046	13 227 12 765 13 705	26 126 18 099 34 795	30 491 25 880 32 108	47 549 80 400 41 108	36 313 24 030 59 513	87 485 153 681 54 387	121 213 75 126 153 858	39 132 30 489 43 329
Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Marde-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	1 241 1 010 1 025 571 629 496 508 258 372 285 339 183	1 012 865 848 418 643 588 531 258 233 167 191 76	624 525 388 175 442 404 262 120 116 72 97	955 577 204 73 833 480 139 73 104 79 54	645 487 221 59 498 379 172 47 104 72 33 12	1 133 588 144 47 1 064 542 125 47 61 38 19	547 323 164 72 517 298 147 67 26 21 17	1 395 563 8 - 1 346 531 - 24 16 8 -	657 400 146 36 610 378 123 36 41 16	483 301 96 9 420 271 73 9 52 24 17
Unrelated Individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nanfamily householder	1 445 482 113 6 601 2 589 2 575 1 798 293 82	439 152 17 4 475 1 853 1 837 1 317 156 82	484 179 50 3 001 1 008 991 703 171 41	1 305 1 104 480 3 526 341 335 233 1 272 583	346 238 108 2 123 333 333 253 446 227	\$15 492 320 3 108 209 209 160 1 511 638	291 246 203 1 788 264 264 201 694 308	778 742 595 3 693 6 6 6 2 593 1 117	238 173 128 1 825 227 222 168 607 247	380 257 68 1 621 163 163 145 464 138
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Fercent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Vinter leated children under 5 years Vinter leated children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder Persons Persons Persons Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 55 years and over Persons 55 years and over Persons 198 years and over Persons 198 years and over	662 53.3 515 606 353 296 231 224 170 227 128 924 331 87 3 814 57.8 1 706 1 692 1 210 146 38	307 30.3 242 292 165 144 126 136 62 123 76 116 63 222 47 1 658 37.1 824 816 578 30 7	186 29.8 139 150 89 103 94 91 57 60 33 47 20 255 85 28 1 067 35.6 418 410 246 41	39 4.1 7 13 26 13 7 13 7 13 21 82 31	36 5.6 30 16 16 24 18 4 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 33 25 25 25 25 124 5.8 31 31 11 37 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	8 .7 .7	12 2.2 12 12 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 51 2.9 18 18 18		13 2.0 7 6 6 13 7 6 6 6 - - - 18 - - - 18 - - - 17 6 13 7 7 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	6 1.2 - - 6 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Persons belaw 50 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 125 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 200 percent of poverty level	1 774 4 681 5 909	810 1 912 3 008	525 1 311 2 013	81 233 503	28 137 274	20 46 122	- 67 169	48 89 186	31 67 117	27 70 202

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Noples city, Coll	lier County—Con.			
Ared	Tract 7	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households	400	43	050	40				
Less thon \$5,000	103	٠ -	252 62	40	17	Ξ	Ξ	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	100	5 -	119 25	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
325.000 to 334 999	52 52 30	11	35 11	8 32	Ξ	_	_	_
35,000 to \$49,999	30 12	7		Ξ	6			
5100,000 or more	7	20		-	6	-	-	-
Aedian (dollars)	12 284 16 637	46 964 56 327	6 677 9 021	27 885 28 069	82 398	Ξ	Ξ	=
Families	256 12 778	43	36	10	77 047 17	_	_	
Males 15 years and over, with income	225	46 964 36	17 750 74	26 250 40	56 587 25	_	_	
Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers	12 953 42.7	29 286 41.7	9 141	21 750	27 083 80.0	_	=	-
Medion income (dollors)	15 500 290	30 156	-	-	40 574	Ξ	Ξ	=
Medion income (dollors)	7 717	46 19 167	202 6 364	23 17 788	13 17 321	Ξ	_	Ξ
Medion income (dollors)	23.1	37.0 19 861	4.5 13 750	_	100.0 17 321		_	
er copita incame (dallars)	5 765	20 249	7 900	17 822	28 780	-	-	-
NCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	400	42	250	40				
Vith earnings Mean earnings (dollars)	320	43 31	252 36	40 19	17 17	Ξ	Ξ	_
ith Social Security income	17 277 75	40 302 12	6 678 225	9 506 22	76 977 -	Ξ.	Ξ	_
Meon Social Security income (dallars) ith public assistance income	4 136 31	15 488	6 702 44	9 877 -		Ξ		Ξ
Mean public ossistance incame (dallars) ith retirement income Mean retirement income (dallors)	1 888 38	12	948 81	30	Ξ	Ξ		_
	5 897	12 867	2 489	16 501	=	=	=	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	17 535	51 919	16 958	27 131	68 224			
fith own children under 18 years (dallars)	13 855 23 276	9 651	-	-	- 22	Ξ	Ξ.	=
o own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars) ith own children under 18 years (dallors)	27 769	76 967 76 967	16 958 16 958	27 131 27 131	68 224 74 618	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ
o own children under 18 years (dallars) Female householder, no husband present	25 006 31 179	76 967	16 958	27 131	74 618	Ξ.	Ξ	
	9 246	11 492	_	_	56 500	_	_	_
ith own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	7 950 11 451	11 492	_	_	56 500		Ξ	_
OVERTY STATUS IN 1989					••••			
Il Income Levels In 1989	054	40	•					
ouseholder worked in 1989 fith related children under 18 years	256 207	43 31	36 9	10 10	17 17	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
With reloted children under 5 years	191 133	16	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families useholder worked in 1989	105 87	27 15	36 9	10 10	11 11	<u>-</u>	Ξ	Ξ.
With selected children under 18 years	74 52	_		Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	_
useholder worked in 1989	127 109	11 11	<u> </u>		6	=	=	=
th reloted children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	99 68	ij	-	-	ž	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	00	_		_	-	-	-	_
onfomily householder	197 144	8	216 216	43 30	5	Ξ.		
years and over	49	-	166	43	-	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	1 108 432	110 28	287	63 _	44_	Ξ	=	=
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	432	28 28	_	Ξ	_	_	_	Ξ
rsons 65 years ond overPersons 75 years ond over	264 95 42	20 20	237 136	43 13	Ξ	Ξ	_	_
ncome in 1989 Below Poverty Level			,,,,					
Percent below poverty level	113 44.1	5° 11.6	= 1	=	_	<u> </u>		Ξ
puseholder worked in 1989 ith reloted children under 18 years	77 113	5 5	Ξ.	-	=	-	-	-
Married-counter 5 years	81	-	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	=
ouseholder worked in 1989	15 10	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
ith reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	15 15	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.
Female householder, no husband present	85 67	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ	
ith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	85 58	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.
Unrelated individuals	102	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
onfamily householder	73 34		82 56		Ξ	-	-	_
Persons	504 45.5	26 23.6	82 28.6	-	-	-	-	-
rsons under 18 years	237		20.0	-	=	=	=	-
Kelored children 5 ta 1 / years	237 128	15 15 15		=	=	=	Ξ.	-
rsons 65 years and overPersons 75 years and aver	42 26	=	56 56	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_
atio of income in 1989 to poverty level-	250	24	31					
Persons belaw 50 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 125 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 200 percent of poverty level	250 645 792	26 50 50	137	.=	=	=		- 1
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	/92	50	206	13	-	-	-	-

nsus Tract or Block Numbering Area COME IN 1989 Households	Troct 102.01 (pt.)				Remoinder of Collier County					
Households	(pi.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.01 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.01 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 10
Households	720		2 066	1 748	1 453	_	_	_	_	6 42
	. 14	_	67	63	28 32 56	-	_	_	_	22 35
000 to \$9,999	. 7	_	89 84	51 146	32 56	=	_	_	-	42 1 27
0,000 to \$14,999 5,000 to \$24,999	102	-	359	292	299 364		_	Ξ		97
5,000 to \$34,999 5,000 to \$49,999	_ 121	Ξ	303 367	434 344	335	-	-	-	-	97 1 29 1 10
0,000 to \$74,999 5,000 to \$99,999	162	-	379 143	288 83	144 68			_		33
5,000 to \$99,999 00,000 or more	91	_	275	47	127	-	-	-		34 52
dion (dollors)	_ 48 500	_	40 563 55 716	31 381 37 219	33 773 48 541		Ξ	Ξ	_	44 85
an (dollars) Families	_ 531	Ξ	1 347	1 148	964	-	_	Ξ	<u>-</u>	4 63 38 88
dion income (dollors)	_ 59 726	-	47 207	36 274 1 593	36 154 1 369		_	_	_	6 2
les 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors)	735	_	1 678 30 913	21 613	23 458	-1	-	-	-	22 5 42
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.4	-	35.4 33 382	55.1 22 362	57.2 26 103		_	_	Ξ.	27 4
Medion income (dollors)nales 15 years and over, with income	_ 743	Ξ.	1 727	1 502	1 256	-	_	-	Ξ	5 7 11 6
Medion income (dollors)	_ 15 6/2		14 422 24.5	13 466 29.3	13 544 45.6	_ [_	Ξ.	-	28
Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)		Ξ	16 431	18 000	18 034	-	-	-	-	17 8
capita income (dollors)		-	28 742	16 361	21 349	-	-	-	-	19 4
COME TYPE IN 1989	100					0				6.4
Households	_ 730	-	2 066 1 106	1 748 1 304	1 453 1 255	_	_	=	-	4 2
th eamings Mean earnings (dollors)	_ 58 8/3		40, 239	32 358	39 246	-	-	-	-	39 9
th Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dallors)	- 187 - 10 232	_	1 079 10 141	636 9 320	353 10 013	Ξ	=	=	_	9 :
th public ossistonce income	_	=	9	47	25	-	-	_	= =	6
Mean public ossistonce income (dollors) th retirement income	_ 16 000	Ξ	11 876 699	6 137 328	6 227 244	_		=	-	1
Mean retirement income (dollors)		-	20 571	15 065	13 388	-	-	-	-	14
EAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYP	E									50
Families (dollars)	75 400	-	66 196 60 604	42 932	54 745 41 431	_	Ξ	Ξ.	= = = :	50 52
ith own children under 18 years (dollors)	77 867 73 271 80 191	Ξ	67 710	34 085 48 152	62 822	-	-	-		50 53
own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	80 191 85 744		70 055 69 182	44 204 36 770	60 439 46 112	Ξ:	_	Ξ	_	53 58 50
own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	75 608	_	70 264	48 200	69 360	-	-	-	-	50
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	43 309	_	24 296	37 101	29 032	-	-	-	-	24 15
ith own children under 18 years (dollors)	40 681	-	17 891	17 609 55 374	16 403 37 763	Ξ'	Ξ	_	Ξ	34
own children under 18 years (dollors)	54 607	_	29 597	33 3/4	37 703					
OVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
li Income Levels In 1989				1 140	044		_	_	_	4
puseholder worked in 1989	- 531	Ξ	1 347 685	1 148 818	964 754	Ξ.	_	-	-	2
ith related children under 18 years	1 260		287	435 198	377 149		_	_		
With related children under 5 years Married-couple families ouseholder worked in 1989	55 449	-	167 1 234	981	787	_	-	-	-	4 2
ouseholder worked in 1989	359 205	_	609 239	694 352	617 302	_	_	=		î
ith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	- 203	-	149	198	140	-	-	-	-	
Female householder, no husband present ouseholder worked in 1989	53 43		106 76	124 89	137 104	Ξ	_	=	Ξ.	
ith related children under 18 years	43	=	48	60	65	-	i -	_		
With reloted children under 5 years		· -	18	-	5	_	_	_		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status determined		_	847	784	698	-	-	-	-	2
onfomily householder	199	-	719 433	600 215	489 76	_	_	Ξ	Ξ	,
5 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determine			3 974	4 020	3 316		_	_		15
ersons under 18 years	480	-	400	795	620	=	-	-	Ξ	2
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	480 431	-	400 207	786 574	620 429	Ξ	=	_	_	1
ersons 65 years and over	253	-	1 609	860	409	-	-	Ξ		1
Persons 75 years and over	64		770	331	104	-	_			
ncome in 1989 Below Poverty Level	10		. 27	54	29	_	_	_	_	
Percent below poverty level	I 1.9	-	2.0	4.7	3.0	_	-	-	_	
ouseholder worked in 1989	1 16		. 9 - 19	39 48	12 29	_	_	Ξ		
With related children under 5 years	II 19	-	- 10	21	7	-	-	-	_	
With related children under 5 years	10		18	54 39	12 12	Ξ] =	Ξ	-	
ith related children under 18 years	} 10		- 10 - 10	48 21	12	-		_	<u> </u>	
With reloted children under 5 years			. 9	-	17	Ξ	-	-	-)	
ouseholder worked in 1989			- 9 - 9		17			_	Ξ.	
With related children under 5 years						-	-	-	-	
Unrelated individuals	2:		109	94		-	-	-	_	
lonfamily householder5 years ond over	1:	•	- 95 - 58	51 25	37 10	_			-	
Persons	104	в .	- 172	307	151	_		_	_	1
Percent below poverty level	5.4	4 -	- 4.3 - 16	7.6 119	4.6			_	_	
ersons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	6	2 .	- 16	110	55	_			-	
Reloted children 5 to 17 yearsersons 65 years ond overersons 65	5	2 -	- 8 - 74	83 43	48	-			=	
Persons 75 years and over			- 50	43			-	-	-	
tatio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		,							-	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 19		- 73 - 206	90 478						ļ
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	32		- 440	935			-	-	-	;

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	er of Collier County-	Con.			
Area	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 104.04	Troct 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households Less than \$5,000	1 538 38	438 7.	_	1 468 20	1 542 27	1 810 35	1 993 48	11	2 982 72 126
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	46 29	19 d	_	63 51	25 61	38 84	73 171	_	126 241 577
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	134 133	49 55 66	_	246 216	111 307	207 385	484 421	11	577 607
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	200 262	157		259 258	368 401	607 316	417 294	Ξ	607 703 372
\$100,000 or more	163 533 68 242	61 20	-	127 228	106 136	97 41	33 52		142 142
Mean (dollors)Families	110 911 1 226	56 088 58 801	Ξ.	41 734 65 479	44 884 54 786	38 480 40 957	29 969 34 944	26 719 28 872	33 024 42 808
Medion income (dollors)	74 300	374 58 186	_	1 060 49 015	1 330 46 769	1 628 39 799	1 25 8 33 592	26 719	2 245 34 721
Moles 15 years ond over, with income	1 397 58 989	426 35 761	_	1 391 27 449	1 674 25 342	2 066 23 250	1 712 21 563	18 10 625	2 988 20 000
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.5 62 001	63.8 40 103	_	51.4 31 406	63.3 30 478	59.4 28 253	42.3 25 734	61.1 11 719	42.8 21 538
Femoles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers	1 316 15 250	395 15 117	Ξ	1 247 16 234	1 429 15 250	1 665 12 363	1 774 11 372	11 15 781	2 873 9 718
Median income (dallars)	14.6 23 462	29.6 20 750	-	40.3 22 558	45.1 18 974	43.7 17 278	25.8 19 430	72.7 16 250	24.3 14 891
Per copita income (dollars)	51 717	20 180	-	26 733	18 329	12 717	16 711	9 251	16 462
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	1 538	438	_	1 468	1 542	1 810	1 993	11	2 982
With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income	975 83 567	379 51 906	=	1 281 55 282	1 427 49 571	1 707 39 131	1 444 32 692	28 872	1 990 41 148
Mean Social Security Income (dollars) With public assistance incame	824 11 226	12 504	_	252 9 614	187 10 984	259 6 257	738 9 313	_	1 261 10 015
Mean public assistance income (dollors) With retirement income	8 278 8 529	6 908	-	38 3 426	37 14 863	27 3 114	16 5 616		115 5 006
Meon retirement income (dollors)	538 34 784	72 13 352	=	185 21 459	152 18 742	233 12 423	566 11 588		740 13 542
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	119 871	63 940	_	75 632	54 922	42 301	38 735	28 872	47 714
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	102 278 123 179	55 595 73 435	_	60 469 86 860	52 344 57 919	43 466 40 980	35 112 39 992	33 864 27 000	53 710 44 564
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	123 713 111 065	66 113 58 844 73 635	-	81 627 66 959	58 399 56 895	43 823 45 855	41 260 40 976	33 864 33 864	51 108 59 222
No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	125 891		~	91 121	59 992	41 624	41 345	-	46 954
With own children under 18 years (dallars)	37 578 33 580	29 163 29 163	=	36 806 36 642 37 136	23 208 19 172	22 110 5 770	19 038 13 126	27 000	24 126 20 635
No own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	40 962	-	-	37 136	30 270	33 942	24 349	27 000	26 874
All Income Levels In 1989									
Householder worked in 1989	1 226 693	374 326	_	1 060 924	1 330 1 176	1 628 1 499	1 258 843	11 11	2 245 1 467
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	203 34	218 55		459 203	747 295	912 385	327 178	3 -	866 425
Married-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	1 171 659	352 304	=	929 811	1 182 1 054	1 499 1 393	1 090 722	3 3	1 958 1 256
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	181 26	196 55 22	Ξ	373 185	633 256	806 335	249 163	3 -	712 331 202
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	48 27 22	22 22 22	Ξ.	111 99 74	88 72 63 19	50 50 34 17	131 91	8 8	133 126
With related children under 5 years	8	-	-	74 18	19	17	65 11	-	69
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	340	64	_	610	325	344	1 031	-	1 140
Nonfamily householder65 years and over	312 146	64 23		408 63	212 20	182 53	735 224	Ξ	737 497
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	3 317 388	1 265 399	-	3 574 762	4 621 1 352	5 851 1 822	4 243 591	36 14	7 637 1 568
Related children 5 to 17 years	388 349	399 348	=	762 558	1 352 969	1 822 1 303	591 359	14 14	1 551 1 090
Persons 65 years and over	1 155 285	115 22	Ξ.	434 118	244 67	324 47	935 247	-	1 869 758
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	00	10	4	. 40	20	0.5			70
Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989	22 1.8	13 3.5		* 49 4.6	32 2.4	8 5 5.2	65 5.2 28	=	78 3.5
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	- 8 8	13	Ξ	31 38 32	16 23 16	51 62 21	28 57 37	Ξ.	3.5 30 49 32 37
Householder worked in 1999	14	13 4	Ξ	38 32 34 27	9	55 29	37 37 16	=	32 37 8
	=	13	=	27 27 27	-	32 6	29 29	=	16 8
With related children under 5 years	8 -	=	=	5 -	13 6	15	28 12	=	41
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	8	=	-	5 5	13 6	15 15 8	28 8		41 22 33 24
Unrelated individualsNonfamily householder	39 39	17 17	-	73 35	41 20	64 25	79 31	-	185
by years and over	24	7	-	-	-	11	23	-	67 85
Percent below poverty level	107 3.2	62 4.9	=	202 5.7	151 3.3	391 6.7	319 7.5 132	Ξ.	430 5.6
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	18 18	17 17	=	5.7 31 31 12	69 69	177 177 158	132	=	128 120
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	10 38 7	17 20 7	=	12 13 13	49 _ _	11	61 41 11	=	5.6 128 120 83 93 65
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	45 132	62	=	49 256	51 206	207 573	142 404	=	208 694
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	297	86	_	498	514	1 125	1 023	-	1 949

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

INCOME IN 1989 Households	Troct 109								
		Troct 110	Troct 111.01	Troct 111.02	Troct 112.01	Troct 112.02	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$55,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	90 145 79 504 483 595 727	1 490 20 53 46 167 258 283 281	1 694 35 124 277 474 367 238 131	886 30 44 116 208 227 108 80	225 - 4 - 8 33 17 48 20 95 77 524 146 119	418 24 5 54 70 75 112 48	53 5 - 15 33	446 36 52 56 138 103 44 17	49 24 - 12 7 - 6
\$100,000 or more	552 45 998 77 830 2 694 49 562 3 406 30 229	205 45 436 83 042 1 038 53 843 1 232 36 444 20.7 33 618	23 750 27 502 1 256 25 485 1 663 16 055 21.9 17 500	80 20 53 26 585 36 278 667 29 081 1 216 13 132 46.2 16 250	77 524 146 119 209 76 485 247 42 802 24.3 36 500	30 32 000 43 157 324 32 250 523 17 297 55.3 21 687	25 855 23 272 48 26 184 73 10 750 17.8 11 250	20 405 21 029 376 21 187 483 11 506 35.4 17 321	17 708 17 296 40 19 583 72 5 455 16.7 31 250
Median income (dollors) – Ferenses 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors) – Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) – Per copita income (dollors) – Per Copita income (dollors) – INCOME TYPE IN 1989	11 266 23.2 20 394 33 352	1 215 12 056 17.0 20 562 45 086	1 377 9 702 19.2 17 875 12 431	923 10 364 30.4 16 738 12 740	176 11 667 18.2 40 000 53 563	352 12 083 46.9 16 450 13 652	66 8 393 36.4 11 250 5 054	353 7 116 25.2 12 225 6 091	41 7 054 24.4 13 750 6 099
Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security Income Mean Social Security Income (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income Mean retirement income Mean retirement income	2 465 49 303 1 467 9 810 111 5 565	1 490 892 46 858 863 10 429 39 14 162 462 24 988	1 694 915 - 24 441 905 9 812 64 7 400 579 11 196	886 667 37 726 289 7 963 36 3 795 177 13 340	225 1 16 19 139 117 9 478 3 8 847 58 35 533	418 385 42 121 54 8 665 14 2 295 37 15 306	53 48 23 139 5 4 644 15 300 -	446 375 21 436 96 6 851 21 1 5 550 17 4 588	49 40 19 487 15 2 930 - - 6 1 812
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Oo own children under 18 years (dollors) Marde-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	52 210 92 554 87 928 59 162 94 459	102 864 47 295 107 192 107 917 48 712 111 630	30 268 24 083 31 774 30 657 25 285 31 840	37 382 42 194 35 321 38 906 45 136 36 296	149 288 41 849 157 001 149 288 41 849 157 001	33 869 35 165 31 909 33 764 35 044 31 909	20 525 16 212 31 000 16 212 16 212	22 039 21 079 24 064 21 383 23 012 17 069	21 071 36 063 7 507 31 075 37 850 17 524
(dollars)	27 527	48 672 43 116 50 402	24 787 9 600 30 355	24 690 20 619 28 938	Ξ	=	31 000 31 000	23 228 12 026 38 843	33 000 33 000 —
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 7 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years.	623 303 2 513 1 627 506 235 113 85 88 39	1 038 517 86 6 949 467 67 6 80 41	1 256 638 264 144 1 186 576 224 123 41 33 111	667 468 258 87 596 406 213 50 47 45 31	209 123 14 5 209 123 14 5	324 270 195 67 316 262 187 67 	48 48 34 34 34 34 14 14	376 271 283 100 270 195 196 71 79 49 74	40 40 19 6 18 18 12 6 7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 201 785 406 8 159 1 047 1 037 688	494 452 198 2 760 144 144 127 1 259 329	774 438 345 3 890 527 527 331 1 392 430	611 219 112 2 524 441 418 316 464 100	72 16 7 592 44 44 30 96 12	196 94 27 1 315 401 401 322 101 16	31 5 5 213 74 74 50 5	186 70 33 1 624 626 626 490 103 53	9 9 - 153 33 33 28 6
Femilies Percent below poverty level ouseholder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Worked in 1989 touseholder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years	70 2.6 31 46 34 47 24 23		111 8.8 83 73 43 100 72 62 32	44 6.6 26 33 23 27 9 16	-	57 17.6 49 47 10 57 49 47	15 31.3 15 15 15 15 15 15	90 23.9 75 71 37 58 51 39 32	37.5 37.5 15 - - - -
Female householder, no husband present	6 - 6 - 200 68 64 417 5.1	- - - 51 41 10 51 1.8	11 11 11 11 141 45 20 581 14.9	17 17 17 14 156 30 8	9	- - - 68 11 17 292	- - 19 5 5 5	39 32 32 24 32 5 5 114 28 33 536	- 1
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	75 75 75 41 70 15	1.6 - - 10 - 30 105 172	83 808 1 387	11.8 91 68 42 28 16	1.5 - - - - - 9 34	22.2 124 124 116 17 - 70 315	31.9 24 24 12 5 -	33.0 225 225 173 39 39	25.5 - - - - - 39 39 83

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		, and the second second		Collier County		
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Noples COP	Golden Gote COP	Immokolee CDP	Noples city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons Native	139 155	139 155	21 756	13 168	7 518	18 252
Rative Fareign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	127 890 11 265	127 890 11 265	19 666 2 090	12 305 863	5 882 1 636	17 299 953
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted hauseholds	1 457	1 457	176	126	436	77
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuoge other thon English Oo not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isolated households	131 541 17 424 7 942	131 541 17 424 7 942	20 709 2 270 1 116	11 893 1 579 574	6 670 4 492 2 433	17 885 1 013 274
		4 334	516	285	1 722	105
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persona 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school	23 429 2 022 1 027	23 429 2 022 1 027	2 587 206 64	3 070 311 195	2 223 198 191	1 983 159 31
Elementary or high school	16 590 15 449 4 817	16 590 15 449 4 817	1 798 1 681 583	2 314 2 209 445 387	1 879 1 830 146 129	1 162 952 662 511
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	102 444	3 797 103 446	512	387 7 927	129 3 620	
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduote (includes equivalency)	6 262 12 064 32 061	6 262 12 064 32 061	17 170 963 2 219	439 1 175 3 105	1 628 776 771	15 966 354 1 058 3 404 3 863 1 023
Associote degree	22 438	22 438 6 336 16 200	6 388 3 585 953 2 028	1 909 405 553	204 74 69	3 863 1 023 4 248
Bochelor's degree Groduate or prafessional degree Percent high school groduote or higher	82.3	8 085 82.3	1 034 81.5	341 79.6	98 33.6	2 016 91.2 39.2
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	23.5	23.5	17.8	11.3	4.6	39.2 882
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	1 190	1 190 131 541	1 009 20 709	1 251 11 893	1 982	17 885
Oifferent house in United States	51 824	51 824 76 604 10 560	7 735 12 299 1 631	4 055 7 535 1 363	6 670 3 262 3 001 34	9 799 7 931 2 087
Central dity of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Offerent MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	19 170 38 721 8 153	19 170 38 721 8 153	3 093 6 233 1 342	2 046 3 275 851	2 174 414 379	893 4 129 822
JOURNEY TO WORK	3 113	3 113	675	303	407	155
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Orave clone	1 46 942 1	61 650 56 054 46 942	9 545 8 807 7 326	7 400 7 139 5 977	3 145 2 475 1 308	6 570 5 524 5 039 485
Carpooled Public transportotion Other means	9 112 718 2 747	9 112 718 2 747	1 481 17 553	1 162 32 141	1 167 405 217	_
Worked of home	2 131 18.3 58 303	2 131 18.3 58 303	168 16.5 9 202	88 19.8 7 112	48 23.7 2 929	490 556 13.3 6 136
Central city Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	23 012 35 291 3 347	23 012 35 291 3 347	3 731 5 471 343	3 137 3 975 288	157 2 772 216	4 314 1 822 434
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force	116 014	116 014	18 988 10 055	9 617 7 695	4 933 3 547	16 921 6 843
Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor farce	64 993 62 692 2 208 3.4	64 993 62 692 2 208 3.4	9 696 359 3.6	7 465 218 2.8	3 219 328 9.2	6 843 6 658 174 2.5
Females 16 years and over	59 433 27 946 1 009	59 433 27 946 1 009	9 690 4 439 191	4 830 3 451 90	2 203 1 136 158	9 322 3 103 76
With own children under 6 years	6 418 4 213 6 596	6 418 4 213 6 596	871 650 737	1 027 709 948	521 356 491	303 184 600
In labor force	5 262 5 255 1 503	5 262 5 255 1 503	623 622 223	838 595 245	339 603 235	2.5 9 322 3 103 76 303 184 600 383 444 63 5
Not high school groduote	396 785 521	396 785 521	57 126 87	42 70 56	115 221 114	5 10 5
Employed	30 234	30 234	15 24	14	15 92	5
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	72 172 54 777	72 172 54 777	11 294 8 961	7 775 6 451	3 661 2 934	8 389 6 214
50 to 52 weeks	56 777 38 271	56 777 38 271	6 174	5 085	1 356	3 931
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability or self-care limitation	81 453 2 481	81 453 2 481	12 255 395	8 529 228	4 618 280 138	8 819 204
With a mobility limitotian In lobor force With a self-core limitotian	1 306 379 1 745	1 306 379 1 745	214 48 258	85 21 189	58 204	204 138 42 130 629 265
With a wark disability In labor farce Prevented from warking	5 771 2 540 2 544	5 771 2 540 2 544	961 413 431 11 294	449 242 152	305 112 174	269
In lobor force 65 years	75 682 58 674	75 682 58 674	8 967	8 080 7 238	4 313 3 378	8 190 5 698
With a mobility or self-core limitatian With o mobility limitation	33 341 3 703 2 713	33 341 3 703 2 713 2 204	6 268 659 399	1 076 106 99 31	315 89 56 66	7 888 671 509 415
With a self-care limitation	1 2 286 1	2 286	480	31	00	415

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data bosed an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Totals far split	tracts/BNA's in Collier C	ounty		
Area	Tract 104.03	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Troct 114
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	17 678	11 862	6 6 16	6 980	2 757	4 263	2 249
Native	16 628 1 050	10 683 1 179	5 931 685	6 149 831	1 857 900	3 757 506	1 723 526
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH inquistically isolated hausehalds	136	89	87	121	256	143	106
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English	16 020 1 947 688 305	11 249 1 285 648 259	6 206 847 433 257	6 569 1 172 632 375	2 412 2 085 1 331 1 008	3 826 1 960 927 589	2 042 1 077 588 404
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 358 473	1 543 116	909 90	1 011	863 90	1 321 112	579 43
Public school lementary ar high schaal Public school lollege	305 3 127 2 877 758	23 1 049 956 378	41 640 623 179	58 29 798 760 155	90 727 708 46	87 1 105 1 067 104	43 43 479 471 57 52
Public college	616	343	143	134	42	81	52
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade, no diplomo	10 815 513 1 431 4 005 2 535 683 1 044	9 329 436 1 013 3 236 1 877 564 1 381	4 783 404 1 009 1 687 980 224 364	5 156 414 897 1 718 1 059 255 545	1 133 730 199 173 11 18 2	2 146 760 489 657 131 34 41	1 270 437 274 274 124 45 52 64
Groduate or professional degreePercent high school graduate or higherPercent bachelor's degree ar higher	604 82.0 15.2	822 84.5 23.6	115 70.5 10.0	268 74.6 15.8	18.0 .2	34 41.8 3.5	64 44.0 9.1
FERTILITY Children ever bam per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 268	953	1 112	1 448	2 630	1 862	1 453
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same hause Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder af this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	16 020 5 461 10 200 1 615 3 053 4 436	11 249 4 093 6 853 954 1 622 3 673	6 206 2 297 3 601 525 1 092 1 572	6 569 2 438 3 849 767 887 1 688	2 412 1 182 981 - 686 208	3 826 1 951 1 773 34 1 122 350	2 042 1 061 797 - 573 137
JOURNEY TO WORK	1 096 359	604 303	412 308	507 282	87 249	267 102	87 184
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, ar van	9 870 9 470 7 980 1 490 32	5 064 4 658 4 020 638	3 555 3 257 2 520 737	2 872 2 681 2 072 609	1 073 826 280 546 190	1 774 1 554 1 045 509 155	1 066 829 507 322 87 124 26
Other means Worked at hame Mean travel lime to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	224 144 19.8 9 469 4 131 5 338 401	330 68 15.9 4 836 2 041 2 795 228	206 83 16.6 3 460 1 328 2 132 95	96 95 20.8 2 845 1 009 1 836 27	51 6 28.7 1 013 70 943 60	42 23 24.7 1 627 67 1 560 147	26 19.8 1 010 39 971 56
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	12 944			5 866	1 695	2 789	1 625
In lobor farce	10 236 9 980 244 2.4 6 464 4 602	10 262 5 376 5 187 189 3.5 5 203 2 343 96	5 582 3 700 3 583 117 3.2 2 834 1 677	3 074 2 941 116 3.8 3 023 1 224	1 243 1 100 143 11.5 685 340 54	1 969 1 806 163 8.3 1 339 724	1 161 1 081 80 6.9
Unemployed With own children under 6 years In labor farce With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force Persons 16 to 19 years	90 1 354 947 1 310 1 117	508 356 388 333 33 6	71 336 285 286 237 264	67 401 248 318 251 343	229 126 114 67 197	67 328 234 346 262 360 127	723 382 37 97 62 161 113 157 57 18 57
Not enralled in school Unemplayed ar not in labor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemplayed Nat in labor farce	284 54 70 56	72 9 44 35	136 48 76 46 15	84 14 57 43 - 14	76 34 68 42 8 18	127 63 121 58 7 56	57 18 57 39 -
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in			.,	.~			
Usually worked 35 or more haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks	10 476 8 715 6 779	6 198 4 800 3 303	3 911 3 229 2 270	3 355 2 656 1 752	1 286 895 232	1 926 1 598 794	1 223 1 043 608
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	11 <u>61</u> 2	6 767	4 159	3 901	1 637	2 565 90	1 501
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	274 99 29 227 597	234 141 20 155 444	144 63 28 96 369	152 91 21 86 286	129 61 25 109 145	90 52 19 38 217	103 67 33 72 89 32 38 1 412
In labor force	327 321 213 11 015 9 657	192 213 6 323 4 884	369 192 124 3 790 3 299	286 84 162 3 615 2 777	75 75 70 1 492 1 146	81 131 2 348 1 878	32 38 1 412 1 098
Civilian noinestitutionalized persons 6.5 years and over	1 320 143 127 58	3 042 349 185 278	1 411 150 118 104	1 839 322 260 179	58 -	224 71 63 37	124 58 33 38

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Census Tract or Block Numbering	East Naples COP,		Golden Gote COP, Callier County		kolee CDP, Collier Coun		Remoinder of Co	lier County
Area	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Troct 111.01
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	11 862 10 683 1 179	6 616 5 931	13 168 12 305	2 544 1 726	2 834 2 542 292	2 140 1 614	6 980 6 149	3 485 3 143
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linquistically isolated households	1 179	685	863	818 241	292 89	526 106	831 121	342
Persons 5 years and over Speak o language other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistrically isolated households	11 249 1 285 648 259	6 206 847 433 257	11 893 1 579 574 285	2 223 1 937 1 224 945	2 509 1 508 621 373	1 938 1 047 588 404	6 569 1 172 632 375	3 335 444 109 21
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	1 543 116	909 90	3 070 311	802 90	862 65	559 43	1 011 58	253
Public school Elementary or high school Public school College	23 1 049 956 378	41 640 623 179	195 2 314 2 209 445	90 676 657 36	58 744 714 53 45	43 459 459 57 52	29 798 760 155 134	21 222 222 10 10
Public college	9 329 436	143 4 783 404	387 7 927 439	32 1 055 698	1 379 529	1 186 401	5 156 414	2 950
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	1 013 3 236 1 877 564	1 009 1 687 980 224	1 175 3 105 1 909 405	194 146 11 4	308 375 69 34	274 250 124 36 37	897 1 718 1 059 255	193 755 1 019 518 116 179
Bochelar's degree	84.5	364 115 70.5 10.0	553 341 79.6 11.3	2 - 15.5 .2	30 34 39.3 4.6	37 64 43.1 8.5	545 268 74.6 15.8	170 67.9 11.8
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	953	1 112	1 251	2 698	1 772	1 450	1 448	1 053
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Some house Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	4 093 6 853 954 1 622	6 206 2 297 3 601 525 1 092 1 572	11 893 4 055 7 535 1 363 2 046 3 275	2 223 1 034 966 - 686 193	2 509 1 256 1 253 34 915 99	1 938 972 782 - 573	6 569 2 438 3 849 767 887 1 688	3 335 1 437 1 807 76 398 1 084
Not in an MSA/PMSA Abroad JOURNEY TO WORK	604	412 308	851 303	87 223	205	87 184	507 282	249 91
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Drove clone Carpooled	5 064 4 658 4 020 638	3 555 3 257 2 520 737	7 400 7 139 5 977 1 162	949 729 215 514	1 160 947 610 337	1 036 799 483 316	2 872 2 681 2 072 609	1 064 919 705 214
Vorked at home	8 330 68 15.9 4 836 2 041	9 206 83 16.6 3 460 1 328	32 141 88 19.8 7 112 3 137	163 51 6 28.0 889 51	155 42 16 23.5 1 060 67	87 124 26 20.0 980 39 941	96 95 20.8 2 845 1 009 1 836	134 11 18.7 1 013 271 742 51
Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	228	2 132 95	288	838 60	993 100	56	27 5 866	3 165
Persons 16 years and over	3.5 5 203	5 582 3 700 3 583 117 3.2 2 834 1 677	3 451	1 543 1 119 976 143 12.8 606 289	1 849 1 303 1 192 111 8.5 901 483 67 227 168	1 541 1 125 1 051 74 6.6 696 364	3 074 2 941 116 3.8 3 023 1 224	1 127 1 095
Unemployed With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force Persons 16 to 19 years	508 356 388 333 336	71 336 285 286 237 264	90 1 027 709 948 838 595	606 289 54 206 126 101 54 172 64 34 4 4 56 30	67 227 168 239 182 274 114	37 88 62 151 103 157 57	67 401 248 318 251 343	32 2.8 1 610 458 11 94 64 57 30 69 29 18 29
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school graduate Emplayed Unemplayed Not in labor force	44 35 -	136 48, 76 46 15	70 56 -	34 56 30 8 18	63 108 45 7 56	18 57 39 18	343 84 14 57 43 - 14	18 29 11 - 18
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks DISABILITY	4 800	3 911 3 229 2 270	6 451	1 162 832 195	1 327 1 096 575	1 172 1 006 586	3 355 2 656 1 752	1 429 1 025 537
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	234	4 159 144 63 28	228 85	1 490 129 61 25 109 113	1 705 63 25	1 423 88 52 33	3 901 152 91 21	1 773 82 52 21 71
In lobor force With 0 self-care limitation With a work disability In lobor force Prevented from warking No work disability	213 6 323	96 369 192 124 3 790 3 299	189 449 242 152	109 113 43 70 1 377 1 054	- 38 112 37 75 1 593 1 256	57 80 32 29 1 343 1 068	86 286 84 162 3 615 2 777	71 190 81 92 1 583 894
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mability or self-care limitation With o mobility limitation With o self-care limitation	- 349 - 185	3 299 1 411 150 118 104	1 076 106 99	53 - - -	144 37 29 28	118 52 27 38	1 839 322 260 179	1 392 229 173 132

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Octa based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings af symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	ota based on sample and subject to so			. Collier County		
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Total	East Naples CDP	Golden Gate CDP	Immakalee CDP	Naples city
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	62 692 9 005 6 563 1 693 9 451 8 882 318 1 348 7 971 3 640 8 062 1 422 2 102 2 235	62 692 9 005 6 563 1 693 9 451 8 882 318 1 348 7 971 3 640 8 062 1 422 2 102 2 235	9 696 1 396 875 283 1 406 1 483 36 286 1 297 339 1 400 154 350 391	7 465 737 589 321 878 1 283 38 264 1 081 121 1 419 200 185 349	3 219 150 102 14 241 244 6 45 283 1 252 220 158 309 195	6 658 1 335 1 305 166 1 373 874 57 50 609 123 460 96 94
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or mare Median (dollars) Mean (dallars) Framilies Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars)	58 017 1 814 2 462 3 897 10 208 10 330 11 283 9 118 3 301 5 604 35 321 53 886 41 392 40 059 22 723	58 017 1 814 2 462 3 897 10 208 10 330 11 283 9 118 3 301 5 604 35 321 53 886 41 392 40 059	9 855 330 378 857 2 116 1 990 2 046 1 395 325 418 31 051 37 833 6 561 35 514	4 689 128 128 290 955 1 009 1 284 691 128 76 32 867 36 184 3 609 34 974 12 960	1 847 215 202 316 469 234 217 125 40 29 18 174 24 393 1 513 18 493 6 332	9 402 268 415 537 1 114 1 309 1 432 2 1 492 821 2 014 44 686 84 240 5 888 61 433 43 299
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income. Mean Social Security income (dallors) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallors)	58 017 40 809 42 968 23 286 9 739 1 695 5 276	58 017 40 809 42 968 23 286 9 739 1 695 5 276	9 855 6 583 32 696 4 564 9 632 278 4 221	4 689 4 161 35 207 773 8 581 144 3 914	1 847 1 674 23 870 320 5 554 184 2 234	9 402 5 358 63 376 5 259 10 169 225 3 938
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Familles (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Married-couple familles (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 125 48 276 65 129 53 457 28 595 21 941	61 125 48 276 65 129 53 457 28 595 21 941	42 878 39 897 44 790 44 242 28 496 22 474	37 346 37 089 39 551 39 802 25 035 23 162	25 433 23 524 30 350 27 983 13 459 10 010	107 129 95 480 112 196 105 378 44 915 36 163
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	3 443 2 530 2 558 610 23 981 16 625 7 745 137 541 25 317	41 392 27 642 13 842 5 967 36 662 24 007 11 136 5 042 3 443 2 530 2 058 610 23 981 16 625 7 745 137 541 25 317	6 561 3 893 1 718 859 5 740 3 262 1 293 699 645 479 318 4 518 3 294 1 394 21 205 2 933 2 897	3 609 3 078 2 134 1 076 3 052 2 598 1 738 929 408 350 306 90 1 756 1 080 298 13 104 3 722 3 705 2 430	1 513 1 258 1 129 499 1 035 905 737 299 302 206 264 114 1 092 334 41 7 508 2 909	5 888 3 278 958 292 5 376 2 928 775 275 408 267 155 17 4 104 3 514 2 110 18 649 1 528 1 523
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 19 years. With related children under 19 years. With related children under 19 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. Urnelated individuals Nanfamily householder 65 years and over Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years	25 145 17 656 33 341 1 921 4.6 1 201 1 365 743 1 234 738 729 408 565 366 544 279 4 141 1 720 1 046 11 254 8.2 3 628 3 504 2 419	1 721 4.6 1 201 1 365 1 365 1 201 1 365 743 1 234 728 408 505 543 1 279 4 141 1 720 1 046 1 279 4 141 1 720 1 046 1 244 279 4 141 1 720 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 877 6 268 212 3.2 111 134 77 134 51 56 24 75 60 78 53 640 282 138 1 284 6.1 315 286	1 076 137 3.8 57 101 57 93 41 57 39 44 16 44 18 234 99 57 631 4.8 176 159	2 868 2 023 315 536 35,4 425 483 244 273 248 264 119 183 128 170 93 667 152 14 3 237 43,1 1 514 1 490 1 062	1 523 1 156 7 888 109 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.4 7 2.7 2.7 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.5 1.9 2.5 1.2 3.7 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10
Persons 65 years and over	1 516 4 858 14 880	1 516 4 858 14 880	205 505 1 876	81 327 1 001	63 1 503 3 875	277 298 882

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	oro bosed on somple ond subje	ect to sompling vonobility,		tracts/BNA's in Collier (
Area	Tract 104.03	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Tract 112.03	Troct 113	Tract 114
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support accupations Administrative support accupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations Service occupations, except protective and hausehold Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportotian and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9 980 1 092 939 437 1 172 1 659 51 332 1 366 209 1 810 257 248 408	5 187 855 568 159 809 824 10 155 576 112 702 63 154 200	3 583 386 263 58 465 506 17 90 620 202 570 73 169 164	2 941 382 216 31 321 303 32 53 502 111 446 171 173 200	1 100 33 11 8 44 53 14 - 73 593 82 49 83 57	1 806 59 72 6 228 223 6 45 222 546 148 74 94	1 081 78 47 - 80 76 - 8 93 386 25 41 170 77
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dallars) Mean (dollars) Median incame (dollors) Per capito incame (dollors)	6 194 155 153 351 1 066 1 303 1 638 1 092 234 202 35 634 40 665 4 902 37 620 14 346	5 109 220 171 288 951 978 1 034 901 240 306 33 886 42 126 3 550 39 443 18 633	2 979 76 116 369 738 668 576 285 71 80 27 585 33 256 1 815 31 373 14 990	2 772 68 118 233 506 571 656 350 136 134 33 259 43 391 2 069 35 295 17 428	602 87 87 140 173 82 20 13 - 14 492 16 125 501 14 962 3 793	1 127 101 124 173 314 179 148 41 30 17 19 520 24 109 957 21 086 6 703	609 84 43 51 138 95 93 83 10 12 23 935 29 692 470 23 472 8 463
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	6 194 5 551 38 725 960 9 049 181 6 152	5 109 3 513 35 382 2 258 10 020 146 4 513	2 979 2 280 30 481 1 063 8 764 91 3 812	2 772 1 788 41 818 1 246 10 085 82 6 126	602 568 15 607 70 4 086 78 1 874	1 127 971 24 544 240 6 137 115 2 659	558 28 340 112 5 761 27 2 968
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 934 41 130 44 667 44 454 24 710 22 448	47 731 43 378 49 697 48 228 26 172 16 421	36 558 35 409 38 185 37 797 31 032 29 616	48 816 56 620 51 535 61 177 25 255 21 620	15 590 14 727 15 752 15 753 13 972 9 496	25 456 24 043 29 427 27 852 14 612 9 677	31 641 34 642 38 936 44 018 15 737 12 748
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years. Unrelated children under 5 years Unrelated children under 5 years. Persons ond over Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years	4 902 4 217 2 854 1 371 4 197 3 615 2 344 1 185 496 422 369 109 2 081 1 292 318 17 614 5 055 5 038	3 550 2 199 930 482 3 218 1 940 762 426 272 206 145 49 2 210 1 559 531 11 371 1 717 1 699	1 815 1 231 701 350 1 443 919 469 264 290 230 192 71 1 652 1 164 416 6 598 1 117 1 099	2 069 1 323 731 371 1 851 1 166 619 312 170 109 102 49 1 035 703 497 6 822 1 263 1 246	501 436 424 236 334 288 303 161 84 68 59 30 474 101 11 2 747 1 155 1 147	957 744 739 273 655 539 493 175 216 128 184 61 448 170 38 4 263 1 671 1 655	470 402 267 111 337 308 166 66 66 84 62 84 28 388 139 30 2 249 712 695
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years ond over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Reloted children of to 17 years	5 038 3 380 1 320 1 320 169 3.4 73 102 41 57 39 57 22 57 24 275 119 57 782 4.4 245 228 143 81	1111 3 042 123 3.5 69 93 50 79 43 49 24 44 26 44 26 44 26 69 2786 6.9 243 225 170 118	72 4.0 33 32 18 47 8 7 - 25 25 25 25 25 27 3 20 423 6.4 6.5 54 23 35	58 1 839 58 2.8 18 29 24 21 	805 58 261 52.1 223 246 125 176 149 167 85 52 41 46 24 353 77 11 1 649 60.0 791 783 600 30	285 29.8 29.8 213 251 117 150 125 123 53 125 78 118 54 251 56 33 1 554 251 56 33 1 554 251 56 37 251 56 37 38 38 39 39 39 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	488 124 102 21.7 86 44 46 32 32 20 20 38 33 38 20 199 53 8 600 26.7 197 189 85 8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	378 1 207	256 1 037	232 702	178 521	748 1 952	564 1 814	360 823

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

Ethyschold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Eost Naples CDP,	Collier County	Galden Gate CDP, Collier County	Immak	colee CDP, Collier Coun	ity	Remainder of Co	llier County
Area	Tract 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 111.01
DCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	5 187 855 568 159 809 824 10 155 576 112 702 63 154 200	3 583 386 263 58 465 506 17 90 620 202 570 73 169 164	7 465 737 589 321 878 1 283 38 264 1 081 121 1 419 200 1 85 349	976 20 11 8 25 29 - 73 539 82 49 83 57	1 192 52 44 6 136 149 6 37 117 339 113 68 64 61	1 051 78 47 - 80 66 - 8 93 374 25 41 162 77	2 941 382 216 31 321 303 32 53 502 111 446 171 173 200	1 095 93 64 11 150 119 11 40 174 97 178 25 72
NCOME IN 1989	5 109 220 171 288 951 998 1 034 901 240 306 42 126 3 550 39 443 18 633	2 979 76 116 369 738 668 576 285 71 800 27 585 33 256 1 815 31 373	4 689 128 128 290 955 1 009 1 284 691 128 76 32 867 33 184 3 609 34 974	549 82 87 140 158 49 20 13 - - 13 652 15 435 435 435 4280 3 687	731 73 72 125 185 90 104 35 30 17 18 996 26 147 623 21 369 7 015	567 60 43 51 126 95 93 777 10 11 25 208 30 805 437 24 931 8 570	2 772 68 118 233 506 571 656 350 136 134 33 259 43 391 2 069 35 295 17 428	1 601 35 124 256 443 347 217 131 37 21 859 27 805 1 163 25 690
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income. Mean Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars)	5 109 3 513 35 382 2 258 10 020 146 4 513	2 979 2 280 30 481 1 063 8 764 91 3 812	4 689 4 161 35 207 773 8 581 144 3 914	549 520 14 912 65 4 043 63 2 249	731 629 26 929 158 5 780 94 2 014	567 525 29 076 97 6 199 27 2 968	2 772 1 788 41 818 1 246 10 085 82 6 126	1 601 822 24 929 905 9 812 64 7 400
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Femilies (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple femilies (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	47 .731 43 378 49 697 48 228 26 172 16 421	36 558 35 409 38 185 37 797 31 032 29 616	37 346 37 089 39 551 39 802 25 035 23 162	15 067 14 588 15 700 15 693 10 566 9 496	27 922 25 717 33 991 30 456 13 535 8 041	32 631 34 462 39 380 44 521 15 737 12 748	48 816 56 620 51 535 61 177 25 255 21 620	30 906 25 179 31 370 27 594 24 787 9 600
All Income Levels In 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Familles Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Worth related children under 5 years Morned-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years Related children under 5 years Related children under 18 years		1 815 1 231 701 350 1 443 919 469 264 290 230 192 71 1 652 1 164 416 6 598 1 117 1 099 691	3 609 3 078 2 134 1 076 3 052 2 598 1 738 929 408 3550 306 90 1 756 1 080 298 13 104 3 722 3 705 2 430	453 388 390 202 300 254 269 127 70 54 59 30 443 96 6 2 534 1 081 1 073 755 53	623 501 484 192 416 361 314 112 148 90 121 56 270 108 5 2 834 1 141 1 125 800 144	437 369 255 105 319 290 154 60 84 62 84 28 379 130 30 2 140 687 670 468 118	2 069 1 323 731 371 1 851 1 166 619 312 170 109 102 49 1 035 703 497 6 822 1 263 1 246 856 1 839	1 163 545 177 92 1 093 483 131 77 41 33 11 11 723 438 345 343 311 311 187
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below paverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Marriad-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 55 years and over Persons Related children under 18 years	123 3.5 69 93 50 79 43 49 24 44 26 355 166 82 786 6.9 243 225 170 118	72 4.0 33 32 18 47 8 7 - 25 25 25 25 25 25 423 33	137 3.8 57 101 57 93 41 57 39 44 116 64 418 234 99 57 631 4.8 176 159 94	246 54.3 208 231 110 161 134 152 70 52 41 46 24 334 72 6 1 581 62.4 767 759 588 25	203 32.6 146 188 88 100 82 92 29 93 54 86 49 145 36 - 1 1095 38.6 550 542 389 30	87 19.9 71 64 46 32 32 20 20 38 33 38 28 20 190 44 8 561 26.2 197 189 85 8	58 2.8 18 29 24 21 37 18 29 24 151 67 85 294 4.3 65 57 28 93	90 7.7 62 52 22 79 51 41 11 11 11 11 14 45 20 4.5 13.3 131 131
Persons below 50 percent af paverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	256 1 037	232 702	327 1 001	699 1 884	483 1 207	321 784	178 521	85 53

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County		
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Noples COP	Golden Gate COP	Immakalee COP	Naples city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 956	6 956	668	671	3 381	1 100
Notive	4 639 2 317	4 639 2 317	327 341	365 306	2 284 1 097	949 151
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	370	370	41	17	194	5
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuage other than English Oo not speak English 'very well' In linguistically isolated households	6 145 2 432 1 465 949	6 145 2 432 1 465 949	603 335 147 116	590 273 137 66	2 973 1 325 853 518	93 13 12 12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Public school Public school	2 104 172 165	2 104 172 165	185 8	268 13 13	942 82 82	32 : 3 3
Elementary or high school Public school College	1 750 1 750 1 750 182 164	1 750 1 750 1 750 182 164	128 128 49 38	255 255 —	804 804 56 56	27 27 1
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 91h grade, 9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	3 916 1 622 1 190 690 205	3 916 1 622 1 190 690 205	397 84 142 112 22	380 84 208 49 14	1 905 1 122 359 259 99	54 18 23 7 2
Associate degree Bochelor's degree Graduate or professionol degree	33 119 57	33 119 57	15 16 6	25 —	18 43 5 22.3	1 1 23.
Percent high school graduote or higher	28.2 4.5	28.2 4.5	43.1 5.5	23.2 6.6	2.5	5.
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 713	1 713	2 048	1 035	1 949	1 59
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house	6 145 2 356	6 145 2 356	603 125	590 128	2 973 1 286	93 47
Offferent house in United Stotes	3 181 791 1 354 893 143	3 181 791 1 354 893 143	293 78 144 71	394 263 61 70 -	1 437 30 968 377 62 250	41 26 6
JOURNEY TO WORK	608	608	185			
Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or von Drove olone Corpooled Public tronsportation	2 891 2 297 1 481 816 260	2 891 2 297 1 481 816 260	329 301 199 102	354 354 296 58	1 350 900 404 496 245	42 31 22 5
Other means Worked at home	296 38	296 38	28 - 22.8	_ 25.7	182 23 27.5	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	24.4 2 712 1 153 1 559 179	24.4 2 712 1 153 1 559 179	315 165 150 14	23.7 343 270 73 11	1 209 96 1 113 141	4:
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	4 709	4 709	489	405	2 312	6
In lobor farce	3 264 2 962 302 9.3	3 264 2 962 302 9.3	337 329 8 2.4	394 368 26 6.6	1 584 1 407 177 11.2	44 45 10
EmployedUnemployed	2 203 1 376 188 492	2 203 1 376 188 492	174 129 - 48	198 161 26 40	1 180 642 103 230	10 3 2 1
With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	390 342	. 390 342	37 31	40 40 46 46	171 180 136	
In lobor force	275 349 110	275 349 110	31 20 16	25 14	184 57	
Unemployed or not in lobor farce Not high school graduate Employed	62 77 31	62 77 31	, – 10 10	14 14	46 30 -	
Unemployed Not in lobor force	9 37	9 37	Ξ	Ξ	9 21	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in	3 522	3 522	419	368	1 697	4
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	2 972 1 481	2 972 1 481	388 260	368 287	1 415 428	4 2 1
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64		5.7		***	0.337	5
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	4 015 184 65	4 015 184 65	348 - -	391 - -	2 117 123 60	3
In lobor force With o self-core limitotion	30 137 251	30 137 251	=	- - 17	60 30 81 167	
With a work disability In labor force Prevented from working	83 152	83 152		17	42 118	5 4
No work disability	3 764 3 081	3 764 3 081	348 337	374 363	1 950 1 495	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	305 77	305 77	=	14 	195 44 38	
With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation	77 55 41	55 41	·		17	

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Onto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	t to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Collier County			Golden Gate COP, Col- lier County	Immokolee CDP, Col- lier County	Noples city, Collier County	Remoinder of Collier County
	Troct 104.03	Troct 10B	Troct 112.03	Troct 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 7	Troct 108 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH	671	57A	2 926	671	2 926	1 027	574
All persons Native Foreign born	365 306	574 281 293	1 963 963	365 306	1 963 963	876 151	2B1 293
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	17	34	169	17	169	57	34
Persons 5 years and over Speak o language other than English	590 273	511 243	2 571 1 150	590 273	2 571 1 150	B 73 136	511 243
Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isoloted households	137 66	160 95	70B 426	137 66	70B 426	125 127	160 95
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	268	230	807	268	807	299	230
Preprimary schoolPublic school	13 13	24 24	76 76	13 13 255	76 76 690	24 24 261	24 24 169 169 37 37
Elementory or high school Public school	255 255	169 169 37	690 690 41	255	690	261 14	169 37
CollegePublic callege	Ξ	37	41	-	41	7	37
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	380 84	268	1 6 74 1 049	380 84	1 6 74 1 049	507 166	268 115
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diplomo High school graduate (includes equivolency)	20B 49	115 59 75	291 214	20B 49	291 214	236	59 75 9
Associate degree Bachelor's degree	14	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	54 1B	14	54 1B	60 23 -	9 -
Bachelor's degree Graduate or professional degree	25 _	10	43 5	25	43 5	B 14	10
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	23.2 6.6	35.1 3.7	20.0 2.9	23.2 6.6	20.0 2.9	20.7 4.3	35.1 3.7
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 035	1 167	1 853	1 035	1 853	1 665	1 167
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	590	511	2 571	590	2 571	873	511
Same houseOfferent house in United Stotes	128 394	222	1 09B 1 239	12B 394	1 09B 1 239	450 380	222 283 107 101 59
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSARemoinder of this MSA/PMSA	263 61	283 107 101	30 B13	263 61	30 B13	244 49	107 101
Oifferent MSA/PMSANot in on MSA/PMSA	70 - 68	59 16 6	334 62 234	70 - 6B	334 62 234	7B 9 43	16
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Orove olone	354 354 296	249 245	1 196 759	354 354	1 196 759	393 296	249 245 208 37
Carpooled Public transportation	296 58	20B 37	323 436 245	296 58	323 436 245	204 92 15	37
Other means	=	4	169 23	Ξ	169 23	B2 -	4 -
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	25.7 343 270	22.5 241	2B.6 1 062	25.7 343 270	2B.6 1 062	16.7 393	22.5 241 176
Centrol city Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	270 73 11	176 65 B	81 981 134	270 73 11	81 981 134	31B 75	65 B
LABOR FORCE STATUS		ь	134	"			
Persons 16 years and over	405 394	359 279	1 9B7 1 396	405 394	1 987 1 396	620 428	359 279 249
Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force	368 26 6.6	249 30 10.8	1 231 165	368 26	1 231 165 11.8	393 35 8.2	30 10.B
Females 16 years and over	198 161	172	11.8 1 001 555	6.6 198 161	1 001	325 202	172 127
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	26 40 40	21 27	91 179	161 26 40 40	555 91 179	26	21 27
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	46	127 21 27 27 27 33 23	1 001 555 91 179 127 138 105	1 46	127 138 105	124 99 31 18	172 127 21 27 27 27 33 23
In lobor force	46 25 14	23 36	105 1 37 52	46 25 14	105 137 52	57 23 16	36
Unemployed or not in lobor force	14	-	41 25	14	41 25	23	_
Unemployed	14 -	Ξ.	9	14	9	7 -	_
WORK STATUS IN 1989	-	-	16	-	16	16	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	368 368	292	1 438 1 201	368	1 438 1 201	406	292
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	368 287	216 125	1 201 315	368 368 287	1 201 315	269 144	292 216 125
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64							
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	391	345	1 792 83	391 -	1 792 83	546 45 5	345 9 -
In lobor force With o self-care limitotion	=	- - 9	83 43 22 58 142 34 101	=	43 22 58 142 34 101	40	- 9
With a work disability	17 17	15 7	142 34	17 17	142 34	40 5	15 7
Prevented from working No work disability	374 342	8 330	101 1 650 1 315	374	1 650	26 506 391	330 265
In lobor force	363 14	265 14	1 315 19 5	363	1 315 195	391 74	14
With a mobility limitation	-	-	44	-	44	33 17	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	3B 17	_	3B 17	24	_

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		ext. For definitions of terms and	medilings of symbols, see 1	Collier County		
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Noples COP	Golden Gote CDP	immokolee CDP	Naples city
CCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	2 962 49 99 41 141 201 52 51 818 495 388 193 146 288	2 962 49 99 41 141 201 52 51 818 495 388 193 146 288	329 	368 12 13 - 20 - 154 - 96 23 30 20	1 407 32 55 16 82 53 5 13 216 458 131 142 48	421 - 8 7 21 61 17 18 190 8 45 - 15
INCOME IN 1989	1 986 347 297 316 424 286 187 89 33 7 15 480 19 760 1 398 15 000 7 343	1 986 347 297 316 424 286 187 89 33 7 15 480 19 760 1 398 15 000 7 343	139 9 13 64 53 30 536 30 864 123 31 157 8 015	238 - 12 27 90 33 43 33 21 500 27 439 163 18 897 9 103	974 240 233 135 167 126 36 17 20 - 10 357 15 276 656 10 288 5 088	363 103 44 100 44 28 31 6 7 11 487 15 470 256 12 778
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security incame (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 986 1 688 20 984 256 4 674 273 2 716	1 986 1 688 20 984 256 4 674 273 2 716	139 139 30 612 6 462 16 1 728	238 226 28 254 26 3 833 12 3 288	974 775 16 914 149 5 365 177 3 061	363 291 16 470 68 3 936 31 1 888
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 274 17 694 29 020 28 651 12 518 10 590	20 274 17 694 29 020 28 551 12 518 10 590	30 712 26 789 33 261 29 861 23 339 19 875	25 563 24 685 36 480 38 745 10 833 10 833	14 707 12 820 20 394 22 779 12 057 9 448	18 129 13 855 27 915 25 006 9 246 7 950
All Income Levels in 1989 Families	1 398 1 156 1 155 590 594 483 444 211 556 451 490 280 1 445 588 141 6 464 2 332 2 326 1 550 305	1 398 1 156 1 105 590 594 483 444 211 556 451 490 280 1 445 588 141 6 464 2 332 2 326 1 550 305	123 123 71 43 68 68 45 38 32 26 5 38 16 - 494 146 146 146	163 151 149 71 92 92 78 29 34 22 34 25 160 75 14 649 255 255 255	656 506 528 286 222 153 145 70 320 245 298 162 936 318 77 3 357 1 158 1 158 1 74 195	256 207 199 133 97 79 74 52 127 109 99 68 170 107 50 0 1 094 443 437 276 82
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Martied-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 19 years With related children under 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated children under 5 years Unrelated children under 5 years Persons and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and aver Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level Persons below 250 percent of poverty level	496 35.5 342 471 272 100 62 80 33 300 203 295 177 664 284 94 2 314 35.8 960 954 136	496 35.5 342 471 272 100 62 80 33 300 203 295 177 664 284 94 2 314 35.8 960 954 583 136		32 19.6 20 32 12 - - 12 12 14 - 90 13.9 44 44 25 -	312 47.6 214 287 179 50 25 30 18 199 132 194 107 528 211 60 1 643 48.9 665 665 408 94	113 44.1 77 113 81 15 10 15 15 85 67 73 34 44.2 229 223 128 42

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on somple and subject Census Tract or Block Numbering		rocts/8NA's in Collier Co		Golden Gate CDP, Col- lier County	Immokolee CDP, Col- lier County	Noples city, Collier County	Remainder of Collier County
Area	Tract 104.03	Tract 108	Troct 112.03	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 108 (pt.)
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years end over Executive, administrative, and monageriol occupations Technicions and related support occupations Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations Service occupations Service occupations, except protective ond household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Hondlers, equipment deaners, helpers, and lobarers Hondlers, equipment deaners, helpers, and lobarers	368 12 13 - 20 - 154 - 96 23 30 20	249 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 231 32 43 5 61 39 5 7 200 422 117 113 39 148	368 12 13 - 20 - 154 - 96 23 30 20	1 231 32 43 5 61 39 5 7 200 422 117 113 39	393 - 8 8 - 21 61 100 18 184 8 37 - 15	249 - - - - - - - - - - - - -
INCOME IN 1989	238 - 12 27 90 33 43 33 - 21 500 27 439 163 18897 9 103	136 4 8 - 52 25 19 22 6 - 26 11 31 380 112 24 375 7 180	858 217 233 117 141 105 23 10 12 - 9 259 13 691 553 8 956 4 570	238	858 217 233 117 141 105 23 10 • 12 - 9 259 13 691 553 8 956	355 103 44 100 44 28 23 6 7 - 11 315 14 804 248 12 500 4 818	136 4 8 - 52 25 19 22 6 - 26 111 31 380 112 24 375 7 180
Per capita income (dollors) INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollors)	238 226 28 254 26 3 833 12 3 288	136 128 31 684 7 3 866 33 2 220	858 676 14 985 141 5 511 153 3 332	238 226 28 254 26 3 833 12 3 288	858 676 14 985 1 14 1 5 511 153 3 332	355 283 15 664 668 3 936 31 1 888	136 128 31 684 7 3 866 33 2 220
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	25 563 24 685 36 480 38 745 10 833 10 833	30 462 30 338 41 615 43 023 17 967 17 967	13 961 11 795 17 507 20 810 12 641 9 370	25 563 24 685 36 480 38 745 10 833 10 833	13 961 11 795 17 507 20 810 12 641 9 370	17 262 13 855 27 915 25 006 9 246 7 950	30 462 30 338 41 615 43 023 17 967 17 967
All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years. Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Persons under 18 years	163 151 149 71 92 92 78 29 34 22 34 25 160 75 14 649 255	112 88 87 35 51 34 45 - 24 24 22 27 77 24 - 557 234	553 420 431 242 172 103 95 52 273 215 257 142 859 305 77 2 902	14 649 255	\$53 420 431 242 172 103 95 52 273 215 257 142 859 305 77 2 902	99 68 144 107 42 1 027 418	557 234
Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years ond over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Morried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Unreserted individuats Nonfomity householder 65 years ond over Persons Persons Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years	255 185 14 14 32 19.6 20 32 12 - - -	234 171 14 12 10.7 4 12 - 8 - 8 - 4 4 4 4 4 - 26 - 70 12.6 22 22	998 667 195 49.7 194 250 159 50 25 30 18 168 118 163 93 507 204 60 1 482 51.1 592 592 592	255 185 185 14 32 19,6 20 32 12 - - 12 12 12 14 - 90 13,9 44 44	998 667 195 275 49.7. 194 2250 1599 50 25 25 30 18 168 118 143 3 93 507 204 60 1 482 51.1	418 264 74 113 45.6 77 113 81 15 15 15 85 67 85 85 90 90 34 44.5 223	14 12 10.7 4 12 8 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 2 6 2 6 70
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of paverty level	14 220	22 - 30 107	370 94 873 1 886	14	873	238	30

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Inreshald is 400 persans. Data based on sample and subject	er to sampling variobilit	ry, see text. For de
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Noples, FL MSA	Collier County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	557 418	557 418
Foreign born	139	139
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isoloted households	518 186 106	518 186 106
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school Elementory or high school Public school College Public college	171 16 15 120 120 35 29	171 16 15 120 120 35 29
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grade, na diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency) Same college, no degree Associate degree Bachelor's degree Graduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate or higher	. 248 58 63 63 33 16 6	248 58 63 63 33 16 6 9
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	6.0	6.0
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 44 years	1 823	1 823
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Some house Different house in United Stotes Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	518 182 315 5 191 98 21 21	518 182 315 5 191 98 21 21
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von. Drove clone Corpooled Public transportation Other means. Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city. Outside central city. Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	270 212 149 63 - 29 29 20.3 258 90 168	270 212 149 63 - 29 29 20.3 258 90 168 12
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Unemployed Unemployed With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children to 17 years and under the persons 16 to 17 years and under 10 lobor force Not enrolled in school	395 317 276 41 12.9 180 125 21 34 21 51 46	395 317 276 41 12.9 180 125 21 34 21 51 46 72
Nat high school graduate	37 - 15 15 - -	37 15 15 -
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	333 264 93	333 264 93
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In lobor force With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With o work disability Prevented fram warking No work disability	18 18 -	349 - - - 18 18 - 331
In lobor force Critian noninstitutionalized persons 6.5 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	289 42	289 42 11 11 2

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons:

Fitneshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Area	Noples, FL MSA	Collier County
OCCUPATION	Hopico, 12 Mort	
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations	276	276 11
Professional specialty occupations	22	22
Technicians and related support occupations	7 41	7 41
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	35	35
Private household occupations	14	14
Service occupations, except pratective and household	23 35	23 35
recision production, croft, and repair occupations	39	39
Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	13	13
fandlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and loborers	36	36
NCOME IN 1989 Households	143	143
ess fron \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$49,999 \$25,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 to \$79,999	18 7	18 7
510,000 to \$14,999	13	13
315,000 to \$24,999	14 41	14 41
35,000 to \$49,999	32	32
575,000 to \$99,999	8 -	8
100,000 or more	10 27 829	10 27 829
Aean (dollors)	32 322	32 322
Aedion income (dollors)	107 26 544	107 26 544
er capito income (dollors)	8 596	8 596
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	143 122	143 122
Mith eamings Mean eamings (dollors) With Sociol Security income	29 069	29 069
With Social Security income (dollars)	32 11 339	32 11 339
Mean Social Security income (dollars) Mith public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7	7
	3 143	3 143
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	29 038	29 038
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	19 167	19 167 32 481
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	19 689	19 689
(dollars)	4 678	4 678
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	4 143	4 143
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	707	107
louseholder worked in 1989	107 95	107 95
With related children under 18 years	95 78 39	95 78 39
Married-couple families	87	87
Householder worked in 1989 North reloted children under 18 years	82 63	82 63
Female householder, no husband present	63 39 10	63 39 10
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	5 7	-
With related children under 5 years	/	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	82	82
Nontomily householder	36	36
65 years ond over	26 553	26 553
	184 184	184 184
Related children under 18 years	145	145
reisons of years one over	42	42
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	35	35
Percent below poverty level	32.7	32.7
rouserouser worked in 1959 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Marriad-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With related familians	28 30	28 30
With related children under 5 years	23	23 23 23 23 23 20
Householder worked in 1989	23 23 23 23 23	23
With related children under 18 years————————————————————————————————————	23	23
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	10	10
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	5 7	5
With related children under 5 yearsUnrelated individuals	22	22
Nonfomily householder65 years ond over	3 10	-3 10
Persons Percent below poverty level	184	184
Persons under 18 years	33.3 107	33.3 107
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years	107	107
reisons ob years and over	98 12	98 12
D. H		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level:	138	138

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see texf]

Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple ond subject	t to sompling voriobilit	y, see text. For de
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Noples, FL MSA	Collier County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons Notive Foreign born	537 235 302	537 235 302
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	23	23
Persons 5 years and over	491 300	491 300
Speak o longuage other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isoloted households	113 63	113 63
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school	162	162 -
Public schoolElementory high school	129	129
Public school College Public college	129 33 20	129 33 20
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade and diploma	301 11 44	301 11 44
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	86 40	86 40
Associote degree	32 47	32 47
Groduote or professional degree Percent high school groduote or higher	41 81.7	41 81.7
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	81.7 29.2	29.2
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	917	917
Persons 5 years and over	491 134	491 134
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	252 14	252 14
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	64 140 34	64 140 34
JOURNEY TO WORK	105	105
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Drove olone	268 248 177	268 248 177
Carpooled Public tronsportation	71	71
Other means	11 9 14.2	11 9 14.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Centrol city	268 133	268 133 135
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	135	133
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force	368 281	368 281
EmployedUnemployed	273	273 8
Percent of civilion lobor forceFemales 16 years and over	2.8 229	2.8 229
EmployedUnemployed	143 8	143 8
With own children under 6 years	27 - 54	27 - 54
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	54 17	
Unemployed or not in lobor force	5	54 17 5 - 5 5 5
Not high school groduote Employed Unemployed	5 5	5
Not in lobor force	-	-
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	305 263	305 263
50 to 52 weeks	169	169
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	328	328
With o mobility or self-core limitation With o mobility limitation	11	11
In lobor force With a self-care limitation	11	11
With o work disability In lobor force Prevented from working	14 11 3	14 11 3
No work disobility	314 252	314 252
In lobor force	40	40
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-core limitation		=

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	er to sompting volucion	iry, see lext. To
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Collier Caunty
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations	273 20	273 20
Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations	52	52
Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical	33 29	33 29
Private household occupations Protective service occupations	- 6	- 6
Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing accupations	72	72
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	28 30	28 30
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3	3
INCOME IN 1989	Ů	Ť
Households	95 17	95 17
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$55,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999	14	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 12	13 12
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	25 10	25 10
Median (dallars)	32 321 37 701	32 321 37 701
Families	37 701 70 42 917	70
Per capita income (dollors)	10 927	42 917 10 927
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	95 95	95 95
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 462	36 462
With Social Security income		=
With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars)	-	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	37 774	37 774
Families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	40 607	40 607 30 670
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	30 670 32 317	32 317
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars)	80 400 80 400	80 400 80 400
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	80 400	80 400
All Income Levels in 1989		
	70	70
With related children under 18 years	70 58	70 58 33
Married-couple families	33 60	60
With related children under 18 years	60 48	60 48
Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Famale householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	33 10	33 10
With related children under 18 years	10 10	10 10
Householder worked in 1989 — With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Unrelated children under 5 years. Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	-	-
Nanfamily householder	7 8 25	78 25
65 years and aver	537	537
Persons under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 55 years and are 7	174 174	174 174
Persons 65 years and aver	128 40	128 40
income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Percent belaw paverty level	21 30.0	21 30.0
Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	21 21	21 21
Mouseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	21 21	21 21
With related children under 18 years	21 21	21 21 21 21 21
With related children under 18 years	2 <u>i</u>	21
Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	-	-
With related children under 5 years	21	21
65 years and over		-
Percent below payorty lovel	96 17.9	96 17.9
Persons under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	35 35	35 35
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	12	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level.	70	
Persons below 50 percent of paverty level Persons below 125 percent af paverty level	72 96	72 96

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to campling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meganings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County			Totals for split tracts/8 County	NA's in Collier
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	East Naples CDP	Galden Gate CDP	Immokolee CDP	North Noples CDP	Troct 104.03	Troct 106
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	20 151	20 151	2 228	1 401	9 199	634	1 700	1 100
NotiveForeign bom	11 569 8 582	11,569 8 582	934 1 294	739 662	6 157 3 042	241 393	947 753	382 718
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	1 675	1 675	207	153	712	72	153	101
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuage other than English	18 127 16 413	18 127 16 413	2 036 1 777	1 264 1 187	8 110 7 716	575 502	1 563 1 443	986 892
Do not speak English "very well"	8 905 5 244	8 905 5 244	1 117 658	575 325	3 881 2 476	255 157	648 335	597 305
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	5 740	5 740	476	387	2 889 242	133	487 35	224
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	442 385 4 805	442 385 4 805	403	28 21 316	242 241 2 548	5 - 82	28 382	151
Public schoolCollege	4 673 493	4 673 493	389 73	305 43	2 505 99	82 46	332 70 50	137 73 59
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	440	440	59	23	99	46	50	59
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grade	10 056 4 807	10 056 4 807	1 254 485	738 243	4 070 2 634	446 73	945 290	628 238
9th to 12th grade, no diplomaHigh school graduate (includes equivolency)	2 144 1 608	2 144 1 608	334 237	147 214	825 450	94 112	169 268	628 238 153 95 47 40 27 28
Some callege, no degree	631	631 324	485 334 237 67 56 34	45 25 40	95 39 27	48 71 16	84 25 66	40 40 27
Graduote or praressionol degree	318 224	318 224	41	24	-	32	43	
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	30.9 5.4	30.9 5.4	34.7 6.0	47.2 8.7	15.0 .7	62.6 10.8	51.4 11.5	37.7 8.8
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 753	1 753	1 348	1 169	2 050	1 301	1 243	1 093
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house	18 127 6 881	18 127 6 881	2 036	1 264 354	8 110 3 941	575 203	1 563 501	986 296
Different house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	9 019	9 019 1 016	525 1 036 240	773 159	3 546 28	254 60	915 159	296 523 96 121 306
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	3 920 3 452	3 920 3 452	269 474	100 433	2 460 741	66 120	171 504	121 306
Not in on MSA/PMSAAbroad	631 2 227	631 2 227	53 475	81 137	317 623	118	81 147	167
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	9 400	9 400	1 137	749	3 661	351	920	489
Cor, truck, or von Drove olone	7 686 4 328	7 686 4 328	1 069 644	710 585	2 661 1 006	324 268	881 746 135	453 292 161
Carpooled Public transportation Other means	3 358 958 676	3 358 958 676	425 - 68	125 - 39	1 655 715 262	56 	39	30
Worked at home	80	80 24.6	20.6	20.1	23 28.4	13.9	20.8	20.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	9 024 2 193	9 024 2 193	1 125 445	721 321	3 413 188	347 211	892 388 504	489 177 312
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6 831 376	6 831 376	680 12	400 28	3 225 248	136 4	28	312
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	13 764	13 764	1 686	968	5 729	512	1 220	89
In lobor forceEmployed	10 547 9 679	10 547 9 679	1 268 1 156	782 756	4 341 3 825	376 373	953 927 24	588 508 80
Percent of civilion lobor force Females 16 years and over	868 8.2 5 791	868 8.2 5 79 1	8.8 639	26 3.3 476	11.9 2 327	.8 255	26 2.7 584	13.6 31 7
EmployedUnemployed	3 250 376	3 250 376	355 48	301 18	1 230 235	135	584 368 18	13:
With own children under 6 years	1 442 872	1 442 872	110 69	119 79 88	637 426	58 26 58	119 79 116	2:
In lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years only	1 229 902 1 509	1 229 902 1 509	69 93 65	AE.	567 405 734	41 27	73 94	2
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	590 252	590 252	146 83 22, 68 46	27 . 11	734 298 173		73 94 27 11	13: 3 5: 2: 2: 2: 9 9 4'
Not high school graduate Employed	491 289	491 289	68 46	8 8	253 119	_	8 8	4. 3.
Unemployed Not in lobor force	45 157	45 157	7 15	-	30 104	=	=	•
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in			-				000	621
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	10 601 8 753	10 601 8 753 4 178	1 282 1 000 667	734 643 396	4 442 3 642 1 342	376 333 224	909 797 481	476 292
50 to 52 weeks	4 178	4 1/8	00/	370	1 342	224		57.
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	12 836	12 836	1 462	921	5 511	438	1 156	71:
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	686 258	686 258 100	71 14	35 14	395 132 37	23	35 14 —	40
In labor force With a self-care limitation With a work disability	686 258 100 574 694 363 310	574 694	71 110	35 72 28 37	37 322 309	23	35 94 37 50	41 5 5 5
In lobor force Prevented from working		363 310	66 44	28 37	123 178	9	37 50	5
No work disability	12 142	12 142 9 922	1 352 1 167	849 728	5 202 4 148	429 338	1 062 890	66 53
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation	791 180	791 180	97 19	47	218 79	74 29	64 17	4'
With o mobility limitation With o self-care limitation		116 108	ió	-	59 50	2i 8	8 17	1

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

Persons of Hispanic origin may be af any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions af terms and meanings af symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for split tro	octs/8NA's in Collier Col	unty—Con.		East Naples CDP,	Collier County	Golden Gate CDP, Collier County
Area	Tract 107	Troct 108	Troct 112.03	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons Native	1 082 536 546	1 361 545 816	4 219 2 504 1 715	3 951 3 142 809	2 120 1 242 878	1 100 382 718	1 082 536 546	1 401 739 662
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	106	137	357	169	255	101	106	153
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English Da not speak English "very well"	1 004 855 505 353	1 217 1 119 703 465	3 716 3 489 1 944 1 332	3 519 3 188 1 262 637	1 863 1 812 1 134 786	986 892 597 305	1 004 855 505 353	1 264 1 187 575 325
In linguistically isolated hauseholds	252	306 35 26	1 326 124	1 366 101	617 63 63	224	252	387 28 21
Public school	252 252 -	26 248 248 23 23	123 1 158 1 139 44 44	101 1 211 1 205 54 54	507 489 47 47	151 137 73 59	252 252 -	316 305 43 23
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	580 232	695 283	1 852 1 341	1 650 923	1 002	628 238	580 232 174	738 243 147
9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some college, no degree Associate degree. Bachelor's degree	174 118 20 16	206 95 71 40	311 160 17 4	374 291 39 23	221 83 45 23 8	153 95 47 40 27 28	118 20 16 7	214 45 25 40 24
Graduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate ar higher Percent bochelar's degree ar higher	13 30.0 3.4	29.6 -	10.8 1.0	21.4 -	15.9 .8	28 37.7 8.8	13 30.0 3.4	24 47.2 8.7
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 604	1 647	2 369	2 067	1 712	1 093	1 604	1 169
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 004 229 483 114 148 168 53 292	1 217 314 670 189 78 336 67	3 716 1 758 1 517 - 1 039 387 91	3 519 1 697 1 699 28 1 159 304 208	1 863 894 782 - 512 245 25	986 296 523 96 121 306	1 004 229 483 114 148 168 53	1 264 354 773 159 100 433 81
JOURNEY TO WORK		233	441	123	187	167 489	292 633	137 749
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or van Drave dione Carpooled Public transportation	633 601 337 264	761 709 370 339	1 633 1 185 344 841 358	1 583 1 253 672 581 275	902 643 244 399 109	453 292 161	601 337 264 -	710 585 125 - 39
Other means Warked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes) Warked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city Outside central oity Worked autside MSA/PMSA of residence	32 - 20.3 621 253 368 12	52 26.7 753 338 415 8	80 10 29.1 1 543 95 1 448 90	49 6 30.1 1 502 70 1 432 81	143 7 25.1 825 42 783 77	36 20.8 489 177 312	32 20.3 621 253 368 12	20.1 721 321 400 28
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor farce	749 665	990 838	2 617 2 004	2 387 1 790	1 422 1 080 902	891 588 508	749 665 633	968 782 756 26
Employed Unemployed Percent of civilan lobor farce Females 16 years and over Employed Unemployed	665 633 32 4.8 307 214	777 61 7.3 396 255 30	1 711 293 14.6 992 518 100	1 669 121 6.8 1 028 589 54	902 178 16.5 570 273 95	80 13.6 317	32 4.8 307 214	3.3 476 301 18
With awn children under 6 years	214 17 54 47 68 40 55 34 13 25	127 65 112 102 111 49	338 214 177 119 307 117	272 180 354 274 356 134	130 85 119 82 184 80	133 31 56 22 25 25 91 49	54 47 68 40 55 34	119 79 88 45 59 27 11 8
Not high school graduate	25 12 7 6	14 49 35 - 14	62 93 55 23 15	78 128 50 7	41 65 39 8 18	43 34 - 9	34 13 25 12 7 6	8 8 - -
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	646 509	860 746	2 036 1 583	1 766 1 479	1 1 32 933	621 476	646 509 368	734 643 396
50 ta 52 weeks	368	389	326	667	468	292	368	396
Crilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor farce	707 31 7	953 34 -	2 503 166 54 25 146	2 315 156 66 19	1 372 107 46	717 40 7	707 31 7	921 35 14
With a self-care limitation	31 30 16	34 - - -	162 88 74	109 160 68 92	46 12 82 38 18	40 57 50 7	31 30 16	35 72 28 37 849 728
Na work disability In labor farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever With a mobility or self-care limitation	677 614 42	953 817 37	2 341 1 876 114	2 155 1 712 72	1 334 1 042 50	660 538 47	677 614 42	728 47
With a mobility or self-care limitatian With a mobility limitatian With a self-care limitatian	=	Ξ	24 24 24 24	15 15 6	40 20 20	19 10 9	Ē	=

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immol	colee CDP, Collier Cou	nty		Remoinder of Collier County				
Area	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Troct 101	Troct 104.04	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 111.01	Tract 113 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 052	3 101	2 046	1 196	586	1 361	698	850	
NativeForeign born	2 419	2 526 575	1 212 834	495 701	363 223	545 816	400 298	616 234	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	342	115	255	134	31	137	74	54	
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuoge other than English	3 573 3 346	2 748 2 632	1 789 1 738	1 158 1 055	548 462 175	1 217 1 119	579 526	771 556 316	
On not speak English "very well" In linguistically isoloted households	1 837 1 269	946 421	1 738 1 098 786	772 380	175 53	703 465	365 288	316 216	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 265	1 015	609	252	197	306	219	351	
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	123	55 55 942	63 63 499	31 24 193	10 10 137	35 26 248	31 10 188	46 46 269	
Public school	1 088	936 18	481 47	188 28	137	248 248 23 23	188	269 36 36	
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	34	18	47	28	50 50	23	-	36	
Persons 25 years and ever	. 1 820 1 309	1 285 740	965 585	633 280	328 54	695 283	330 257	365 183 81 84	
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	311 160	293	585 221 83	75 103	112 67 68	206 95	62 -	81 84	
Some college, no degree	. 1 17	207 33 12	45 23	280 75 103 88 57 30	68 6	71 40	11	11	
Associate degree		=	8 -	-	21	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_	
Percent high school groduate or higherPercent bochelor's degree or higher	11.0	19.6	16.5 .8	43.9 4.7	49.4 6.4	29.6	3.3	27.7 -	
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	. 2 353	1 942	1 735	1 380	1 098	1 647	2 333	2 587	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 573	2 748	1 789	1 158	548	1 217	579	771	
Same houseOfferent house in United States	1 656	1 421 1 306	864 738	344 610	137 384 122	31.4 670	164 327	276 393	
Central city of this MSA/PMSARemainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28 953	468	80	98	189 78	73 208 46	206 180	
Oifferent MSA/PMSA	. [91	124 201 21	245 25 187	481 49 204	164 - 27	336 67 233	46 - 88	7 102	
JOURNEY TO WORK								274	
Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or von Orove olone	. 1 129	1 209 889 442	902 643 244 399	723 450 199	306 288 246	761 709 370	332 260 167	374 364 230 134	
CorpooledPublic transportation	. 809	447 275	399 109	251 189 77	42	339	93	-	
Other meansWorked at home	80 10	39 6	143 7	7	18	52	72	10 - 30.0	
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	. 1 460	30.2 1 128	25.1 825	25.6 716 124	25.6 300 149	26.7 753 338	15.9 332 74	374	
Centrol city Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	. 1 384	70 1 058 81	42 783 77	592 7	151	415 8	258	374 -	
LABOR FORCE STATUS				070	427	990	393	517	
Persons 16 years and over	. 1 921	1 870 1 384 1 295	1 348 1 036 902	978 786 744	437 325 306	838 777	352 352	406 374	
Unemployed	. 293 . 15.3	89 6.4	134 12.9	42 5.3	19 5.8 193	61 7.3 396	-	32	
Females 16 years and over	. 946 . 495	825 462	556 273	353 192	193 121	255	152 121	7.9 203 127	
Unemployed	. 315	54 192 127	81 130 85	25 81 40	- 7 7	30 127 65	94 63	80 53	
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	. 164	291 224	112	12 12	55 35 51 12	112 102	63 21 21	80 53 63 50 72 13	
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	282 105	284 121	75 168 72 33 57 39	141	51 12	111 49 14	31 21 10	13	
Unemployed or not in labor force	. 1 81	78 115 37	33 57	63 10 55 45	=	49 35	21 11	13 13	
Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	. 23	37 7 71	18	10	=	14	10		
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in		,,							
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	. 1 34/	1 416 1 213 558	1 073 882 468	787 670 317	347 245 129	860 746 389	321 263 125	350 266 109	
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 397	1 816 137	1 298 92	92 1 33	383 16	953 34	393 31	499	
In lobor force	25	47	31 12	33 33 23 17 61	10	- - 34	21 21 31	19	
With o self-care limitotion	146 130	109 141 49	67 38 18	61 30	12 15	34 - -	21 21	19	
In lobor force Prevented fram working No work disability	56 74 2 267	49 92 1 675	12	39 22 860 722	9 368	953	372	480 387	
In lobor force	. 1 625	1 325	1 260 998		314	817	331	387	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	_ 24	54 15	50 40 20 20	57 - -	54 6 6	37 - -	=	18	
With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	- 24 24	15 6	20 20	Ξ	6	=	_ =	-	

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering			solect to sumpling von	Collier Caunty			Totals for split tracts, County	/8NA's in Collier
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Naples CDP	Golden Gate CDP	Immokolee CDP	North Noples CDP	Tract 104.03	Tract 106
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and manageriol occupations Technicians ond related suppart occupations Administrative suppart occupations Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9 679 410 294 79 484 659 90 106 1 672 2 704 1 104 565 624 888	9 679 410 294 79 484 659 90 106 1 672 2 704 1 104 565 624 888	1 156 81 40 23 31 111 27 8 272 159 210 26 62 106	756 -23 32 35 112 -12 194 15 144 79 42 68	3 825 66 92 14 165 115 16 45 348 1 788 271 254 351 300	373 34 22 10 28 59 - 9 88 - 86 - 27	927 9 43 32 35 126 - 33 246 15 167 98 55 68	508 58 26 14 17 45 10 - 95 55 99 20 16 53
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	5 204 481 527 770 1 201 987 746 328 89 75 20 854 26 152 4 220 20 664 7 051	5 204 481 527 770 1 201 987 746 328 89 75 20 854 26 152 4 220 20 664 7 051	627 22 18 69 165 138 152 61 2 26 829 29 726 501 25 182 8 168	435 35 16 30 103 106 103 28 - 1 4 28 271 30 788 378 26 522 9 473	2 194 337 362 402 551 335 133 45 23 6 14 937 18 114 1 768 15 311	251 7 17 43 55 46 28 30 225 25 437 38 568 199 19 934 15 660	529 35 16 38 103 125 149 49 49 14 29 104 32 862 462 29 239 9 987	290 22 11 30 108 22 72 25 - 22 25 27 390 20 694 7 548
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eamings Mean eamings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollors)	5 204 4 771 25 609 639 5 285 340 2 063	5 204 4 771 25 609 639 5 285 340 2 063	627 594 29 414 82 5 986 52 2 157	435 400 30 592 34 3 862 23 2 787	2 194 2 019 18 628 213 4 169 197 1 787	251 225 34 755 36 7 393 9 3 807	529 488 32 764 42 5 494 23 2 787	290 257 28 456 43 4 951 16 3 318
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	26 050 25 041 29 002 28 349 18 228 12 373	26 050 25 041 29 002 28 349 18 228 12 373	27 717 27 911 29 262 29 812 21 532 21 373	28 909 32 034 30 367 33 626 26 737	18 400 18 094 21 092 20 779 12 257 11 218	42 045 45 646 40 320 51 897 48 118 6 188	31 520 34 234 33 160 35 871 26 737	25 429 28 250 27 254 30 010 15 650 17 333
All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related worked in 1989 With related worked in 1989 With related worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons under 18 years Related children 10 to 17 years Related children 10 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	4 220 3 740 3 167 1 575 3 095 2 780 2 370 1 175 616 490 467 180 3 297 984 220 19 794 6 928 6 861 4 914 791	4 220 3 740 3 167 1 575 3 095 2 780 2 370 1 175 616 490 467 180 3 297 984 220 19 794 6 928 6 861 4 914 791	501 433 260 132 363 303 204 120 85 77 50 12 395 126 - 2 061 554 549 357 97	378 337 284 170 304 271 228 129 33 25 25 17 112 57 18 1 392 454 454 454 454	1 768 1 583 1 583 791 1 128 1 045 998 502 343 270 288 122 1 406 426 70 9 174 3 842 3 803 2 732 2 18	199 167 126 40 155 139 110 44 28 8 16 66 52 9 634 149 149 90 74	462 413 320 170 388 347 264 129 33 25 17 132 67 18 1 691 518 518 381 64	230 207 115 81 172 149 100 76 32 32 15 5 207 60 - 973 242 2237 123 47
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent belaw poverty level. Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. Unrelated individuals Nanfamily hauseholder Persons Percent belaw poverty level. Persons below 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 56 years and aver Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level. Persons below 105 percent of poverty level	1 195 28.3 991 1 063 593 775 639 691 378 263 205 234 110 1 580 276 64 6 863 34.7 2 910 2 861 2 050 135	1 195 28.3 991 1 063 593 775 639 691 378 265 234 110 1 580 276 64 6 863 34.7 2 910 2 861 2 050 1 135	32 6.4 13 20 13 32 13 20 13 	43 11.4 20 36 28 43 20 36 28 - - - 14 4 8 157 11.3 60 60 32 8	809 45.8 699 751 414 486 427 457 202 151 173 92 867 223 49 4 691 51.1 2 171 2 141 1 559 92	43 21.6 27 43 9 36 27 36 9 7 7 - 7 - 9 3 14.7 19 7 18	43 9.3 20 36 28 43 20 36 28 - - - 24 - 8 167 9.9 60 32 8 125 219	25 10.9 13 13 25 13 13 13 13

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be af any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for split tro	octs/BNA's in Collier Co	unty—Con.		Eost Noples CDP,	Collier County	Galden Gate CDP, Collier County
Area	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related suppart occupations	633 23 14	, 777 69 11	1 711 34 33 8	1 669 28 64 6	902 17 23	508 58 26 14	633 23 14	756 - 23
Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private househald occupations Protective service occupations	14 58 17 8	9 9 8 -	64 37 - -	144 126 16 45	8 11 -	17 45 10	14 58 17 8	22 33 33 112
Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precisian production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectars Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	177 97 111 6 46 53	238 33 104 68 69 159	91 916 129 114 122 163	229 692 112 72 59 76	93 387 40 68 170 85	95 55 99 20 16 53	177 97 111 6 46 53	1 19 1 14 7 4 6
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more	313 - 7 39 57 100 72 36 2	327 - - 14 44 122 78 47 14	1 029 206 173 215 277 129 21 8	941 97 157 131 262 162 91 18 23	498 71 65 92 97 106 31 30	290 22 11 30 108 22 72 25	313 - 7 39 57 100 72 36	43: 3: 10: 10: 10: 10: 2:
\$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors) Families Medion income (dollars) Per copita income (dallars)	29 922 31 881 247 26 602 8 726	8 33 625 40 455 299 28 523 9 576	12 634 14 191 786 13 529 3 661	16 892 20 310 821 16 617 4 928	18 542 22 336 399 17 525 5 760	22 250 27 390 230 20 694 7 548	29 922 31 881 247 26 602 8 726	28 27 30 78 370 26 522 9 473
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Mean Sacial Security income Mean public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars)	313 313 31 016 15 3 780 36 1 640	327 308 38 124 22 3 361	1 029 933 14 262 104 4 398 99 2 227	941 863 21 037 100 4 877 91 812	498 466 23 319 37 3 749 22 2 824	290 257 28 456 43 4 951 16 3 318	313 313 31 016 15 3 780 36 1 640	43, 40, 30, 59, 3, 3, 86, 2, 2, 78
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	29 639 27 659 31 245 29 634	38 961 40 353 40 210 40 353	14 263 14 178 15 355 15 639	20 629 20 225 22 335 23 083	22 586 23 086 27 379 25 723	25 429 28 250 27 254 30 010	29 639 27 659 31 245 29 634	28 90 32 03 30 36 33 62
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	25 084 23 104	18 600	9 780 8 424	15 810 11 809	17 912 19 072	15 650 17 333	25 084 23 104	26 73
All Income Levels In 1989 Femilies Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	247 226 145 51 167 154 104 44 53 45 35 7	299 272 221 130 266 247 221 130 8	786 700 691 390 491 427 441 234 139 120 125 67	821 726 751 333 566 521 518 239 158 134 136 34	399 360 285 156 258 249 198 106 82 52 63 32	230 207 115 81 172 149 100 76 32 32 15	247 226 145 51 167 154 104 44 53 45 35	37/ 333 28 17/ 30 27 22: 12/ 3 2: 2:
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfomily householder	188 66 - 1 042 312 312 234 42	125 28 - 1 321 386 377 254 37	774 243 48 4 203 1 760 1 746 1 252 114	439 120 12 3 942 1 769 1 761 1 338 72	317 99 10 2 120 774 757 500 50	207 60 - 973 242 237 123 47	188 66 - 1 042 312 312 234 42	11: 5 1: 1 39: 45: 45: 31:
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Femilles Percent below paverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	2.8 	2.7 8 8 8 8	440 56.0 386 414 230 267 227	305 37.1 264 279 142 189 172	163 40.9 141 123 89 103 94	25 10.9 13 13 25 13 13	2.8 - 7 - 7	4 11. 2 3 2 4 2 3
With related children under 18 years	7 - - - - 42	8 8 - - - 27	250 128 94 80 85 49 512 145	170 89 86 62 79 23 260 50	91 57 33 20 20 20 178	13 13 - - - 107 24	7	3 2 1
Nonfamily householder 65 years ond over Persons Percent below poverty level. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 5 years ond over	69 6.6 6 6	85 6.4 41 41 33	39 2 553 60.7 1 180 1 166 879 62	1 732 43.9 860 852 655 7	50 10 901 42.5 351 343 185 23	217 22.3 62 57 38	69 6.6 6 6	15 11. 6 6 3
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	35 115	128	1 093 3 117	787 2 059	427 1 074	54 248	35 115	12 20

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hisponic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immo	kolee CDP, Collier Coul	nty		Rem	oinder of Collier County	′		
Area	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 101	Troct 104.04	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 111.01	Tract 113 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	21 33 8 45 27 - 91 875 129 114 122	1 295 28 36 6 112 77 16 45 164 526 102 72 59	902 17 23 - 8 11 - 93 387 40 68 170	744 35 12 - - 38 66 - - 105 271 77 40 6	306 4 23 - 36 60 - 5 70 10 53 - 45	777 69 11 - 9 9 8 - 238 33 104 68 69 159	352 	374 - 28 - 32 49 - 65 166 10 - 24	
NCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 55,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more Wedion (dollors) Ween (dollors) Medion income (dollors) Per capito income (dollors)	206 173 215 262 110 21 - 12 - 12 261 13 895 752 13 456	723 75 75 124 95 192 126 81 7 23 25 20 853 639 16 738 4 936	476 56 65 92 97 97 99 31 30 	262 7 17 47 59 34 81 17 	176 - 5 12 21 27 61 33 17 40 57 40 57 40 57 165 36 917	327	136 - 22 31 21 41 21 - 16 786 20 648 125 16 653 4 793	218 22 33 36 70 36 10 11 16 607 18 507 18 507 18 4 899	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) Mean Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	995 - 899 - 14 049 - 104 - 4 398	723 676 21 296 72 4 055 91 812	476 444 23 836 37 3 749 22 2 824	262 245 26 178 43 6 366 7 7 000	176 165 40 553 53 5 861 17 2 133	327 308 38 124 22 3 361	136 136 18 312 22 4 051	218 187 20 100 28 6 994	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Familles (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Merried-couple familles (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 175 14 060 15 291 15 590 9 780	20 568 20 318 23 582 23 749 12 457 11 847	23 153 22 805 27 379 25 723 16 503 16 025	24 740 26 909 26 698 29 169	40 873 40 987 41 869 43 912 63 400	38 961 40 353 40 210 40 353 18 600	20 509 20 509 21 077 21 077 9 600 9 600	20 841 19 872 18 967 21 061 30 724 11 611	
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Morthered-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years Unreloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years Unreloted individuals for whom poverty status I determined Nanfomily householder Persons for whom poverty status is determined	666 657 356 457 - 333 - 407 - 200 200 120 120 - 125 - 67 - 748 - 243 - 48	639 579 597 279 413 403 393 196 129 105 107 23 341 84 12 2	377 338 278 156 258 249 198 106 75 45 32 317 99 100 2 046	185 159 96 38 155 129 89 38 - - - 522 77 36 1 131	165 153 98 32 149 137 82 20 4 4 4 4 -	299 272 221 130 266 247 221 130 8 125 28 1 321	125 125 125 125 63 103 103 52 11 11 11 11 11 	182 147 154 54 153 118 125 43 29 29 29 11	
Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Income In 189 Below Poverty Level	- 1 686 - 1 672 - 1 202 - 114	1 390 1 382 1 038 54	766 749 492 50	189 175 149 57	172 172 134 54	386 377 254 37	299 299 206 -	850 379 379 300 18	
Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. Worden de late worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. Persons Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level. Person under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children tonder 18 years Persons S years and over	56.5 371 371 - 215 - 215 - 212 - 212 - 213 - 113 - 80 - 85 - 49 - 49 - 49 - 145 - 2490 - 61.7 - 1 156 - 1 142	36.9 202 229 110 131 121 131 57 75 51 68 23 191 28 - 1 330 664 655 507 7	39.3 126 123 89 103 94 91 57 33 20 20 20 178 871 42.6 351 343 185	22.7 35 25 18 35 28 18 18 283 7 7 395 34,9 39 25 15 7	3.0 5 5 5 - - - - - 15 2.6	2.7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 	33.6 42 42 32 31 31 21 11 11 61 - 268 39,9 134 134 72	37.9 62 50 32 58 51 39 32 11 11 69 22 - 47.3 196 196	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 044	737 1 529	397 1 044	234 458	15 105	128	25 422	50 530	

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

[Threshald and camplementary threshald are 400 persons. D	Data based an sample of	ınd subject ta sampling	variability, see text.	Far definitions of terr	ns and meanings af	symbols, see tex¶		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area				Callier Caunty			Tatals far split tracts/8 County	BNA's in Collier
Areu	Naples, FL MSA	Tatal	East Naples CDP	Galden Gate CDP	Immakalee COP	Narth Naples COP	Tract 104.03	Tract 106
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	125 148	125 148	20 153	12 011	2 121	12 654	16 236	11 051
NativeFareign bam	119 734 5 414	119, 734 5 414	20 153 19 008 1 145	11 686 325	2 108 13	12 043 611	15 815 421	10 408 643
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hausehalds	348	348	39		_	71	10	18
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English	118 948 6 276	118 948 6 276	19 271 968	10 860 610	1 930 81	12 082 613	14 702 722	10 536 638 180
Da nat speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	1 648 651	1 648 651	254 68	86 -	28	262 191	127 10	27
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	19 682 1 728	19 682 1 728	2 329 206	2 792 283	496 42	2 050	3 980 438	1 430 116
Public schaal	768 13 510	768 13 510	64 1 576	174 2 094	35 385	75 1 435	277 2 841	116 23 972 879
Public school Callege Public callege	12 453 4 444 3 450	12 453 4 444 3 450	1 459 547 476	1 989 415 364	361 69 52	1 359 449 352	2 630 701 566	342 307
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	96 477	96 477	16 261	7 310	1 329	9 675	10 005	8 852
Less than 9th grade 9th ta 12th grade, no diplama High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 169 10 602 30 873	3 169 10 602 30 873	554 2 026	233 1 052 2 931	209 292 484	221 841 2 735	260 1 286 3 791	8 852 231 907 3 178
Some callege, na degree	21 913 6 070	21 913 6 070	6 238 3 532 904	1 874 380	136 43 67	2 525 687	2 461 658	1 844 524 1 374
Graduate ar prafessianal degree	15 965 7 885	15 965 7 885	2 014 993	513 327	98	1 792 874	978 571	1 3/4 794 87.1
Percent high school graduate ar higher Percent bochelor's degree ar higher	85.7 24.7	85.7 24.7	84.1 18.5	82.4 11.5	62.3 12.4	89.0 27.6	84.5 15.5	24.5
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 44 years	1 117	1 117	988	1 244	1 511	1 042	1 257	960
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same hause	118 948 47 392	118 948 47 392	19 271 7 430	10 860 3 779	1 930 971	12 082 4 771	14 702 5 052	10 536 3 925
Different hause in United States Central city af this MSA/PMSA	70 094 9 711	70 094 9 711	11 504 1 422	6 915 1 243	940 29	7 068 1 218	9 438 1 495 2 896	6 445 882 1 538
Remainder af this MSA/PMSA Oifferent MSA/PMSA Nat in an MSA/PMSA	16 593 36 182 7 608	16 593 36 182 7 608	2 936 5 857 1 289	1 960 2 942 770	680 101 130	1 545 3 607 698	4 032 1 015	3 421 604
JOURNEY TO WORK	1 462	1 462	337	166	19	243	212	166
Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, ar van Drave alone	54 940 50 545 43 802	54 940 50 545 43 802	8 771 8 078 6 907	6 810 6 578 5 541	945 846 685	6 018 5 578 4 911	9 123 8 752 7 397	4 750 4 375 3 845
CarpoaledPublic transportation	6 743 77	6 743 77	1 171 17	1 037 32	161 7	667	1 355 32 195	530 8
Other means Warked at hame Mean travel time to work (minutes)	2 244 2 074 17.5	2 244 2 074 17.5	508 168 16.2	112 88 19.8	56 36 15.1	196 244 16.2	144 19.8	299 68 15.6
Warked in MSA/PMSA af residence	51 835 21 428 30 407	51 835 21 428 30 407	8 428 3 423 5 005	6 539 2 924 3 615	874 30 844	5 797 2 702 3 095	8 739 3 865 4 874	4 522 1 932 2 590
Outside central city	3 105	3 105	343	271	71	221	384	228
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	106 289 57 612	106 289 57 612 55 845	17 755 9 171	8 820 7 072	1 619 1 032	10 761 6 284	11 909 9 456	9 605 4 976
Emplayed Unemployed Percent af civilian labor farce	57 612 55 845 1 674 2.9	55 845 1 674 2.9	8 903 268 2.9	6 868 192 2,7	970 62 6.0	6 116 137 2.2	9 226 218 2.3	4 854 122 2.5
Emplayed	55 315 25 690	55 315 25 690	9 212 4 197	4 452 3 236	882 453	5 590 2 849	5 978 4 320 72	4 0/0
Unemplayed With own children under 6 years In labor farce	780 5 430 3 653	780 5 430 3 653	164 785 605	72 921 643 883	29 168 117	68 557 324	1 248 881	2 260 78 466 348 380 325 274 39
With own children 6 ta 17 years only In labor farce	5 749 4 675 4 165	5 749 4 675 4 165	674 588 513	883 804 548	135 109 153	615 537 443	1 217 1 055 767	380 325 274
Persons 16 to 19 years Nat enralled in school Unemplayed ar nat in labor farce	1 033 235	1 033 235	156 35 68	218 31	153 29 21 29	443 77 25 54 29	257 43 62	39
Nat high school graduate Emplayed Unemplayed	377 255 8	377 255 8	51 8 9	62 48 -	8 -	-	48	ij
Nat in labor farce WORK STATUS IN 1989	114	114	9	14	21	25	14	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989Usually warked 35 ar mare haurs per week	64 834	64 834 50 758	10 400 8 247	7 200 5 955	1 164 927	6 870 5 426	9 740 8 065	5 777 4 476
50 ta 52 weeks	50 758 35 315	50 758 35 315	5 721	4 788	927 527	4 030	6 397	3 125
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	72 458	72 458	11 213	7 769	1 406	7 625	10 631	6 251
With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation In John Force	2 063 1 122	2 063 1 122 295	330 200 48	193 71 21	94 54 21	258 80 24	239 85 29 192	6 251 194 134 20 115
In labor farce With a self-care limitation With a wark disability	295 1 397 5 334	1 397 5 334 2 315	193 902 382	154 394	62 156	186 536	192 520 301	115 414 169
In labor farce Prevented fram warking Na wark disability	2 315 2 347 67 124	2 315 2 347 67 124 51 732	403 10 311	231 115 7 375	61 84 1 250	266 1 200 7 089	163 10 111	206 5 837
In labar farceCivilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	51 732	51 732 32 715	8 149 6 171	6 642 1 039	946 213	5 753 3 057	8 913 1 266	4 507 2 995
With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation	32 715 3 580 2 634 2 222	32 715 3 580 2 634 2 222	640 389	106 99 31	67 34 60	333 266	126 119 41	330 175 269
With a self-care limitation	2 222	2 222	471 .	31	60	128	41	269

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Outo based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals fo	or split trocts/8NA's in C	ollier County—Con.		East Noples CDP, C	ollier County	Golden Gate CDP, Col- lier County
Area	Tract 107	Tract 108	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 8 54 5 548	5 923 5 691	1 849 1 843	944 937	11 051 10 408	5 854 5 548	12 011 11 686 325
lotiveoreign born	306	232	6	7	643	306	325
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH inguistically isolated households	21	17	_	-	18	21	10.00
Persons 5 years and over Speak o language other than English Do not speak English "very well" il linguishcally isolated households	5 511 222 54 41	5 631 324 105 25	1 646 92 36	914 - - -	10 536 638 180 27	5 511 222 54 41	10 860 610 86
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	764	815	447	241	1 430 116	764 90	2 792 283
Preprimary schoolPublic school	90 41	40 20	54 29	7 204	23 972	41 495	172 2 094
Rementory or high school	495 478	632 594	343 311	196	879 342	478 179	1 989 415
CollegePublic callege	179 143	143 122	50 27	30 25	307	143	36
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				(25	8 852	4 381	7 310
Persons 25 years and over	4 381 215	4 657 228	1 119 184	635 75	231	215	233
Pth to 12th grade, no diplomo	929 1 603	736 1 661	270 470	116 215	907 3 178	929 1 603	2 93
Some college, no degree	960 215	988 231	98 22	83 30 52	1 844 524	960 215	380
Sochelor's degree	357 102	545 268	41 34	52 64	1 374 794	357 102	51: 32:
Percent high school graduote or higher	73.9	79.3	59.4	69.9	87.1	73.9	82.4 11.
Percent bachelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	10.5	17.5	6.7	18.3	24.5	10.5	1 24
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 049	1 414	1 618	1 121	960		10 86
Persons 5 years and over	5 511 2 160	5 631 2 247	1 646 966	914 519	10 536 3 925	5 511 2 160	3 77' 6 91
Different house in United States	3 244 418	3 305 605	680 29	382	6 445 882	3 244 418	1 24
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	1 019 1 448	819 1 435	428 136	264	1 538 3 421	1 019 1 448	1 96 2 94
Not in an MSA/PMSA	359 107	446 79	87	74 13	604 166	359 107	77/ 16
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	3 110	2 293	771	452	4 750	3 110	6 81 6 57
Cor, truck, or von	2 826 2 291	2 146 1 805	743 608	393 325	4 375 3 845	2 826 2 291	5 54
CorpooledPublic tronsportation	535	341	135	68	530 8	535	5 54 1 03 3
Other means	192 83	52 95	11 17	33 26	299 68	192 83	1 8
Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	16.2 3 015	19.1 2 266	19.4 674	11.9 438	15.6 4 522	16.2 3 015	19. 6 53 2 92
Centrol city	1 144 1 871	765 1 501	22	430	1 932 2 590	1 144 1 871	3 61
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	95	27	652 97	14	228	95	27
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	5 03 6	5 083	1 329	755	9 605	5 036	8 82 7 07
In lobor force	3 231 3 138	2 418 2 346	827 771	491 467	4 976 4 854	3 231 3 138	6 86
Percent of civilion lobor force	93 2.9	55 2.3	56 6.8	24 4.9	122 2.5	93 2.9	2.
Females 16 years and over	2 605 1 526	2 702	706 381	409 205	4 040	2 605 1 526	4 45 3 23
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	62 292	1 027 37 283	19	10	78 466	62 292	92
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	248	183	153 114 104	48 23 81	2 260 78 466 348 380 325 274 39	248 231	64
In lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years	231 210 217	236 179 243	104 79	81 70 66	325 274	210 217	3 23 7 7 92 64 88 80 54
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	102	243 35	115 26 18 26	~_	39	102 35	21
Not high school graduate	35 51	8	26	=	11	51 34	
Employed	34 8	8 -	8	=	11	3,	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in	9	_	18	-	-	,	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 453 2 854	2 666 2 059	907 724	539 445	5 777 4 476	3 453 2 854	. 5 95
50 to 52 weeks	2 002	1 454	443	225	3 125	2 002	4 /6
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 655	3 139	1 147	638	6 251	3 655	7 76
With a mability or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	119 56	139 91	39 22	44	194 134	119 56	7
In labor force	28 71	21 73	17	33 21 26 74	20 115	56 28 71	3 2
With a work disability	347 184	286 84	145	74	414 169	347 184	35
Prevented from working No work disability	110	162	45 95	25 38 564 435	206 5 837	110 3 308	
In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	3 308 2 873	2 853 2 142	1 002 782	435	5 837 4 507	2 873	6 64
and over	1 369	1 818	182	117	2 995	1 369	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	150 118	322 260	56 48	51 26	330 175	150 118	

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Do Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immokolee CDP, Co		ability, see text. For definition	Remainder of Callier County						
Area	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 104.04	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 111.01	Tract 113 (pt.)			
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons Native Foreign born	1 080 1 080	865 4 858	14 211 13 569	5 166 5 099	5 923 5 691	3 208 2 969 239	769 763			
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households			642 76	67	232	237	-			
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English Da not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated hauseholds	934 38 - -	840 - -	13 474 716 254 137	4 696 182 21	5 631 324 105 25	3 115 277 - -	712 54 36 -			
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	238	221	2 090	1 310	815	179	209			
Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school	29 22 174	7 7 184	175 34 1 455	110 56 970	40 20 632	11 11 158	25 7 169			
Public school	150 35	184 30 25	1 386 460 379	56 970 954 230 204	594 143	158 10	161 15			
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	27	25	379	204	122	10	-			
Persons 25 years and over	, 642 109	581 69	11 01 8 351	3 310 67	4 657 228	2 835 110	477 75 117			
Less thon 9th grade	153 252 42	116 191 83	1 042 3 998 2 443	483 1 357 737	736 1 661 988	734 1 019 507	218 56			
Associate degree	22 30	21 37 64	738 1 756	262 269	231 545	116 179	11			
Percent high school graduate or higher	34 59.2	64 68.2	690 87.4	135 83.4	268 79.3	170 70.2	- 59.7			
Percent bachelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	10.0	17.4	22.2	12.2	17.5	12.3	2.3			
Children ever bom per 1,000 wamen 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 519	1 082	1 071	1 299	1 414	1 000	1 765			
Persons 5 years and over	934 459	840 460	13 474 5 027	4 696 1 843	5 631 2 247	3 115 1 437	712 507 205			
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	475 29 349	367 - 264	8 322 1 073 1 723	2 846 323 1 132	3 305 605 819	1 624 44 293	_			
Nat in on MSA/PMSA	65 32	29 74	4 606 920	1 202 189	1 435 446	1 038 249	79 71 55			
JOURNEY TO WORK		13	125	′	79	54				
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Drave olone	470 449	422 363 301	5 854 5 532 4 841	2 731 2 586 2 268	2 293 2 146 1 805	907 813 651	301 294 245			
Corpooled Public tronsportation	363 86	62	691	318	341	162	49			
Other means	11 10	33 26	136 186	29 116	52 95	83 11	7			
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Centrol city	18.0 420 22	11.8 408 8	18.8 5 146 1 953	25.8 2 627 1 115	19.1 2 266 / 765	18.8 856 238	21.7 254 —			
Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA af residence	398 50	400 14	3 193 708	1 512 104	1 501 27	618 51	254 47			
LABOR FORCE STATUS	792	701	12 004	3 691	5 083	2 987	537			
Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Employed	506 470	455 437	6 204 5 953	2 823 2 776	2 418 2 346	970 938	321 301			
Unemplayed Percent of civilion lobor force	36 7.1	18 4.0	251 4.0	41 1.5	55 2.3 2 702	32 3.3 1 540	20 6.2 284			
Females 16 years and over Employed Unemployed	422 236 19	382 187 10	6 251 2 736 105 593	1 832 1 239 20 398	1 027 37	399 11	145			
With own children under 6 years In labor farce With own children 6 ta 17 years only	112 90	39 23	424	267	283 183	61 42	41 24 53 39 34			
In lobor farce Persons 16 to 19 years	51 40 81	39 23 71 60 66	691 613 436	371 276 21 8	236 179 243	57 30 38	53 39 34			
Unemployed or not in lobor force	26 18		136 40	75 24 23	35	8 8	-			
Not high school groduote Employed	26 8	-	44 35	23 7	8 8	8 -	=			
Unemployed Not in lobor force	18	-	9	16	Ξ	8	-			
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in	***	502	6 918	2 952	2 666	1 282	318			
1989 Usually warked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	589 438 292	503 423 203	5 312 3 988	2 485 1 792	2 059 1 454	915 494	286 151			
DISABILITY Civilium noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64			1							
With a mobility or self-care limitation	690 31	590 44	7 844 256	3 415 57 57	3 139 139	1 595 51	457 8			
With a mobility limitation In labor force	14		256 134 38	29	91 21	31 _ 40	8 -			
With a self-care limitatian	17 59 20	33 21 26 65 25 29	202 502 252	31 306 168	73 286 84	169 60	86 25			
Prevented fram working No work disability	39 631	525	220 7 342	130 3 109	162 2 853	92 1 426	86 25 56 371 296			
In labor farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	486	405	5 670 3 97 1	2 576 270	2 142 1 8 18	758 1 392				
With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	1 02 22 14 22	45 20 38	492 397	86 67 55	322 260 179	229 173 132	80 34 34			
With a self-core limitation	22	38	. 350	55	179	132	9			

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

The board on some the board on some one some one subject to sompling veriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. C Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County			Totals for split tracts/8 County	BNA's in Collier
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Noples COP	Golden Gote COP	Immokolee CDP	North Noples CDP	Troct 104.03	Troct 106
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monageriol occupations Technicions and related suppart occupations Technicions and related suppart occupations Administrative suppart occupations, including dericol Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers	55 845 8 678 6 366 1 637 9 073 8 411 246 1 278 6 821 1 688 7 329 1 033 1 626 1 659	55 845 8 678 6 366 1 637 9 073 8 411 246 1 278 6 821 1 688 7 329 1 033 1 626 1 659	8 903 1 321 848 283 1 381 1 400 9 278 1 132 1 187 1 286 1 42 322 314	6 868 737 566 289 843 1 218 38 264 940 106 1 298 134 154 281	970 119 78 - 153 164 - 13 106 145 81 21 40 50	6 116 1 038 935 248 774 889 - 91 838 175 740 77 135 176	9 226 1 083 896 405 1 137 1 580 51 311 1 173 1 194 1 680 172 204 340	4 854 797 555 159 798 788 - 155 535 57 654 57 138 161
NCOME IN 1989	54 595 1 567 2 150 3 445 9 384 9 703 10 760 8 826 3 223 5 537 36 207 55 449 38 590 41 345 24 422	54 595 1 567 2 150 3 445 9 7384 9 703 10 760 8 826 3 223 5 537 36 207 55 449 38 590 41 345	9 443 308 360 795 2 016 1 925 1 964 1 334 323 418 31 221 38 181 6 230 36 414	4 337 93 112 270 852 953 1 204 663 128 62 33 451 36 428 3 304 35 870	730 87 44 114 165 78 115 87 17 22 32 22 315 29 419 556 25 921 10 499	5 706 153 162 277 987 1 170 1 099 943 385 530 35 935 50 232 3 757 41 655 22 840	5 762 120 137 323 963 1 228 1 526 1 043 234 188 36 122 41 266 4 527 38 311	4 919 198 160 258 889 976 1 016 876 240 306 34 674 42 752 3 391 40 498 19 543
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households Men earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) Meth public assistance income (dollars) Mean public assistance income (dollars)	54 595 37 672 44 212 22 812 9 832 1 463 5 713	54 595 37 672 44 212 22 812 9 832 1 463 5 713	9 443 6 204 32 806 4 513 9 682 236 4 501	4 337 3 842 35 597 739 8 798 121 4 128	730 611 28 545 215 6 524 78 2 222	5 706 3 990 40 575 2 219 9 938 83 8 346	5 762 5 160 39 194 9 18 9 212 158 6 642	4 919 3 356 35 650 2 230 10 084 130 4 660
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Martied-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 500 51 655 67 249 57 151 29 770 23 324	63 500 51 655 67 249 57 151 29 770 23 324	43 702 41 122 45 441 45 822 29 140 22 343	38 186 37 610 40 469 40 621 24 885 23 162	33 734 33 351 42 226 43 342 15 537 8 289	59 120 50 954 63 127 56 814 30 411 23 477	42 856 41 741 45 707 45 385 24 566 22 448	48 881 44 268 50 713 49 770 26 972 16 421
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Householder worked in 1989 Householder worked in 1989	11 813 5 004 34 037 21 768 9 433 4 223 3 100 2 304	38 239 24 991 11 779 4 985 34 045 21 769 9 417 4 216 3 082 2 286 1 813	6 163 3 581 1 506 731 5 428 3 020 1 112 588 583 433 337 121	3 278 2 786 1 938 926 2 752 2 331 1 547 788 391 339 305	601 469 349 174 354 281 164 58 140 106	3 765 2 495 1 223 519 3 270 2 114 978 492 376 284 200 23	4 513 3 875 2 629 1 214 3 839 3 298 2 124 1 037 479 411 368 117	3 339 2 036 855 412 3 029 1 791 675 356 265 207 157
With related dishidren under 5 years. Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfomily householder. 65 years and over	15 829 7 587	21 452 15 849 7 573 123 290 20 623 20 522 14 391 32 561	4 133 3 129 1 366 19 548 2 498 2 474 1 613 6 100	1 700 1 037 304 11 939 3 341 3 324 2 173 1 053	283 160 27 2 158 589 581 395	2 517 1 948 779 12 581 2 094 2 094 1 531 3 057	2 005 1 239 324 16 157 4 610 4 593 3 059 1 280	2 004 1 476 512 10 571 1 529 1 523 1 027 2 936
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level	502 728 360 318 213 414 246 406 236 2 915 1 581 1 025 6 787 5.5 1 754 1 683 1 106	1 225 3.2 658 796 490 728 360 318 213 396 228 388 226 2 924 1 590 1 025 6 778 5.5 1 754 1 683 1 106	180 2.9 98 114 64 102 38 36 11 78 60 78 53 503 271 138 1016 5.2 246 229 149 205	133 4.0 74 104 58 67 38 38 28 46 16 46 46 30 209 88 49 502 4.2 116 99 62	155 27.9 102 134 99 23 15 15 15 9 85 59 85 56 148 79 4 563 26.1 170 88	77 2.0 43 63 39 58 34 44 39 19 9 19 - 281 197 93 636 5.1 224 224 184	165 3.6 90 127 74 76 38 38 28 29 22 59 36 240 108 49 643 4.0 185 168 111	98 2.9 56 80 37 54 30 36 11 44 26 258 156 82 5.5 180 174 132
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 853	2 853	205 419 1 524	73 209 837	215 . 683	109 229 980	260 1 033	205 798

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshald and camplementory threshald are 400 persons. D	toto bosed on somple and subje	ect to sampling variability	, see text. For definition	s of terms and meanin	gs of symbols, see text	Golden Gate CDP, Col-	
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals	for split trocts/8NA's in	Collier County—Con.		East Noples CDP, C	allier County	lier County
Area	Tract 107	Troct 108	Tract 113	Troct 114	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Protective service accupations Service accupations, except pratective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair accupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectars Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment deaners, helpers, and loborers	3 138 369 249 58 451 467 - 82 496 112 504 67 157 126	2 346 324 216 31 312 294 32 53 315 93 384 114 110 68	771 59 31 - 127 161 - 13 81 115 86 17 46 35	467 61 47 72 65 - 8 46 99 4 10 32 23	4 854 797 555 159 798 788 - 155 535 57 654 57 138 161	3 138 369 249 58 451 467 - 82 496 112 504 67 157	6 868 737 566 289 843 1 218 38 264 940 106 1 298 134 154 281
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$15,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 ar more Median (dallars) Mean (dallars) Median incame (dallors) Per capita income (dallors)	2 765 76 109 337 700 625 520 249 69 80 27 217 33 277 1 651 31 574	2 525 68 118 227 481 460 606 309 122 134 33 213 43 764 1 840 36 042 18 874	581 44 44 80 161 104 83 41 7 17 22 708 27 582 485 24 077 9 192	338 50 14 34 73 36 62 53 10 6 24 375 30 232 256 26 196 11 232	4 919 198 160 258 889 976 1 016 876 240 306 34 674 42 752 3 391 40 498	2 765 76 109 337 700 625 520 249 69 80 27 217 33 277 1 651 31 574	4 337 93 112 270 852 953 1 204 663 128 62 33 451 36 628 3 304 35 870
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Mouseholds With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income With public assistance income Mean public assistonce income (dollars)	2 765 2 066 30 327 1 048 8 835 65 4 443	2 525 1 560 42 586 1 232 10 169 82 6 126	581 474 27 919 178 6 675 78 3 243	338 287 28 036 98 6 331 5 3 604	4 919 3 356 35 650 2 230 10 084 130 4 660	2 765 2 066 30 327 1 048 8 835 65 4 443	4 337 3 842 35 597 739 8 798 121 4 128
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 126 36 842 38 476 39 066 32 060 31 172	50 174 62 547 53 170 69 942 25 255 21 620	29 860 27 270 36 138 33 132 19 182 10 208	33 763 38 141 40 118 48 529 9 158 8 901	48 881 44 268 50 713 49 770 26 972 16 421	37 126 36 842 38 476 39 066 32 060 31 172	38 186 37 610 40 469 40 621 24 885 23 162
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 19 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	1 628 1 074 564 292 1 320 818 375 223 225 183 155	1 801 1 067 544 270 1 580 914 417 191 177 116 109 61	454 324 291 145 280 203 160 68 113 60 94	197 153 88 19 143 121 51 14 32 27 32	3 347 2 044 855 412 3 037 1 799 675 356 265 207 157 49	1 616 1 062 552 292 1 308 806 363 223 183 155 54	3 285 2 793 1 936 915 2 751 2 330 1 545 777 399 347 305 98
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfornily householder Persons and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	1 479 1 091 416 5 778 870 852 511 1 366	943 678 497 5 743 969 961 8 669 1 825	154 88 38 1 791 581 573 370 168	129 75 22 884 232 232 202 109	1 995 1 467 512 10 570 1 529 1 523 1 027 2 936	1 479 1 091 416 5 766 870 852 511	1 700 1 037 304 11 946 3 341 3 324 2 173 1 053
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 19 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	65 3.9 33 25 18 40 8 - - 25 25 25 18	53 2.9 13 24 24 21 - - 32 13 24 24	72 14.8 41 64 48 13 5 5 49 26 49 33	29 11.3 13 18 - - - 18 13 18	98 2.9 56 80 37 54 30 36 11 44 26 44	65 3.9 33 25 18 40 8 - - 25 25 25 25	133 4.0 74 104 58 67 38 28 46 16 46 30 209 88 49 502 4.2 116
With related children under 5 years	18 199 72 20 353 6.1 59 48 17 35	24 138 67 85 276 4.8 65 57 28 93	69 18 33 388 21.7 142 142 66 62	-5 40 4 4 140 15.8 32 32 32 4	258 156 82 585 5.5 180 174 132 118	199 72 20 353 6.1 59 48 17	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent af poverty level	197 586	178 460	92 442	86 203	205 798	197 586	209 837

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immokolee CDP, Co	llier County	Remoinder of Collier County							
Area	Tract 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 101	Troct 104.04	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 111.01	Troct 113 (pt.)			
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	470 52 31	437 61 47	5 953 870 597 197	2 776 336 162 76	2 346 324 216 31	938 93 64 11	301 7 - - 60			
Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household accupations Perfective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	67 105 - 5 41	72 55 - 8 46	1 037 901 44 119 784	263 539 16 102 284	312 294 32 53 315	139 109 11 40 164	56 8 40 61 25			
Forming, freestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	54 61 11 16 27	46 87 4 10 24 23	784 136 810 121 177 160	108 589 79 95 127	93 384 114 110 68	51 156 - 50 50	25 6 30 8			
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	358 30 25	311 41 14	6 138 217 339	1 605 35 33	2 525 68 118	1 548 35 102	223 14 19			
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	30 25 60 93 42 49 35	34 61 36 62 47 10	374 1 204 941 1 218 1 074 332	64 179 358 541 274 80	227 481 460 606 309 122	246 443 326 217 131 37	20 68 62 34 6			
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17 22 929 30 256 296 25 333	25 598 31 043 238 26 522	439 34 916 45 587 4 432 39 607	41 38 419 40 915 1 449 39 842	134 33 213 43 764 1 840 36 042	11 23 968 28 172 1 121 26 272	22 331 23 291 189 21 844			
Per capito income (dollors) INCOME TYPE IN 1989	10 458	11 518	20 519	12 988	18 874	14 158	7 413			
Households With earnings (dollors) Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors)	6 556	311 269 28 069 83 6 946	6 138 4 024 40 448 2 731 9 625 216	1 605 1 513 39 067 206 6 359	2 525 1 560 42 586 1 232 10 169 82	1 548 769 25 622 883 9 955 64	223 183 22 714 63 6 891 21			
With public assistance income (dollars) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		3 604	6 558	4 782	6 126	7 400	5 550			
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 252 31 437 43 309	33 966 38 179 41 002 50 531	51 864 53 853 54 221 60 643	42 349 43 678 43 932 46 017	50 174 62 547 53 170 69 942	31 474 28 745 31 704 30 396	22 980 22 620 24 294 26 447			
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 392 4 900	9 158 8 901	24 132 15 743	18 519 5 770	25 255 21 620	30 355	18 880 12 293			
All Income Levels In 1989	275	104	4 376	1 403	1 824	1 121	179			
Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Martied-couple families Householder worked in 1989	215	184 140 89 19 134	2 673 1 373 498 3 971	1 292 776 332 1 304	1 090 557 270 1 599	513 139 81 1 073	109 124 41 107			
With related children under 5 years	40 68 45 54	112 56 14 28 23 28	2 356 1 158 447 275 194 157 28	1 216 700 308 46 46 30 17	933 426 191 181 120 113 61	473 121 71 30 22	67 71 28 45 15			
With reloted children under 5 years	59 47 5	120 66 22	2 281 1 695 935	311 162 42	934 669 497	640 427 345 3 187	88 34 33 752 247			
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	334 326 180	810 207 207 182 103	13 896 2 388 2 388 1 669 3 968	5 061 1 588 1 588 1 118 270	5 757 969 961 669 1 825	218 218 125 1 382	247 247 190 85			
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level	. 18.9	29 12.2	109 2.5	73 5.0	57 3.1	69 6.2	16 8.5			
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple familles Householder worked in 1989	33 48 48 48 13	13 18 - -	2.5 81 39 22 78 50	44 50 14 50 29	17 28 24 21	41 31 11 69 41	8 16 - -			
With reloted children under 18 years	. 5	- 18 13 18	8 8 31 31	27 6 15 15 15	- - 36 17 28 24	31 11 - -	- 16 8 16			
With related children under 5 years Unrelated Individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over	33 24 12	56 31 4	14 446 210 218	8 64 25	24 1 38 67 85	80 45 20	-			
Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	259 25.1 113 113 41	131 16.2 32 32 32 32 4	801 5.8 137 137 62 305	354 7.0 162 162 143 11	280 4.9 65 57 28 93	313 9.8 79 79 68 56	45 6 33 129 17.2 29 29 25 39			
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	_ 58	77 194	370 1 098	183 429	182 464	58 386	34 149			

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Oato based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Oato based on sample ond subject ta sampling voriability, se	e text. For definiti	ions of terms one	d meanings of syr	nbols, see texfj Collier Co		Totals for split t	racts/BNA's in Col	lier County		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Naples, FL		East Naples	Golden Gate	Immokolee		Narth Naples			<u> </u>
	MSA	Totol	CDP	СОР	СОР	Naples city	COP	Troct 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5
All housing units	94 165	94 165	14 639	6 124	4 507	15 312	8 183	2 117	4 647	1 151
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 1989 to March 1990	7 255 19 980 21 127 30 099 10 760 3 416 727 801	7 255 19 980 21 127 30 099 10 760 3 416 727 801	1 023 3 218 3 096 4 923 1 542 627 115	647 1 690 1 902 1 376 477 8 24	163 899 901 1 466 760 173 91	227 819 2 103 6 056 4 101 1 540 201 265	568 1 782 1 424 3 249 810 249 51	30 95 286 1 467 200 39	62 270 1 183 1 910 985 149 40	28 73 95 334 320 187 53 61
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	1 484 9 545 46 845 30 800 4 803 688	1 484 9 545 46 845 30 800 4 803 688	124 1 147 9 540 3 346 444 38	68 427 2 679 2 687 244 19	356 1 256 1 711 999 172 13	277 1 590 6 905 5 003 1 332 205	86 788 4 109 2 721 407 72	- 54 915 877 271	277 2 770 1 436 138 26	24 168 518 313 128
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	a									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant condominium housing units	11 206 4 421 19 437	11 206 4 421 19 437	2 352 1 044 2 746	163 310 485	81	3 380 667 3 636	1 521 585 1 582	538 107 361	1 912 157 2 256	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	00.000	22.022	14 400	. 104	4 400	15 211	0.142	2 117	4 638	1 151
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking camplete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units Occupied housing units	93 829 84 750 74 265 306 110 98 61 703	93 829 84 750 74 265 306 110 98 61 703	14 622 14 254 10 976 32 15 9	6 124 3 769 3 427 - - - 4 987	4 433 4 438 4 291 101 18 61 3 680	15 211 15 211 15 106 10 5 5 9 815	8 163 7 575 6 120 20 6 7 6 003	2 092 2 098 - - - 1 532	4 631 4 632 - - - 2 174	1 151 1 127 1 133 - - 802
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	882 2 005 57 441 430 270 675	882 2 005 57 441 430 270 675	52 190 9 604 101 58 142	30 4 921 9 - 27	76 722 2 720 10 22 130	217 125 9 274 112 33 54	37 - 5 811 37 23 95	26 1 506 - - -	128 17 2 002 27 -	13 21 735 13 12 8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 238 25 688 25 588 7 189 1.6	3 238 25 688 25 588 7 189 1.6	421 5 027 3 878 821 1.5	114 1 568 2 613 692 1.8	1 005 1 418 930 327 1.2	683 4 326 3 741 1 065 1.5	208 2 771 2 452 572 1.6	63 700 605 164 1.6	57 1 193 827 97 1.4	7 149 427 219 2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										740
Ovvner-occupied housing units	43 319 7 010 16 316 8 077 9 712 2 204 18 384 9 410 6 721 1 554 551 148	43 319 7 010 16 316 8 077 9 712 2 204 18 384 9 410 6 721 1 554 551 148	6 975 1 235 2 642 1 198 1 609 2 91 3 172 1 616 1 199 2 000 127 3 0	2 838 583 1 217 629 339 70 2 149 1 152 869 109 19	1 436 156 359 238 393 200 2 244 997 792 312 96 47	7 699 690 2 158 1 519 2 507 825 2 116 821 724 331 191 49	3 893 674 1 459 607 1 025 128 2 110 1 108 747 219 36	1 401 117 372 339 537 36 131 51 52 19	2 005 208 621 500 591 85 169 52 51 53 13	743 95 168 131 225 124 59 22 22 10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephone in unit	2/4 1 559 61 495 58 336 3 159 208 159	2 967 21 078 18 433 36 274 1 559 61 495 58 336 3 159 208 159 49	355 3 781 3 494 7 7 35 206 10 123 9 761 362 24 24	110 614 516 - 10 4 987 4 697 290 - -	1 366 454 248 9 134 228 3 601 2 272 1 329 79 30 49	212 5 375 4 769 5 57 524 9 805 9 671 134 10	80 1 951 1 571 - - 1114 5 990 5 889 101 13 13	880 824 - - 63 1 532 1 532 - - -	8 1 702 1 638 - 8 57 2 174 2 174 	394 375 - - 802 802 - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	32 165 5 062 2 203	59 988 32 165 5 062 2 203 2 859	41 231 28 520 507 242 265	38 357 31 743 270 96 174	25 666 15 609 1 680 452 1 228	94 916 32 376 607 275 332	55 570 41 458 357 192 165	83 527 37 313 26 26 26	115 879 56 810 73 63 10	238 132 89 439 11 11

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totols for split trocts/8NA's in Collier County—Con.										
Area	Troct 102.01	Troct 102.02	Troct 102.03	Troct 103	Troct 104.01	Troct 104.02	Troct 104.03	Troct 105.02	Troct 106	Tract 107		
All housing units	4 981	553	3 448	2 261	1 839	2 090	7 887	2 767	7 878	4 002		
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT												
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or corlier	392 1 648 1 677 768 366 106 8	133 208 134 69 9 - -	347 689 771 1 427 132 30 8 44	50 212 293 1 102 361 193 43 7	141 576 321 655 136 - - 10	751 828 248 219 16 3 - 25	1 043 2 206 2 450 1 679 477 8 24	559 731 490 808 125 47 - 7	371 1 998 1 928 2 452 671 330 58 70	93 491 678 1 669 746 250 57 18		
BEDROOMS												
No bedroom	79 260 2 217 1 922 434 69	125 302 120 6	121 531 1 807 861 123 5	39 95 1 274 786 67	15 308 744 689 70 13	259 810 724 251 40	68 499 3 072 3 767 421 60	35 2 115 538 62 17	103 501 4 769 2 244 255 6	21 611 2 656 570 129 15		
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS Owner-occupied condominium housing units	867	26	883	373	163	138°	197	360	1 729	263		
Kenter-occupied condominium housing units	184 2 234	26 34 73	368 941	132 252	96 241	115 290	321 567	124 699	702 1 835	263 218 212		
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS Complete kitchen focilities	4 981	553	2 449	2 241	1 010	2,000	7 970	2.750	7 070	2 004		
Source of water, public system or private company Sewage dispasol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	4 484 4 323 - - - 2 321	533 520 512 - - - - 450	3 448 3 423 3 203 - - -	2 261 2 171 1 220 - - -	1 819 1 830 1 600 20 6 7	2 090 1 770 1 525 - - -	7 879 4 096 3 736 8 - 8	2 758 2 538 2 372 24 7 9	7 878 7 779 6 322 8 8	3 994 3 937 2 282 - - -		
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	2 321	430	2 291	1 795	1 465	1 455	6 501	1 639	5 396	3 120		
Utility gos	43 7 2 224 21 9	- 450 - -	55 - 2 196 19 7	- 1 725 9 7 54	1 431 9 - 25	9 1 429 - 10 7	38 6 421 9 6 27	16 23 1 565 12 16 7	29 56 5 158 69 24 60	7 111 2 889 20 18 75		
VEHICLES AVAILABLE												
None or more Cehicles per household	108 723 1 081 409 1.8	95 285 70 2.0	217 1 265 727 82 1.3	76 831 713 175 1.6	40 619 693 113 1.6	524 699 232 1.9	131 1 862 3 369 1 139 1.9	22 995 514 108 1.4	231 2 452 2 334 379 1.6	168 1 580 1 036 336 1.5		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT												
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	1 990 405 891 331 301 62 331 185 123 15 8	387 103 171 65 48 - 63 47 8 8	1 396 333 531 235 273 24 895 323 254 232 76	1 176 121 432 174 387 62 619 211 344 48	726 131 197 167 231 - 739 555 175 9	882 224 402 112 134 10 573 473 100	4 118 953 1 651 961 483 70 2 383 1 268 966 130	1 412 287 479 310 301 35 227 108 104 8 7	3 936 723 1 621 599 831 162 1 460 732 579 86 54	1 635 225 544 289 483 94 1 485 776 516 106 66		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										!		
No telephone in unit	7 841 769 - 29 2 321 2 312 9 - -	- 85 77 - - - 450 440 10 - -	35 1 233 752 18 165 2 291 2 291 - -	52 511 464 - 39 1 795 1 744 51 -	18 261 234 - 4 1 452 1 411 41 13 13	19 237 207 - - 1 455 1 437 18 - -	125 765 639 — 18 6 493 6 169 324 8 8	8 1 017 971 7 8 22 1 623 1 606 17 16 16	121 1 822 1 660 11 91 5 388 5 198 190 8	226 942 863 - 16 93 3 120 2 965 155		
Meen household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) lousehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	101 541 65 787 95 71 24	59 149 31 856 36 27 9	56 380 48 838 198 69 129	40 740 27 755 118 37 81	61 418 33 977 87 68 19	77 315 38 153 79 34 45	43 551 32 558 318 113 205	32 993 36 032 61 44 17	46 163 28 691 291 135 156	36 414 27 202 155 63 92		

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Uoto based on sample and subject to sompling variability, see						1 COD C III C		Galden Gate CDP,
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tatals	far split tracts/BNA's i	n Collier County—Con.		East N	aples COP, Collier Cour	nry	Collier County
Alou	Troct 108	Troct 112.03	Tract 113	Troct 114	Troct 105.02 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)
All housing units	4 436	2 081	2 028	1 057	2 759	7 878	4 002	6 124
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		•						
1989 to March 1990	240 892 1 347 1 559 225 117 41	110 337 483 590 326 59 108 68	77 498 330 737 331 55 -	23 206 201 356 193 78	559 729 490 802 125 47 - 7	371 1 998 1 928 2 452 671 330 58 70	93 491 678 1 669 746 250 57 18	647 1 690 1 902 1 376 477 8 24
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	13 547 2 419 1 275 147 35	308 687 694 331 39 22	43 342 769 753 121	35 317 388 270 47	35 2 115 532 60 17	103 501 4 769 2 244 255 6	21 611 2 656 570 129	68 427 2 679 2 687 244 19
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	•							
Owner-occupied condaminium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	554 242 728	81	Ξ	Ξ	360 124 699	1 729 702 1 835	263 218 212	163 310 485
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities	4 428 4 244 3 217 8 - 8	2 038 2 041 2 026 49 - 43	1 985 1 804 1 665 71 31 18	1 057 1 014 1 002 - - - 840	2 750 2 538 2 372 24 7 9	7 878 7 779 6 322 8 8 - 5 396	3 994 3 937 2 282 - - - 3 120	6 124 3 769 3 427 - - - 4 987
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	35 32 2 814 20 33 40	50 358 1 261 - 26 71	36 390 1 171 - - 27	9 148 632 10 9 32	16 23 1 557 12 16 7	29 56 5 158 69 24 60	7 111 2 889 20 18 75	30 4 921 9 - 27
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	190 1 247 1 146 391 1.7	645 792 247 82 .9	206 542 610 266 1.7	175 313 271 81 1.4	22 995 508 106 1.4	231 2 452 2 334 379 1.6	168 1 580 1 036 336 1.5	114 1 568 2 613 692 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								0.000
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	2 014 287 787 421 476 43 960 497 393 61 9	411 30 141 47 67 126 1 355 435 553 261 52 54	1 046 136 269 232 299 110 578 396 150 12 20	353 19 73 56 107 98 487 269 142 46 30	35 227 108 104 8	3 936 723 1 621 599 831 162 1 460 732 579 86 54	1 635 225 544 289 483 94 1 485 776 516 106 66	2 838 583 1 217 629 339 70 2 149 1 152 869 109
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						101	004	110
No telephone in unit	192 1 202 948 141 2 966 2 678 288 8 8	822 228 81 9 89 138 1 723 922 801 43 30 13	436 194 156 61 1 575 1 180 395 49 13 36	254 114 79 25 35 840 620 220 	1 017 971 7 7 8 22 1 615 1 598 17 16	121 1 822 1 660 11 91 5 388 5 198 190 8	226 942 863 - 16 93 3 120 2 965 155 - -	614 516 - 10 4 987 4 697 290 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	46 111 34 546 151 80 71	21 010 12 232 1 023 172 851	25 011 18 785 537 293 244	28 774 21 759 303 79 224	44	46 163 28 691 291 135 156	36 414 27 202 155 63 92	38 357 31 743 270 96 174

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, s Census Tract or Block Numbering		e CDP, Callier Cou				- Naples	city, Callier Cou	unty		
Area	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Troct 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6
All housing units	2 020	1 494	993	3 343	1 014	2 117	1 078	4 647	1 151	1 002
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 ta March 1990	110 337 483 582 313 50 91 54	44 367 222 546 270 45 —	9 195 196 338 177 78 -	49 164 178 845 1 074 809 94 130	22 41 33 212 447 245 14	30 95 286 1 467 200 39 -	6 13 24 357 616 62 -	62 270 1 183 1 910 985 149 40 48	28 73 95 334 320 187 53 61	39 84 589 258 22 -
BEDROOMS										
Na bedroom	308 666 680 314 39 13	13 280 670 445 86	35 310 361 240 47	155 700 1 562 611 289 26	9 101 347 487 70	54 915 877 271	80 378 467 135 18	277 2 770 1 436 138 26	24 168 518 313 128	32 427 454 89
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							140	1.010		174
Owner-occupied condaminium housing units Renter-occupied condaminium housing units Vacant condaminium hausing units	81	Ξ	- -	534 192 630	-	538 ° 107 361	163 43 96	1 912 157 2 256	=	51 135
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				0.040	1.014	2 117	1 078	4 638	1 151	1 002
Complete kitchen facilities Source af water, public system or private compony Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 973 49 - 43	1 463 1 476 1 356 52 18 18	993 974 962 - - - 795	3 262 3 321 3 300 - - 2 062	1 014 1 014 1 014 10 5 5	2 117 2 092 2 098 - - - 1 532	1 064 1 078 - - - 878	4 631 4 622 - - - 2 174	1 127 1 133 - - - - 802	1 002 1 002 992 - - - 761
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	50 329. 1 261 	17 261 856 - - 27	9 132 603 10 9 32	27 28 1 949 38 7	- 59 763 15 7 26	26 1 506 - -	5 - 861 12 - -	128 17 2 002 27 -	13 21 735 13 12 8	754 7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	. 763 247	191 364 424 182 1.6	169 291 259 76 1.4	128 1 108 681 145 1.4	47 311 337 175 1.8	63 700 605 164 1.6	104 284 372 118 1.6	57 1 193 827 97 1.4	7 149 427 219 2.2	20 245 386 110 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	30 128 38 67 126 1 335 422 553 261 52	721 107 169 144 219 82 440 306 102 12	326 19 62 56 107 82 469 269 137 39 24	255 777 383 261 81	743 56 227 51 264 145 127 55 55 12 5	1 401 117 372 339 537 36 131 51 52 19	735 82 201 116 221 115 143 53 47 29	2 005 208 621 500 591 85 169 52 51 53	743 95 168 131 225 124 59 22 22 10	602 39 213 122 200 28 159 95 54 10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephane in unit	221 81 9 89 138 - 1681 - 893 788 - 43 30	324 125 94 - 20 55 1 125 799 326 36	233 108 73 25 35 795 580 215	977 817 - 8 108 2 062 2 062 2 062	321 304 5 - 40 860 844 16 10	- 880 824 - 63 1 532 1 532 - -	21 509 454 - 18 104 878 878 - -	8 1 702 1 638 - 8 57 2 174 2 174 - - -	394 375 - - - 802 802	5 297 292 - 5 20 761 - - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dallars) Hausehold income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	- 12 212 - 1 003 - 172	26 369 19 583 396 217 179	30 156 21 548 281 63 218	109	41 515 37 683 69 56 13	83 527 37 313 26 26	85 380 47 030 20 13 7	115 879 56 810 73 63 10	238 132 89 439 11 11	66 668 52 771 37 30 7

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see	text. For definition	s of terms ond meoni	ngs of symbols, see tex	af]				
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Naples city, Coll	lier County—Con.			
Area	Troct 7	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.03 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
All housing units	438	189	274	39	20	-	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		•						
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988	Ę.	30 11 <u>7</u>	Ę.	7	- - -	=	_	
1980 to 1984	169 87 172	7 16 19	16 215	15 17	13 7	-	Ξ	-
1950 to 1959	5	-	10 22	-	Ξ.	<u> </u>	Ξ	_
1939 or earlier	5	=	11	=	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS No bedroom	24	_	89	_	_	_	_	
1 bedroom2 bedrooms	142 206	103	180 5	24	=	_	_	_
3 bedrooms 4 bedrooms	56 10	75 11	ž	24 9 6	13	_	Ξ	_
5 or more bedrooms	-	- "-	-	-	7	-	-	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	,							
Owner-occupied condaminium hausing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	29 72 25	- 124	45 -	30 - 9	Ξ.	=	Ξ	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system ar private compony	427 438	189 189	274 274	39 39 39	20 20	_		_
Sewage disposal, public sewer	421	135	274	39	<u>-</u>	_	Ξ	Ξ
Owner-occupied hausing units	_	-	_	_	_	-	Ξ	
Occupied housing units	395	36	255	30	20	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gosBottled, tank, or LP gas	-	_	18	_	Ξ	-	Ξ	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	388 7	36	230	30	20	_	Ξ	_
All other fuels	<u>-</u>	=	7	_	-	_	_	_
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
Nane	101	,	149	_	7	-	=	
2	208 69 17	6 17 13	7	23	6	-	Ξ	_
3 or more Vehicles per household	1.0	2.2	.4	1.2	1.7	-	-	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	99 18	36	-	30	-	-	= =	=
1985 to 1988	11 33	14 -	-	13	. 14	-	=	Ξ
1970 ta 1979	37	22	_	17		Ξ.	=	=
Renter-occupied housing units	296 62		255 48	_	Ξ.	Ξ.	=	Ξ
1985 to 1988	127 68	=	48 55 78 64	_	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ
1970 to 1979	30 - 9	-	10	=	=	=	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			6					
No telephone in unit	118	- 9	25	23	-	-	_	_
Householder 65 years and overOwner-occupied housing units	66 33			23		Ξ		Ξ
Lacking complete plumbing facilities			18	-	<u>-</u>	-	_	-
No vehicle available Complete plumbing focilities	395	36	255	30 30	20	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	277 118	36	255	30	20	=	-	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room			=	-	=	=	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-		-	-	-	-	_	_
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)	22 283 15 449		8 659	28 117	80 765		Ξ.	=
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied hausing units	177	4	81		=	Ξ	-	_
Renter-occupied hausing units	152		81	-		-	-	-

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			North Noples COP,	Collier County				Remoinder of (Collier County	
Area	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 102.03 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.01 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.01 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 10
All housing units	968	-	3 174	2 222	1 819	-	-	-	-	9 07
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
989 to Morch 1990985 to 1988	30 312	Ξ	347 689	50 205	141 576	-	_	Ξ	Ξ	563 2 420 1 854
970 to 1984	83 304	Ξ	755 1 212	278 1 085	308 648	-	=	Ξ	=	3 10- 810
960 to 1969	191	=	122 8 8	361 193 43	136	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	24 2
940 to 1949	=	Ξ	33	7	10	-	-	-	-	5
BEDROOMS										8
No bedroom	34	Ξ	32 351	39 95	15 308 744	Ξ	=	Ξ.	=	67 4 49
2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms	313 407 153	Ξ	1 802 861 123	1 250 777 61	676 70	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	3 52 28
bedrooms	61	Ξ.	5	-	6	-	-	-		,
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS					1.0					55
Owner-occupied condominium housing unitsRenter-occupied condominium housing units	. 34	Ξ	883 323 941	343 132 243	163 96 241	=	=	=	Ξ.	41 1 01
Vocant candominium housing unitsSELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	15/	_		243	241					
Complete kitchen focilities	968	_	3 174 3 149	2 222 2 132	1 799	-	-	-	-	9 02 8 88
Source of woter, public system or private company Sewoge dispasol, public sewer	484	=	3 149 2 929	2 132 1 181	1 810 1 600 20		=	Ξ.	=	8 43
Locking complete plumbing focilities	. -	=	Ξ.		6 7		Ξ	_	_	
Occupied housing units		-	2 036	1 765	1 445	-	-	-	-	6 4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gosBottled, tonk, or LP gos	:	_	37	=	=	Ξ.	=	-	Ξ	1 ¹ 6 21
ElectricityFuel oil, kerosene, etc	. 739	Ξ	1 966 19	1 695	1 411 9	=	=	=	=	
All other fuels No fuel used	3	Ξ	7 7	54	25	Ξ'	-	-	-	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										2
None	_ 178	_	68 1 166	76 808	33 619	=	_	=	=	2 8 2 8
23 or moreVehicles per household	_ 209	=	720 82 1,4	706 175 1.6	687 106 1.6	=	=	=		6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	- 645 89	_	1 396	1 146	706 131	-	-	-	-	4 6 6 1 8
1989 to Morch 1990	_ 318	=	333 531 235	121 419 174	131 191 153	=	=	=	<u> </u>	1 8 7 1 2
1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	45 151 42	=	273	370 62	231	=	Ξ			1
Renter-occupied housing units	_ 67	=	640 275 199	619 211	739 555 175	=	=	-	=	1 7 9 7 1
1985 to 1988	_ 1 8	-	199 154 12	344 48 16	1/5	=	=	Ξ.	-	i
1969 or earlier	- -	=	-	-	=	-	_	-	-	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										1
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over	_ 166	_	10 1 036	52 488	18 261		_	_	_	2 4
Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing focilities	- 144 	_	752	441 -	234	_	_	_	Ξ	2
No vehicle avoilable	- 15		56	39	4	Ξ	-	=	-	6.4
Complete plumbing focilities	_ 748		2 036 2 036	1 765 1 714	1 432 1 391	-	=	=	=	6 2
1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room	- -	-	=	51	41 13 13	-		=	=	
1.01 or more persons per room Mean household income in 1989:	-	-		=	-		-	-	-	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	- 73 779 - 32 894		- 56 380 - 64 847	41 070 27 755	60 870 33 977	=	-	Ξ	Ξ	47 9 34 7 3
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	35	-	- 117 - 69	118 37	87 68	_	-	-	- 1	3

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on somple and subject to sompling voriability, se	e text. For definition	s of terms and m	eanings of symbols,	see texfl					
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	er of Collier County-	-Con.			
Area	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.02 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 104.04	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
All housing units	3 824	553	-	2 090	1 763	1 927	3 338	8	4 436
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		•							
1989 to Morch 1990	332 1 219 1 587 448 156 58 8	133 208 134 69 9 -	-	751 828 248 219 16 3 - 25	396 516 548 303 - - - -	85 804 655 368 15 —	729 1 455 447 579 103 9 16	- - 6 - - -	240 892 1 347 1 559 225 117 41
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	79 226 1 801 1 440 270 8	125 302 120 6	=	6 259 810 724 251 40	72 393 1 080 177 41	25 316 1 349 229 8	7 383 2 218 664 53 13	- - - 6 2 -	13 547 2 419 1 275 147 35
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	•								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant condominium housing units	735 150 1 953	26 34 73	Ξ	138 115 290	34 11 82	Ξ	260 222 705	Ξ	554 242 728
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities	3 824 3 811 3 778 - - - 1 528	553 520 512 - - - 450		2 090 1 770 1 525 - - - 1 455	1 755 327 309 8 - 8 1 514	1 927 	3 338 3 224 2 874 - - - 2 020	8 - - - - - 8	4 428 4 244 3 217 8 - 8 2 974
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	43 7 1 449 21 - 8	450 - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	9 1 429 - 10 7	1 500 - 6	- 1 801 21 22 7	13 72 1 897 9 9	- 8 - -	35 32 2 814 20 33 40
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	77 539 725 187 1.7	95 285 70 2.0	=	524 699 232 1.9	17 294 756 447 2.2	37 294 988 532 2.2	36 1 101 797 86 1.5	- 6 2 2.3	190 1 247 1 146 391 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									0.014
Owner-occupied housing units	1 309 316 559 286 128 20 219 118 94 7	387 103 171 65 48 - 63 47 8 8		882 224 402 112 134 10 573 473 100 -	1 280 370 434 332 144 - 234 116 97 21 -	1 690 148 912 453 177 — 161 88 45 28	1 364 379 585 241 136 23 856 422 219 15	8 -2 -6 	2 014 287 787 421 476 43 960 497 393 61
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			6						
No telephone in unit	1 528 1 528	 85 77 - 450 440 10 		19 237 207 - - 1 455 1 437 18 - -	15 151 123 - - 8 1 506 1 472 34 8 8	23 138 130 - - 10 1 851 1 768 83 - -	71 520 485 - 8 8 8 2 020 1 969 51 - -	- - - - - - 8 8 8 -	192 1 202 948 — 141 2 966 2 678 288 8 8
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	116 413 82 610 56 49 7	59 149 31 856 36 27 9	=	77 315 38 153 79 34 45	55 067 40 036 48 17 31	41 208 28 906 126 81 45	36 432 32 532 93 54 39	28 716 - - - -	46 111 34 546 151 80 71

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	r of Collier County-	-Con.			
Area	Tract 109	Troct 110	Troct 111.01	Troct 111.02	Troct 112.01	Troct 112.02	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)
All housing units	6 164	6 134	3 146	1 361	390	534	61	534	64
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	346 1 702 989 2 162 773 130 37 25	349 313 2 264 2 494 513 80 37 84	412 549 985 863 192 88 25 32	43 172 314 517 154 68 32 61	180 150 38 11 - 5 6	21 200 178 110 14 - - 11	- - 8 13 9 17	33 131 108 191 61 10 -	14 11 5 18 16 - -
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	78 645 2 370 2 671 320 80	109 443 4 045 1 424 69 44	120 737 1 937 318 34	39 214 609 417 54 28	27 251 112	5 25 198 247 44 15	21 14 17 - 9	30 62 99 308 35	7 27 30 - -
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS				_					
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant candominium housing units	446 213 1 335	961 255 4 311	74 79 479	7 - -	18	=	=	=	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								500	4.4
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private compony Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities. Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	6 164 6 137 3 989 - - - - 3 626	6 134 6 014 5 840 - - - 1 430	3 122 2 907 2 411 42 25 -	1 351 812 615 - - - 932	390 363 363 - - - 218	523 65 60 11 - - 458	61 53 53 - - - 42	522 328 309 19 13 -	64 40 40 - - - 45
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	•								
Utility gos	232 59 3 307 5 - 23	33 33 1 332 15 -	65 306 1 211 23 - 18	4 92 782 16 2 36	214 - - 4	- 44 363 14 32 5	29 - 13	19 129 315 - -	- 16 29 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	69 1 219 1 758 580 1.8	46 831 521 32 1.4	51 920 529 123 1.5	43 350 349 190 1.9	- 24 140 54 2.3	10 111 256 81 2.0	29 - 13 1.6	15 178 186 84 1.9	6 22 12 5 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eordier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1979 1979 to 1979	2 878 485 1 213 375 698 107 748 442 222 50 34	1 146 278 444 197 176 51 284 119 151 8	1 242 204 479 250 228 81 381 207 151 23	709 61 275 174 136 63 223 110 76 29 8	202 99 86 17 - 16 6 10 - -	349 32 151 100 66 - 109 59 41 9	22 - 13 9 - - 20 13 - - - 7	325 29 100 88 80 28 138 90 48	27
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room Lacking nomplete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	35 1 360 1 267 7 3 7 3 626 3 588 38 	11 741 639 - 26 1 430 1 424 6 - -	104 820 743 15 12 41 1 598 1 472 126 25	50 249 225 - 6 25 932 901 31 - -	- 73 73 - - 218 212 6 - -	45 89 89 - 10 458 424 34 - -	13 7 - - - 42 29 13 - -	69 62 - 6 6 6 450 381	21 6 6 - - - 45 40 5 - -
Mean household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	87 673 44 119 152 93 59	87 789 47 094 32 10 22	27 801 22 481 158 79 79	38 791 25 969 86 48 38	155 303 36 162 - -	42 182 41 897 56 32 24	28 285 13 520 20 - 20	16 241 141 76	12 079 27 255 22 16

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			- modinigo or 57	Collier Co	ounty			Totals for split t	tracts/8NA's in Col	lier County
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Naples CDP	Golden Gate CDP	Immokalee CDP	Noples city	North Naples CDP	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 811	25 811	3 432	2 496	905	4 014	2 418	827	90	710
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	16 862	16 862	4 2 183	1 997	512	2 007	1 751	371	8	290
Less than \$300	533 796	533 796	93 132	38 84	158 136 52	55 53	59 73	9	_	Ξ
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	1 140 1 696	1 140 1 696	240 268	148 355	47	134 122	111 147	27 8	Ξ.	Ξ.
\$600 to \$799	3 897 3 025	3 897 3 025	486 424	865 398	45 35 21	216 276	382 413	28 63	=	38
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	3 148 1 307	3 148 1 307	370 149	98 11	15	412 271	302 99 165 838 667 50	137 38 61	- 8	38 24 27 201
\$2,000 or more Median (dollors) Not mortgaged	1 320 819	1 320 819	21 750	692	3 357	468 1 181	838	1 204 456	2 000+ 82	2 000+ 420
Less than \$100	8 949 397 2 532	8 949 397	1 249 112	499 36	393 42	2 007 20	50 149	430	-	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	2 532 2 089 1 539	2 532 2 089	504 332 194	357 76	247 65 33	178 334 389	258 104	36 123	- 8 18	30
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	869 1 523	1 539 869 1 523	73	30 -	33 2 4	281 805	50 56	120 120	17 39	30 11 379
Medion (dollors)	269	269	34 202	163	155	429	241	463	494	500+
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							0.0	0.7		42
Less than 20 percent	4 196 1 271	4 196 1 271	604 236	447 149	396 165 50	486 83 55	368 107	27 -	=	-
20 to 24 percent	286 197	286 197	42 32	149 22 28	24 11	7 42	24 22 13	- 8	Ξ	_
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	267 1 957 218	267 1 957 218	61 193	27 221	137	279 20	187 187	19	Ξ	36 6
Median	34.4 5 858	34.4 5 858	40 25.6	34.5	22.8 257	40.5 646	41.8	50.0+ 126	_	50.0+ 53
Less than 20 percent	2 664 554	2 664 554 736	847 481 62	733 233 122	257 195	358 55	661 269 37	62	_	6 5
25 to 29 percent	736 672	736 672	62 91 97	153 139	22 17	7 53	118 84	17	_	7 6
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 232	1 232	116	86	23	173	153	31	Ξ.	29 -
Medion	22.4 5 441	22.4 5 441	17.7 730	25.4 764	13.2 134	18.9 636	26.0 448	20.3 163	_	37.1 38
Less thon 20 percent	2 892 1 118	2 892 1 118	429 129	764 386 296 70	134 96 13	392	187 130	107	_	38 12 12
25 to 29 percent	710 215	710 215	118	_	8 -	61 37 18	67 6	20 10	Ξ.	Ξ.
35 percent or moreNot computed	506	506	33 21 -	12	17	128	58 -	26	-	14
\$50,000 or more	19.2 10 316	19.2 10 316	17.8 1 2 51	19.9 552 485	12.1 118	17.0 2 246	21.4 941	15.3 511	90 82	22.9 577
Less than 20 percent	7 493 1 287	7 493 1 287	1 033 96	46	113 4	1 645 196	722 63	378 50 26	82 8	577 423 32 30 21
25 to 29 percent	701 313	701 313	47 46 19	10 11	ī	147 74	86 48	16	=	21 62
35 percent or more	471 51	471 51	10	-	-	171 13	22 - 14.5	41 - 10.0-	10.0-	12.1
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	13.5 18 251	13.5 18 251	12.5 3 155	14.9 2 149	10.0- 2 220	10.6 2 116	2 110	131	169	59
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	137	137	-	.7	26	67	,9	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	606 974	606 974	9 75	16	299 614	222 146 174	11 28 93	-	=	Ξ
\$300 to \$399	1 492 2 808	1 492 2 808	256 779	34 384 828 597	638 350 121	285 179	249 555	19	=	- 9
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	3 696 4 239	3 696 4 239	873 781	597 242	75 29	404 209	606 260	55	18 36	- 8
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	1 955 1 445 899	1 955 1 445 899	193 87 102	243 26 21 578	68	235 195	216 83	35 22 -	44 71	26 16
No cash rent Median (dollars)	572	572	542	578	313	543	612	729	965	1 173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								7	10	
Less than \$10,000	2 464 71	2 464 71	256 —	134 -	869 22	440 37	110		-	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	49 97	49 97	* =	, -	16 17 67	33 80 17	=	<u> </u>	=	_
30 to 34 percent	1 724	102 1 724	179 68	110 24	645 102	222 51	73 37	7	10	_
Not computed Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	421 50.0+ 4 179	421 50.0+ 4 179	50.0+ 755	50.0+ 441	50.0+	38.1 404	50.0+ 517	50.0+ 27	- 6	Ξ
Less than 20 percent	329 276	329 276	10		764 200 197	69 38				Ξ
25 to 29 percent	425 383	425 383	33 60 36 590	48 41	127 84	53 23 200	30 91	_		Ξ
35 percent or moreNot computed	2 580 186	2 580 186	590 26	348 4	149 7	200 21	372 24	27	6	= =
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	41.4 5 694	41.4 5 694	44.9 1 232	42.7 791	24.5 420	36.1 611	47.4 635	50.0+ 33	50.0+ 72	18
20 to 24 percent	973 1 266	973 1 266	171 485	141 138	258 71	101 84	88 145	8	-	4
25 to 29 percent	1 426 936	1 426 936	244 233	241 164	32 9	99 109	190 79	5	6	9
35 percent or moreNot computed	852 241	852 241	83 16	95 12	. 36	131 87 28.9	126 7 27.1	29.7	34 32 49.3	5 31.4
Medion \$35,000 or more	26.7 5 914	26.7 5 914	24.5 912	27.3 783 568 158	18.3 167 138	28.9 661 399	848 622	64 33	81 32	41 12
Less than 20 percent	3 964 916	3 964 916	705 - 86 - 28	158 42	138	103 42	108 49	26	10	- 9
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	397 211 117	397 211 117	28 41 21	15	=	24 14	26	_	Ξ	9 -
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	309 17.2	309 17.2	31 16.2	17.4	19 10.0-	79 16.5	43 16.8	_	39 17.4	11 26 .7
	17.2									

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					r split trocts/8NA	's in Collier Count	y—Con.			
Area	Tract 102.01	Troct 102.02	Troct 102.03	Troct 103	Troct 104.01	Troct 104.02	Troct 104.03	Troct 105.02	Troct 106	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 229	368	612	811	564	697	3 666	433	2 243	764
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgoge	770	274	431	560	457 39	517	3 029 38	231 13	1 483 59	477 27
Less than \$300	10 8	7	-	10 55	18	17	91 172	8	89 178	35 59 148
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	16	10	30	55 60 70	35 49 99	11 58	422 1 200	23 75 77	97 316	148 97
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	54	26 33	78 103	172 139 46	133 70	106 161	684 388	77 24	282 318	97 65 28
\$1,500 to \$1,999	148	163 35	112 32 69	8	14	114 50	34	8	132 12	9
\$2,000 or moreMedian (dollars)	297 1 703 459	1 122 94	995 181	685 251	787 107	1 151 180	736 637	788 202 32 85 53	801 760	576 287
Not mortgaged	437	-	37	50	21	26	52 418	32 85	49 248	31 171
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	78 113	67 20	80 24	82 70 21	49	66 37	120 41	53 24	220 162	59 8
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or mare	101	7	8 32	20	13 16	6 45	6	8 -	65 16	18
Medion (dollors)	422	250	272	192	248	298	168	179	234	171
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	119	24	78	138	99	63.	549	55	366	183
Less than \$20,000	18	36 10	8 16	65	16	8 8	172 22	24	148 25	64 17
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	14	-	7	6 13	=		28 27	7 17	25 29	15 69
35 percent or moreNot computed	73	19	47	44	70	33 14	300	7	117 22	18
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	49.1 197	50.0 + 74	46.2 123	21.3 293	50.0+ 165	50.0+ 111	40.6 974	27.5 111	24.8 512	30.5 232
Less thon 20 percent	66	55	123 55	115 38	72	52 16	283 147	66 8	293 36	232 128 18 28 23
25 to 29 percent	27	_	8 16	48 39	44 29	6	212 197	2 35	63 39	28 23
35 percent or moreNot computed	87	19	44	53	20	37	135	_	81 —	_
Medion	29.4	13.0 58	29.1 156	24.1 178	26.2 102	21.1 107	26.3 1 105	16.5 173 95	17.6 434	18.3 123 123
Less thon 20 percent	34	15	63 38 23	66 67 19	58 22	43 21	531 375	95 39 39	211 90 79	123
25 to 29 percent	9	18 25	-	6	16	20 6	150 29	39	33	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	42	Ξ	32	20	6	17 -	20 –		21	10.7
Medion \$50,000 or more	814	28.9 200	22.0 255 179	21.7 202	18.6 198	22.5 416	20.3 1 038	17.8 94 69	20.3 931 756 72	13.7 226 208
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	85	200 75 76 29 20	179 22 39	188 <u>7</u>	161 18	260 72	807 180	15	72 47	9
25 to 29 percent	43	29	7	7 -	14 5	35 15 34	32 19	_	46 10	9
35 percent or moreNot computed	_		8 -	-	-	_	15.7	10 13.4	13.0	10.6
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	13.3 331	21.6 55	16.3 8 95	10.4 619	15.7 739	17.3 566	2 377	210	1 460	1 485
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	-	-	42	-	-	-	, ,	-	-	_
\$200 to \$299		_	172 40	19	- -	7	16 11	8	30 138	37
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	30	Ξ.	40 21 60 71 191	82 117	11 81	8	34 411	9 56	224 317	37 118 546 500 192 57
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	28	22	191	215 82 82	240 314	134 327	851 692 282	85 30	504 106	192
\$1,000 or moreNo cash rent	1 134	12 21	83 170 45	13	68 11 14	60 30	52 28	14 8	73 59	
Medion (dollors)	946	865	610	535	611	668	584	633	594	35 50 4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										_
Less thon \$10,000	-	9 -	239 22	54 -	8 -	46	155	16	169	71
20 to 24 percent	_	_	33 70	Ξ			_	_	-	
30 to 34 percent	12	9	17 69	34	8	40	115	8	122 38	49 22 50.0+
Not computed	50.04	50.0+	28 28.6	50.0÷	50.0+	50.0+	39 50.0+	50.0 +	50.0+ 311	50.0+ 417
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	_	Ξ.	160 18	228	141	77 –	477	27 -	10 21	
25 to 29 percent	I 17	=	, 7 17	30 30	-	Ξ.	48 41	=	19 29	12 41 7
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 1 31	Ξ.	104	159	42 99	77	373	27	217 15	346 11
Medion \$20,000 to \$34 999	34.7	25	47.1 136	46.3 185	43.9	49.7 239	43.1 880	38.6 94	47.0 520	44.9
20 to 24 percent	16		136 25 28 30 10		304 39 93 85 35 52	62	161 158	22	50 144	618 121 319 118
30 to 34 percent	8 -	=	30 10	40 15 67 34 29	85 35	41 48	259 173	24 28	102 152 56	118 53 7
Not computed	34	25	36 7	_	-	88	117 12	20	16	
\$35,000 or more	45.6 176	45.0 21 13	26.9 360	27.8 152	26.2 286	31.7 204	27.2 865	30.2 73	27.8 460	22.9 379 311
20 to 24 percent	66	-	360 254 36 22	128 11	230 42	145 40	610 182	73 45 2	349 57	311 27 8
30 to 34 percent	26	8 -	-	13	=	5 14	51 15	13 13	7 15	13
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 15		26 22	_	14	_	7	_	21 11	20
Median	. 21.4	19.0	15.4	16.3	17.2	17.4	17.5	18.2	16.9	14.9

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals 1	far split tracts/8NA's in	Callier Caunty—Can.		East N	laples CDP, Callier Cou	inty	Golden Gate CDP, Collier County
Area	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 200	287	493	297	425	2 243	764	2 496
With a mortgage	805 16	117 53	349 92	192 40	223	1 483 59	477 27	1 997 38
\$300 ta \$399 \$400 to \$499	43 80	22 11	113 49	29 24	8 3	89 178	35 59	RA.
\$500 to \$599	163 187	13	47 16	19 27	23	97 316	148 97	148 355 865 398
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	101 127	iš	4 28	30 5	73 77 24	282 318	65 28	398 98 11
\$800 ta \$999 \$1,000 ta \$1,499 \$1,500 ta \$1,999 \$2,000 ar mare	54 34		=	15	8 -	132 12	9	_
Median (dallars)	709 395	363 170	369 144	508 105	795 202	801 760	576 287	692 499 36 357 76 30
Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199	13 55	20 112	17	5 83	202 32 85 53	49 248	31 171	36 357
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 ta \$399	181 96	34	78 16 33	15	53 24	220 162	59 8	76 30
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 ar mare	41 9	-	=	2 -	8 -	65 16	18	Ξ
Median (dallars)	273	144	163	170	179	234	171	163
Less than \$20,000	187	147	187	138	55 24	366	183 64	447 149
Less than 20 percent	47 22 39	69 5	38 26 7	58 19	- - 7	148 25	17	22 28 27
30 to 34 percent	27 52	17 11 36	116	- - 61	17	25 29 117	15	27 221
Not computed	28.1	20.0	41.7	22.9	27.5	22 24.8	69 18 30.5	24.5
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	335 112	20.0 87 69	162 104	80 48	103 60	512 203	232 128	733 233 122 153 139
20 to 24 percent	70 17	5	21 25	9	8	512 293 36 63	18	122 153
30 to 34 percent	64 72	13	12	23	35	39 81	28 23 35	139
Nat computed	24.0	10.4	16.3	17.3	17.2	17.6	18.3	25.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	295 187	33 20	85 65	34 25	173 95	434 211	123 123	764 386 296
20 tg 24 percent	47 36	13	- 4	- 8	39 39	90 79	_	296 70
25 ta 29 percent 30 ta 34 percent 35 percent or mare	8 17	_	16	- 1		90 79 33 21	-	12
Nat computed	17.4	10.0-	11.0	18.1	17.8	20.3	13.7	19.9
\$50,000 or mare	383 269	20 20	59 59	45 40	94 69	931 756 72 47	226 208	552 485
20 ta 24 percent	62 42	Ξ	Ξ	4 -	15	72 47	9 -	46 10
30 to 34 percent	10	Ξ	Ξ	1		46 10	9	11 -
Nat computed Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.5	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10 13.4	13.0	10.6	14.9 2 149
GROSS RENT	960	1 331	568	482	210	1 460	1 485	2 147
Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199	Ξ	26 258	12 16	41	-	9	- -	16
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 to \$399	40	511 318	69 204	44 149	8 -	30 138 224	37 118	34 384 828
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 ta \$599	242 160	135 47	145 48	106 48	9 56	224 317 504	546 500 192	828 597
\$600 ta \$749 \$750 ta \$999	204 88 195	-	25 14	50 11	85 30	106 72	57	243 26
\$1,000 ar mareNa cash rent	195 31 608	32 265	35 360	33 388	14 8 633	106 73 59 594	35	21 578
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	608	205	300	300	033	3/4	307	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	89	649	134 12	148	16	169	71	134
Less than 20 percent	Ξ	· 22 8 17	12	- 8	=	Ξ.	-	-
25 ta 29 percent	=	67		-		9	- - 49	110
35 percent or mareNat camputed	76 13	471 64	79 43	119 21	8 8 50.0+	122 38 50.0+	22 50.0+	24 50.0+
Median \$10,000 ta \$19,999	50.0+ 208	50.0+ 453 155	50.0+ 274	50.0+ 103 24	27	311 10	417	441
Less than 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	Ξ	131	21 56 67 45 60 25	10 12	Ε	21 19	12 41	48
25 ta 29 percent	24 184	83 39 45	45 40	57	27	29 217	7 346	41 348
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	50.0+	22.7	25 28.5	36.1	38.6	15 47.0	11 44.9	42.7
Median	307 68	194 164	121	124 72	94	520 50 144	618 121	791 141 138
20 to 24 percent	74 56	14 14	27 39 22	28	22 24 28 20	102	319 118	138 241
30 ta 34 percent	74 56 33 58 18	Ξ.	9 24	12 12	28 20	152 56	53 7	241 164 95 12 27.3 783 568 158
Nat computed Median	25.2	16.7	24.3	12 18.3 107	30.2	16 27.8	22.9	12 27.3
\$35,000 or more	356 298	35 35	39 29	81	73 45	460 349	379 311	783 568
20 ta 24 percent	46	-	-	10	2 13	57 7	27 8	158 42 15
30 ta 34 percent	12	_	-		13	15 21	13	15
Nat camputed Median	15.3	10.0-	10 10.0-	16 12.5	18.2	11 16.9	20 14.9	17.4

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Immokale	e CDP, Collier Cou	nty			Naples	city, Collier Co.	unty		
Area	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Troct 1	Tract 2	Troct 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Troct 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tra
Specified owner-occupied housing units ECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	274	350	281	666 320	625 408	8 27 371	545 302	90 8	710 290	
With a mortgages than \$300	104 53	21 6 65	192 40	320	29	9	-	-		
00 to \$399	22 11	65 85 17	40 29 24 19	27	48 69	27	6	_	=	
00 to \$49900 to \$599	-	28	19	6	59	8 28	39 37	_	_	
00 to \$799	13 5	5	27 30	23 53	98 52	63	24	=	38	1
00 to \$999000 to \$1,499		16	5	115 30 66 1 206 346	36	137 38	45 91	_	24 27	
500 to \$1,999			15	30 66	10	61	60	8	201	٠,
dian (dallars)	292	334	508 8 9	1 206	597 217	1 204 456	1 500 243	2 000+ 82	2 000+ 420	
Not mortgogeds than \$100s	1 70 20	1 34 17	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	
00 to \$199	112 34	68 16	67 15	27 123	130 58	36	11 75	8	<u>-</u>	
00 to \$29900 to \$399	-	33	_	74	21	123	64 39 54 334	18 17	30 11	
00 to \$499	-	Ξ	2	36 86	_	120 177	54	39	379	
OO ar moredian (dollars)	144	157	168	323	179	463	334	494	500+	
DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED AONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF LOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		107	100	124	136	27	54	_	42	
s than \$20,000	147 69	127 38	122 58	134	73	-	-	-	-	
0 to 24 percent	5	26 7	19	23	18		6		Ξ	
25 ta 29 percent	17 11	_		18	-	8	16	-	36	
5 percent ar mare	36	56	45	86 7	45	19	32	Ξ.	6	
lat computed Aedian 0,000 ta \$34,999	20.0	24.9	20.8	42.1	19.1	50.0+	36.9 74	-	50.0+ 53	
0,000 ta \$34,999ess than 20 percent	74 69	103 78	80 48	134 88	145 94	126 62	60	Ξ	6	
0 to 24 percent	_	103 78 13 12	9	~_	15	16	9	Ξ.	5 7	
5 to 29 percent	5 -	12	_	7	23	17	-	_	6	
5 percent ar more	-	-	23	39	13	31	5	_	29 _	
at computed	10.0-	13.7	17.3	15.6	17.3	20.3	14.7	-	37.1	
,000 to \$49,999	33 20	67 51	34 25	122 58	157 129	163 107	96 51		38 12	
ess than 20 percent	13	31	-	9	23	-	6	-	12	
5 to 29 percent		Ξ	8	8	5 -	20 10	12	_	_	
5 percent ar mare	-	16	1	47	-	26	27		14	
Nat computed	10.0-	10.0-	18.1	21.7	13.7	15.3	19.4	-	22.9	
),000 or more	20	53 53	45 40	276 204	187 150	511 378	321 216	90 82	577 423	
Less than 20 percent	20	- -	40	8	7	50	30	8	32	
25 to 29 percent	-	-	7	42 7	13	26 16	31 16	_	423 32 30 21	
10 to 34 percent	_	_	-	15	17	41	24	-	62	
Nat computed	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	14.2	10.9	10.0-	10.2	10.0-	12.1	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 311	440	469	777	127	131	143	169	59	
OSS RENT s than \$100	26		_	_	_	_	_	_	-	
00 ta \$199	258	Ξ.	41	Ξ.	9	-	-	-	_	
00 to \$299 00 ta \$399	511 318	59 177	143	17 79	5	_	_	_	Ξ.	
00 to \$499	122	122	143 106	79 215 113 172	24	19	7	_	-	
00 to \$749	47	26 25	48 50	172	19 48	55	32	18	<u> </u>	
50 ta \$999	4	14	50 11	76	14	35 22	10 49	36 44	8 26	
000 or more	1 25	17	26	56 49	8	-	45	44 71	16 1 173	
dian (dallars)	264	361	392	564	607	729	1 000	965	1 1/3	
DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
s than \$10,000	642	85	142	90	17	7	7	10		
Less than 20 percent	22 8	_	- 8	Ξ	4	_	_	_	=	
25 to 29 percent	17	-	-1	-	-	-	-	_	_	
10 to 34 percent	471	61	113	82	5	7	7	.=	-	
lat computed	57	24 50.0+	21 50.0+	50.0 +	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	10	Ξ	
Median	440	221 21	103	148	30.01	27	49	6	-	
ess than 20 percent	1 155	21 56	24 10	12	5	_	_	_	_	
25 to 29 percent	70	45	iž	35	_	-	-	_		
30 ta 34 percent	45	45 47	57	101	6	27	28 21	6	-	
Nat computed	-	7	36.1	40.9	35.4	50.0+	21 50.0	50.0+	_	
Median	194	28.3 102	124	318	31.4	33	28	72	18	
Less than 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	. 164	102 22 29 18	72 28	49 46	9	- 8		_	4	
25 to 29 percent	. 14	18	-	46 63 66	4	9	7	7	-	
30 to 34 percent		9 24	12	57	13	5 11	- 8	6 34 32	-	
	. 2	-	12	37	-	29.7	13 50.0+	32 49.3	5 31.4	
Nat computed	. 16.7	25.0	18.3	28.6 221	26.9 68	64	59	81	41	
Median	35	32	100							
Median 5,000 or mare Less than 20 percent	. 1 35	32 22	81	150	53	33	15	32 10	12	
Median	: -	22 - -	81 10	150 28 16	68 53 15	33 26 5	15 24 -			
Median	=	32 22 - - -	81	150 28	53 15 - -	33 26 5 —	15			

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Naples city, Col	lier County—Con.			
Area	Tract 7	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.03 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	57	36	-	23	20	-	-	-
With a mortague	35	27	-	16	20	_	_	-
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	17 5	_	_	Ξ		_		Ξ.
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	5	Ξ.	<u> </u>	10		Ξ	Ξ	
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	8	-	=	. <u>-</u>		-	-	_
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	-	. 8	Ξ.	6	14	Ξ.	Ξ	=
\$2,000 or more	Ξ	10	_	_=	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ.
Medion (dallars)	305 22	1 775		590 7	1 071	_		_ :
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	12 10	_	_	Ξ	_	Ξ	_	Ξ
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	Ė	-	_	_		-	Ξ	_
\$400 to \$499	-		-	7	-	-	-	_
Medion (dollars)	100-	375	= =	425	Ξ.	-	Ξ	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	20							
Less than 20 percent	39 10	4	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	7	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.
30 to 34 percent	15	-4	_	_	_	_	-	Ξ
Nat computed	7 29.3	50.0+	-	-	-		_	
Medion	5	50.0	=	23	=	=	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	Ξ	Ξ.	10	Ξ.	-	-	Ξ
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	6	_	6	_	Ξ	Ξ	_
Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	17.5	50.0+		22.2	-		Ξ	Ξ
Less than 20 percent	8		Ξ.	Ξ	-	Ξ.	_	-
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	<u>•</u>	Ξ	Ξ.	-
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	Ξ	9	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.
Not camputed	17.5	50.0+	Ξ	Ξ	22.5	_	_	
\$50,000 or more	5	17	-	=	14 14	-	_	
20 to 24 percent	-	,	-	=	"-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ.	-	Ξ.	=
35 percent or moreNot computed	=	Ξ	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.
Median Specified renter-eccupied housing units	10.0 296	10.0-	255	Ξ	15.0	-	-	
GROSS RENT	24		22					
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	52 98	Ξ	33 161	=	Ξ	_	Ξ	=
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	98 69	Ξ	31 21	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	-	Ξ.
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	9		9 -	_	=		1	Ξ
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	26 8	=		-	Ξ.	_	_	
\$1,000 or more No cash rent	-	-	-	-		_	_	Ξ
Median (dollars)	277	=	149	-	_	_	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	111	-	191	-	-	-	-	
Less than 20 percent	11	- · ·	22 33 70 17	Ξ	Ī.	Ξ	-	=
25 to 29 percent	10		70 17	Ξ		Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ
35 percent or more	76 14	Ξ.	38 11	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.
Median	40.3 115	-	27.5 48	_	_	Ξ	Ξ	
Less than 20 percent	39 26	_	48 18	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_
25 to 29 percent	11	=	7	-	-	-	_	
30 to 34 percent	16 23	=	ý	=	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	-
Nat computed Median	23.6	=	24.3	-	Ξ.	=	-	
Median	41 27	=	16 16	:	=	=	=	=
20 to 24 percent	4	-	-	-	-		<u> </u>	
30 to 34 percent	10	-	-	-	-	=		1
Not computed		=	=	-	-	Ξ	=	-
\$35,000 or more	17.8 29 29	Ξ	10.0	=	-	= 1	=	Ξ
Less thon 20 percent	29	=	1	-	=	Ξ.	Ξ	-
25 to 29 percent	-	=	-	- :	=	=	=	1
35 percent or more	-	-	, -	-	-		=	_
Median	10.0-	=	=	=	-	-	-	-

Porto based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see te

ensus Tract or Block Numbering			North Noples CDP,	Collier County				Remoinder of	Collier County	
Area	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 102.03 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.01 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.01 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 101
Specified owner-occupied housing units	474	_	612	788	544	-	-	-	-	3 183
LECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			431	544	437	_	_	_	-	2 005
With a mortgages than \$300		_	431	10	39	-	-	_	Ξ	164
00 to \$399			·	55 60	18 35	=	-	_	-	123
00 to \$49900 to \$599	. 8	-	30 78 103	60 172	49 99		_	_	Ξ	16: 47:
00 to \$799	33	_	103	139	127	-	-	-	_	436 423
00 to \$999	94		112 32	40 8	56	=	_	Ξ	_	116
,500 to \$1,999	. 82	-	69	687	14 776		_	_		6 81
edian (dollors)Not mortgaged	1 357 135	_	995 181	244	107	-	-	-		1 17
ss than \$100 00 to \$199			37	50 82	21		_	_	_	53
00 to \$299	. 59	-	80 24	70 21	49 8	_	_	Ξ	_	26 18
00 to \$39900 to \$499	. 16	_	8	13	13	-	-	_	_	9
00 or more		_	32 272	188	16 248		_	_	-	20
DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF							6			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ss thon \$20,000	53	_	78	138	99	-	_	-	-	72
Less thon 20 percent	. 18	-	8	65 4	16		_	-	Ξ	
20 to 24 percent	. 9	-	16 7	6		-	-	_	Ξ	
30 to 34 percent	26		47	13 44	70	=1	-	_	-	3
Not computed	_	-	46.2	21.3	50.0 +	-				32
Medion	_ 103	-	123	270	165	-	-	-	_	6
Less thon 20 percent	_ 34	-	55	108 28	72	-	_	Ξ	Ξ	
25 to 29 percent	_ 18	-	8 16	48 39	44 29	=	-	_	_	
30 to 34 percent	_ 42	=	44	47	20	-	-	_		
Not computed	27.4		29.1	24.8	26.2	_	_	_	_	12
15,000 to \$49,999	_ 18	-	156	178 66	96 58	_	_	_	Ξ	3
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	- 9		63 38 23	67	16	-	-	-	_	17 7 3 1 1
25 to 29 percent	- 9	_	23	19	16	=	_	_	Ξ.	
35 percent or moreNot computed		_	32	20	6	_	_	_	Ξ	
Medion	_ 25.0	-	22.0	21.7	18.0	-	-	_	Ξ	19 1 0
0,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	_ 300 _ 208	_	255 179	202 188	184 147	Ξ	_	=	-	8
20 to 24 percent	- 16 - 26	_	22 39	7	18 14	_	_	_	_	1
30 to 34 percent	_ 36	-	7 8	-	5	-			-	
35 percent or moreNot computed		_	-		-	_	-	-	-	1;
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	- 15.7 - 112	-	16.3 640	10.4 6 19	15.8 739	Ξ.	-	_		17
ROSS RENT									_	
ss thon \$100	- -	_	11	_	_	Ξ.	_	-	-	
200 to \$299 300 to \$399	:	_	9	19 82	11	:	_	_	Ξ	
100 to \$499	- -	-	51	117	81 240	-	-	_		1
00 to \$599	_ 19	_	71 191	215 82	314	=	_	=	-	3
50 to \$999,000 or more		_	83 170	82 13	68 11	=	_	_	Ξ	
cosh rentedion (dollors)edion (dollors)	- 22 - 15 - 755	_	45 710	9 535	14 611	_	_	_		
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT A A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 198	s		7.0	303	· · · ·					
ss thon \$10,000		_	48	54	8		_	_	_	1
20 to 24 percent		-		_	_	=	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	- -	_	Ξ.	_	_	Ξ.	_	Ξ	Ξ	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_ _	_	31	34 20	8	_	_	_	Ξ	50
Medion	- - 36	-	50.0 +	50.0+ 228	50.0+	-	-	-	Ξ	50
Less thon 20 percent	- -	_	- 112	-	141	=	_	_	-	
20 to 24 percent		_	Ξ.	30	Ξ	_	_			
30 to 34 percent	- ! 9		10 95	30 159	42 99		-			:
Not computed	I 8	-	. 7	9	-	=	-	_	-	
Medion	- 44.5 - 26		50.0+	46.3 185	43.9 304	Ξ	_	_	Ξ	
20 to 24 percent	·- -	_	28	40 15	39 93	Ξ	_		Ξ	
25 to 29 percent	8	-	. 30	67	85	-	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	9		· 10 · 36	34 29	35 52	_	=		-	2
Not computed	. 27.5		· 7 · 28.2	27.8	26.2			_	-	2
35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	50	_	360 254	152 128	286 230	-	-	-	_	
20 to 24 percent	19	_	36	- 11	42		=	=	-	
25 to 29 percent	-		-	13		_	_	-		Î
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 7		26 22	-	14	-	-	-	-	19
Medion	23.0		15.4	16.3	17.2					

Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see textl

ensus Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	r of Collier County-	-Con.			
Area	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104.02 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 104.04	Tract 105.01	Troct 105.02 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.
Specified owner-occupied housing units	719	368	_	697	1 170	1 566	331	8	1 200
ELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	404	274	_	517	1 032	1 271	250	8	80:
ss than \$300	8	7	Ξ.	.=	7	22	- - 18	6 -	14 43 80
400 to \$499500 to \$599	7	10		17 11	24 67	106 198 489	16 40	2	16: 18:
00 to \$799	21 17	26 33	-	58 106	335 286 290	242 178	18 124		10 12
,000 ta \$1,499,500 to \$1,999	66 79 206	163 35	-	161 114 50	23	21	34	Ξ	5
edion (dollors)	2 000+ 315	1 122 94	Ξ.	1 151 180	863 138	719 295	1 106 81	283	3 70 39
ss than \$100		= "	=	26	16 61	25 181	15	_	
00 to \$299	19 53 85	67 20	Ξ	66 37	44 11	63 26	30 36	_	18
00 to \$499	158	7	_	6 45	6	=	-	_	27
edian (dollars)DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	500+	250	-	298	190	172	280	-	21
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						207	22		18
ss than \$20,000	62	36 10	_	63 8	102 23	207 73	22 7	Ξ	
20 to 24 percent	5	7 -	=	8 -	=	18	=	=	
30 to 34 percent	43	19	_	33 14	79	108	15	=	
Not computed	50.0+	50.0+	=	50.0+ 111	50.0+ 241	37.5 457	50.0+ 69	_ 8	28 3 1
0,000 to \$34,999ess thon 20 percent	88 32	74 55	=	52 16	50 25	124 47	44	6	1
20 to 24 percent	9 8	Ξ	Ξ.	6	50 25 59 58	96 55	7 9	2 -	İ
35 percent or more	39	19	-	37	49	135	_	_	
Medion	31.9 72	13.0 58	_	21.1 107	28.9 341	28.0 482	13.7 85	13.3	24 2 1
Less than 20 percent	72 34 5	15	_	43 21 20	145 79	248 117	47	_	
25 to 29 percent	_	18 25	_	6	79 80 29	103 14	11	=	
35 percent or moreNot camputed	33	37		17	8 -	10.0	27 - 19.1	Ξ.	17
Median	22.0 497	28.9 200	_	22.5 416	21.6 486 322	19.8 420	155 85	=	3 2
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	335 61	200 75 76 29 20	_	260 72 35	134 22	420 293 94 19	26 32	_	
25 to 29 percent	31 7 63	20	=	15 34	8	7	12	_	
35 percent or more	11.7	21.6	Ξ.	17.3	17.0	15.5	19.0	_	13
Specified renter-occupied housing units	219	55	-	566	228	149	656	-	9
ROSS RENT ss than \$100	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	
100 to \$199	- 8	=	=	7	11	- 17	_	_	
300 to \$399 400 to \$499 500 to \$599	30	Ξ	=	8 134	27 23	21 18	57 184	_	1
600 to \$749	35	22 12	_	327 60 30	95 39	35 38 20	328 56	-	2
1,000 or morea cash renta	112	21	_	-	26 7	-	20 11	=	1
Nedion (dollors)IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	1 116	865	-	668	675	721	641	_	,
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	12	9	_	46	21	26	24	_	
ess than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	-	<u></u>	<u> </u>	, Ξ	_	_	_	_	
25 to 29 percent	-	_	_		_		- -	_	
35 percent or moreNot camputed	. 12	9 -		40 6	15	26	15	-	50.
Median	. 50.0+	50.0+	Ξ.	50.0 + 77	50.0+ 36	50.0 + 7	50.0+ 134	=	30
Less than 20 percent	:	Ξ	-	-	11	=	-	=	
25 to 29 percent	17	Ξ	Ξ	-	_ _ 25	- 7	4 119	<u>-</u>	
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 8	_	=	77 - 49.7	50.0	50.0+	11 47.1	Ξ	50
Medion	. 37	25	- -	239	89	41 18	252	_	2
Less thon 20 percent	. 7	=	=	62 41	20 20 18	16	21 146	=	
25 to 29 percent		_ _ 25	=	48 88	9 22	7 -	63 22	=	
35 percent or more	. 5	45.0	-	31.7	26.3	25.8	28.6	-	2
Median	126	45.0 21 13	-	204 145	82 42	75 31 15	246 204	_	
Less thon 20 percent	. 32	8		40	. 24	10	24 10	_	
25 to 29 percent		-	=	14	=	19	- 8	-	
35 percent or moreNot camputed		19.0	-	17.4	7 19.0	22.2	16.7		1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	r of Collier County-	-Con.			
Area	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Troct 112.01	Tract 112.02	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 255	133	85	238	198	223	13	143	16
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	1 179	81	36	125	112	167	13	133 27	-
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	20 9	-	10	-	Ξ	10 20	=	28 32	-
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	26 60		-	3 21		20 27	-	19 11	-
\$600 to \$799	132 137	17 10	17 9	34 34 10	12	49 33	13	4	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	358 221	9 27		10 18	16 20	8 -	_	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	216 1 254	18	624	5	64 2 000+	618	975	426	
Median (dollars)	1 076	1 583 52	49	856 113	86	56 29	_	10	16
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	103	22	18 23	43 42	_	14 7	-	10	16
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	216 296	- -	8	8	8	6	-	Ξ	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	211 242	10 20	-	11	73 500+	100-	_	175	175
Median (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	369	420	222	206	3004	100-			
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						. 76		60	16
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	244	20	6	67 42	5 -	→ 75 23 13	-	-	Ξ.
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	26	_	_	2 -	-	7	=	-	_
30 to 34 percent	19 132	20	· -	23	5	23	_	60	16
Not computed	34 50.0+	50.0+	17.5	17.3	50.0+	23.8	- -	50.0	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	452 198	29 12	19 12	62 21	36	43 28	13	59 26	Ξ.
20 to 24 percent	37	Ξ.	7	2	12	-	_	8 13	Ξ
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	39	17	<u>-</u>	15	10 14	6 9	13	12	Ξ
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	10.0-	27.9	33.0	17.3	45.0	22.2	Ξ
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	23.8 368	36.4 10	44 35	49 31	8 8	38 19	_	18 14	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	23	<u>-</u>	-	2	-	16	_	-4	
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	28	10	9 -	6 7	=	-	=	=	_
35 percent or more Not computed	-	_=		3	-	_	-	13.2	-
\$50,000 or more	1 191	27.5 74	13.5 16	18.3 60	10.0- 149	17.5 67	_	6	_
Less than 20 percent	199	36 10	16	42	78 19	59 8	-	-	_
25 to 29 percent	15	_	_	9 5	20 10 22	_	=	Ξ.	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	18	18 10	_	_	-		-	-	=
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	11.8 748	18.8 278	10.0 375	10.6 200	18.1 1 6	12.4 109	20	12.5 128	13
GROSS RENT Less than \$100		_	18	_	_	5	_	. 12	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	. -	_	12	22	-	6 35	_	. 16 . 10	=
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	1 31	16	34 75 134 97	3Ó 11	- 5	9	- 13	27 23 22	6
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	. 95	16 13 58 97	134	40 26	5	11		. 22 . –	
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	. 153	97 56	- "-	7 10	=	7	-	Ξ.	
No cash rent	57 725	38 835	5 553	45 510	550	36 293	7 413	18 347	7 313
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS		633	333	310	330	270			
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	. 1 55	31	76	31	_	_	7	49	6
20 to 24 percent	=	-			_	_		- 12 	
25 to 29 percent	=	-	-	_	_	_			-
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 1 50	16 15	76 -	31	_		7	- 18 19	-
Medion	50 AL	50.0+ 22	50.0+ 127	50.0+ 46		24	13	- 50.0+ 53	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	. -	=	30	4	-			_	-
25 to 29 percent		_	11 12	-	_	15	13	22	
35 percent or more	. (113	22	69	17 20	=	15		- 13 - 18	-
Medion	50.0+	50.0+ 73	40.0 103	50.0+	-	32.5	27.5		
Less than 20 percent	. 203 . 16	73	45	79 27 17	5	28 17		- 1/ - 5	
25 to 29 percent	. 1 55	13 18	38 10	1/ 14 7	-	-		- 4	
35 percent or more	21	20 14	10	<u>-</u>	-				
Not computed Medion	29.8	32 A	25.9	14 21.6	17.5	11 17.5		- - 22.2	
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	_ 204	152 54 15 54	69 69	44 28	11 5	57 34		- 7	
20 to 24 percent	50	15 54	=	5 -	6	7			
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed		20	-	_	-	_			
1501 COMBONEO	- 23 18.4	9 25.2	16.5	11 15.6	25.4	16 10.0		- - 10.0-	100

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings af symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County					
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Tatai	East Naples CDP	Golden Gate CDP	Immokalee CDP	Naples city			
Occupied housing units	58 140	58 140	9 798	4 683	1 915	9 417			
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	3 568 12 613 12 138 19 738 7 326 2 103 367 287	3 568 12 613 12 138 19 738 7 326 2 103 367 287	544 1 964 2 126 3 414 1 230 402 80 38	308 1 394 1 354 1 177 426 	31 375 407 645 330 101 26	79 428 938 3 987 2 765 974 107			
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	567 5 283 26 064 22 124 3 591 511	567 5 283 26 064 22 124 3 591 511	82 830 5 944 2 566 353 23	21 269 1 767 2 384 223 19	58 445 830 493 89	140 884 3 844 3 458 957 134			
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	57 986 50 500 42 535 156 101 55	57 986 50 500 42 535 156 101 55	9 781 9 602 6 876 24 15 9	4 683 2 625 2 353 - - -	1 890 1 893 1 825 27 9	9 408 9 372 9 311 10 5			
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	784 1 668 54 504 394 257 533	784 1 668 54 504 394 257 533	52 190 9 275 95 58 128	30 4 617 9 - 27	419 1 440 10 9 37	217 125 8 883 105 33 54			
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	2 399 24 306 24 617 6 818 1.7	2 399 24 306 24 617 6 818 1.7	389 4 942 3 686 781 1.5	114 1 413 2 493 663 1.8	346 705 657 207 1.5	575 4 154 3 661 1 027 1.6			
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1985 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	42 073 6 799 15 911 7 864 9 474 2 025 16 067 8 444 5 775 1 292 464 92	42 073 6 799 15 911 7 864 9 474 2 025 16 067 8 444 5 775 1 292 464 92	6 869 1 226 2 585 1 173 1 594 291 2 929 1 512 1 067 193 127 30	2 729 526 1 195 619 319 70 1 954 1 026 800 109 19	874 93 197 166 255 163 1 041 486 386 130 39	7 601 676 2 155 1 489 2 493 788 1 816 757 595 263 161			
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	1 939 20 700 18 262 27 172 1 381 57 984 56 010 1 974 156	1 939 20 700 18 262 27 172 1 381 57 984 56 010 1 974	309 3 765 3 484 7 35 206 9 774 9 523 251 24 24	110 584 516 — 10 4 683 4 455 228	617 242 173 - 32 73 1 888 1 231 657 27	94 5 327 4 744 5 57 501 9 407 9 398 9			
1.00 or less persons per room	129 27	129 27	_	_	27				
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	60 888 34 322 3 768 1 929 1 839	60 888 34 322 3 768 1 929 1 839	41 343 28 609 493 242 251	38 660 32 503 230 75 155	28 672 18 530 764 243 521	95 785 35 086 418 250 168			

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Tatals far split	tracts/BNA's in Ćallier C	County		
Area	Tract 104.03	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Tract 114
Occupied housing units	6 169	5 240	2 940	2 759	592	1 188	631
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	594 1 826 1 853 1 446 426 - 24	231 1 253 1 269 1 700 538 184 43 22	48 311 533 1 189 611 202 37 9	61 517 907 1 023 165 62 17 7	3 64 178 184 86 31 39 7	56 274 173 438 197 50 - -	5 128 139 204 116 39 -
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	21 341 2 043 3 335 378 51	73 372 2 808 1 785 196 6	9 431 1 897 482 121	13 273 1 350 964 139 20	50 174 266 76 17 9	18 185 397 529 59	143 273 190 25
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					p		
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system ar private campany Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	6 161 2 811 2 539 8 - 8	5 240 5 209 3 939 8 8	2 932 2 911 1 525 - - -	2 751 2 614 1 877 8 - 8	585 589 575 — —	1 164 1 004 942 40 22 18	631 601 594 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Uhility gas	38 6 089 9 6 27	29 56 5 022 63 24 46	7 111 2 709 20 18 75	35 32 2 619 7 33 33	170 400 - 13 9	10 288 875 - - 15	111 488 10 9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
Nane	131 1 707 3 240 1 091 1.9	217 2 397 2 247 379 1.6	150 1 563 931 296 1.5	187 1 170 1 067 335 1.6	148 262 140 42 1.1	103 400 477 208 1.8	107 246 230 48 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing usits	3 981 896 1 629 932 454 70 2 188 1 142 877 130	3 886 714 1 586 599 825 162 1 354 695 510 86 54	1 592 225 535 264 474 94 1 348 709 453 99 66 21	1 939 281 755 393 467 43 820 443 307 61 -	127 54 35 3 34 465 99 254 100 5	804 107 194 171 245 87 384 291 83 -	272 14 45 46 87 80 359 199 93 37 30
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Na telephone in unit	125 735 639 - 18 6 161 5 899 262	106 1 812 1 650 11 91 5 232 5 100 132	195 936 863 - 16 93 2 940 2 838 102	164 1 182 939 - 141 2 751 2 531 220	274 58 32 - 3 19 592 259 333	286 171 133 - 26 53 1 148 893 255	189 80 61 - 9 7 631 491 140
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8 8 -	8 8 -	Ξ	8 8	Ξ	40 13 27	Ξ
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied housing units (dallars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	43 798 33 309 278 92 186	46 264 28 640 282 135 147	36 541 27 328 150 63 87	45 828 35 799 136 80 56	19 971 14 398 352 54 298	25 619 18 607 387 221 166	32 307 23 544 188 49 139

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Outo bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text								
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Eost Naples CDP,	Collier County	Golden Gote COP, Collier County	Immokalee COP, Collier County			Remoinder of Col	lier County
Area	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 111.01
Occupied housing units	5 240	2 940	4 683	550	774	591	2 759	1 560
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		•						
1989 to March 1990	231 1 253 1 269 1 700 538 184 43 22	48 311 533 1 189 611 202 37	308 1 394 1 354 1 177 426 - 24	3 64 178 184 73 22 26	23 189 90 275 157 40 -	5 122 139 186 100 39	61 517 907 1 023 165 62 17 7	162 327 373 546 124 20 - 8
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	73 372 2 808 1 785 196 6	9 431 1 897 482 121	21 269 1 767 2 384 223 19	50 161 259 63 17	8 141 320 258 47	143 251 172 25 -	13 273 1 350 964 139 20	63 326 947 208 16
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	,							
Complete kitchen focilities	5 240 5 209 3 939 8 8 -	2 932 2 911 1 525 - -	4 683 2 625 2 353 - - -	543 547 533 — — —	756 761 714 27 9 18	591 585 578 —	2 751 2 614 1 877 8 - 8	1 544 1 459 1 154 25 25
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	29 56 5 022 63 24 46	7 111 2 709 20 18 75	30 4 617 9 - 27	141 400 - - 9	183 576 — — — 15	95 464 10 9	35 32 2 619 7 33 33	65 296 1 176 23 - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	217 2 397 2 247 379 1.6	150 1 563 931 296 1.5	114 1 413 2 493 663 1.8	148 233 140 29 1.1	97 248 299 130 1.7	101 224 218 48 1.5	187 1 170 1 067 335 1.6	51 894 492 123 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	3 886 714 1 586 599 825 162 1 354 695 510 86 54	1 592 225 535 264 474 94 1 348 709 453 99 66	109 19	105 1 41 26 3 3 34 445 86 254 100 5	519 78 117 94 165 65 255 201 44 - 10	250 14 39 46 87 64 341 1999 88 30 24	1 939 281 755 393 467 43 820 443 307 61	1 223 204 460 250 228 81 337 207 107 23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	1 812 1 650 - 11 91	195 936 863 — 16 93	584 516 - - 10	261 51 32 - 3 19	183 117 86 - 20 47	173 74 55 - 9 7	164 1 182 939 - 141 2 751	76 820 743 15 12 41
Complete plumbing focilities	5 100 132 8 8	2 940 2 838 102 - - -	4 455 228 -	550 230 320 - - -	747 550 197 27 - 27	591 451 140 - - -	2 751 2 531 220 8 8	1 535 1 464 71 25 25
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	28 640 282 135	36 541 27 328 150 63 87	230	18 229 14 437 332 54 278	27 974 19 230 266 156 110	34 505 23 348 166 33 133	45 828 35 799 136 80 56	27 870 22 556 140 79 61

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County		
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	East Noples CDP	Golden Gate CDP	Immokolee CDP	Naples city
Specified ewner-occupied housing units	24 924	24 924	3 349	2 407	524	3 929
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	16 216	16 216	2 114	1 919	289	1 944
ess than \$300	412 724	412 724	93 123 240	38 84	. 54 87	48
400 to \$499	1 045 1 611	1 045 1 611	240 259	138 324	20 27	1 944 38 48 122 122 201 268 412 271
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	3 781	3 781	466 393	837 389	45 17	201 268
800 to \$999	2 931 3 098	2 931 3 098	370	98	21 15	412 271
51,500 to \$1,999	1 300 1 314	1 300 1 314	149 21	11	3	462 1 212
Medion (dollars)	828 8 708	828 8 708	746 1 235	700 488 36	422 235	1 985
ess than \$100	342	342 2 391	112 490	36 346	8 150	8 168
100 to \$199	2 391 2 054	2 054	332	346 76 30	48 27	168 334 389 281 805 432
300 to \$399	1 533 869	1 533 869	194 73	-	2	281
500 or more	1 519 275	1 519 275	34 204	165	174	432
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	2,0					
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
less than \$20,000	3 912	3 912	604 236	° 426 149	207 121 32 7	447 73 55
Less than 20 percent	1 208 251	1 208 251	42	22	32	55
25 to 29 percent	173 259	. 173 259	32 61	28 27	3	42
30 to 34 percent	1 819 202	1 819 202	193 40	200	44	264 13
Not computed Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	34.3	34.3	25.6	32.6	18.6 113	40.6
Less thon 20 percent	5 605 2 520	5 605 2 520	822 473	704 233 103	74	355
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	527 702	527 702	62 82	103 143	22 2	5
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	658	658 1 198	97 108	143 139 86	15	42 264 13 40.6 63: 55: 57 53: 166:
Not computed	-	_	-	-	15.6	18,8
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	22.7 5 231	22.7 5 231	17.6 672	25.6 725	112	614
Less thon 20 percent	2 763 1 076	2 763 1 076	405 118	365 278	74 13	37C 61
25 to 29 percent	689	689	104 24	70	8	61 37 18
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	206 497	206 497	21	12	17	128
Not computed	19.3	19.3	17.5	19.9	15.7	17.1
\$50,000 or more	10 176 7 371	10 176 7 371	1 251 1 033	552 485	92 87	2 233 1 632
20 to 24 percent	1 269	1 269	96 47	46 10	4	196 147
25 to 29 percent	701 313	701 3 <u>1</u> 3	46	ຳຳ	1	2 233 1 632 196 147 74
35 percent or more Not computed	471 51	471 51	19 10		<u> </u>	13
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	13.5 15 946	13.5 15 946	12.5 2 912	14.9 1 954	10.0 - 1 029	10.6 1 81 6
GROSS RENT						21
Less than \$100	63 356	63 356	9	16	115	33 177 48 105 285 177 385 197 226
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	524 1 051	524 1 051	75 226	34	270 307	105
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	2 363	2 363 3 338	674 791	335 742 537	169 51	285 170
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	3 338 4 072	4 072	760	537 243	65 14	385
\$1,000 or more	1 891 1 438	1 891 1 438	193 87	26	_	226
No cash rent	850 596	850 596	97 550	21 580	34 320	19: 600
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS						
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	1 718	1 718	251	134	298	317
Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	38 49	38 49		-	16	26 33 77 17 13 33 33.2 29 30 12
25 to 29 percent	79	79	-	-		70
35 percent or more	1 175	46 1 175	174	110	222	13
Not computed	331 50.0+	331 50.0+	68 50.0+	24 50.0+	40 50.0+	33.
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	3 422 152	3 422 152	727 10	343	362 85	29.
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	132 320	132 320	33	-	362 85 87 52 65 66	į
30 to 34 percent	294	294	33 60 19 579	29 24	65 65	•
35 percent or moreNot computed	2 338 186	2 338 186	579 26	286 4	66 7	18
Medion	43.8 5 152	43.8 5 152	45.3 1 080	43.0 738	25.5 243	42. 58
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	795	795	137	141	159	7
25 to 29 percent	1 121 1 339	1 121 1 339	433 213	124 228	243 159 23 18	9
30 to 34 percent	859 808	859 808	433 213 206 75 16	138	9 26	10 13
Not computed	230 27.0	230 27.0	16 24.6	95 12 27.1	8 17.1	8 29
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	5 654	5 654	854	739	126	62
20 to 24 percent	5 654 3 752 891	891	661 77	540 142	97 10	10
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	390 200	390 200	28	42 15	- I	188 2 42 581 77 8 9 9 10 13 8 29, 62 36 10 3. 2 1. 7
35 percent or moreNot computed	117 304	117 304	41 21 26		19	1.
Median	17.2	17.2	16.3	17.4	10.0-	16.

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Collier County						
Area	Tract 104.03	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Troct 114
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 549	2 203	721	1 141	78	370	234
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	2 923	1 449	442	746	30	262	129
Less thon \$300	38 91	59 89	27 26	16 34	4 -	56 86 41	21 29 3 9 27 17 5
\$400 to \$499\$ 500 to \$599\$	162 391	178 97	59 139	62 144	- -	31 16	9
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	1 163 662 382	305 259	88 57	182 101	13 13	4 28	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	382 34	318 132	28 9	119 54	Ξ	- -	15
Median (dollars)	738	12 798	572	34 721	642	389 108	621 105
Not mortgaged	626 52	754 49	279 31	395 13	48 3	65	5 83 15
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	407 120	242 220	163 59 8	55 181	28 17	16 27	15
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	41 6	162 65 16	-	96 41	Ξ.	_	2
\$500 or more Median (dollars)	169	16 236	18 173	273	173	182	170
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	. 528	446	183	178	49	134	100
Less than 20 percent	528 172	148	64 17	47 13	46	17 24	58 8
25 to 29 percent	22 28 27	366 148 25 25 29 117	17	39 27	- - 3	7 -	
30 to 34 percent	27 279		69	27 52	-	86 -	34
Not computed	38.6	22 24.8	18 30.5	28.7	14.4	40.0 109	18.8 55
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	936 283	512 293 36 63 39	207 120	330 112	13	69	55 31 9
20 to 24 percent	128 202	36 63	18 19	70 17	Ξ	13 15	-
30 to 34 percent	188 135	39 81	23 27	59 72	13	12	15
Not computed	26.4	17.6	17.6	23.8	45.0	17.7	16.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	1 053 510	394 205 79 65	105 105	284 176	16	80 60	34 25
20 to 24 percent	344 150 29	79 65	Ξ	47 36	13	-4	8
30 to 34 percent	29 20	24 21	_		Ξ	16	ī
Not computed	20.2	19.5	13.7	17.4	21.9	11.4	18.1
\$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	1 032 801	931	226 208	349 243		47 47	45 40
20 to 24 percent	180	756 72 47 46	9	54 42	Ξ	Ξ	4
30 to 34 percent	32 19	46 10	-	10	Ξ		1_
Not computed Median	15.7	13.0	10.6	12.9	Ξ	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 182	1 354	1 348	820	453	374	354
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	. 	-	-	-	4 99	12	16
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	16 11	30	37 98	-	208	36 137	16 36 105 89 36 50
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	34 362	128 177	488	29 166	98 35	81	89 34
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	765 632	294 483	441 192	151 186	Ξ.	37 15	50
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	282 52	106 73	57	62 195	Ţ.,	14	-
No cash rent	282 52 28 28 587	106 73 54 603	35 507	31 619	9 257	35 348	22 404
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS							
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	155	169	66	79	151	82 12	118
Less than 20 percent	Ξ	. I	, <u> </u>	=	8	-	8
25 to 29 percent	, <u>-</u>	9			,11	36	94
35 percent or moreNot computed	116 39	122 38	44 22	66 13	116 7 50.0+	34 50.0+	16 50.0+
Medion \$10.000 to \$19.999	50.0+ 379	50.0+ 301	50.0+ 399	50.0+ 189	206 77	183	39 8
Less than 20 percent	11	10 21	12	Ξ	54 50	33 42	12
25 to 29 percent	29 24 311	19 19	41	10	54 33 20 22	45	19
35 percent or moreNot computed	311 4	217 15	335 11	179	-	38 25	29.8
Medion	43.4 827	48.0 475	45.2 511	50.0+ 235	22.4 80	30.4 81	101 72 11
Less thon 20 percent	161 144	50 134	87 277	235 50 59	72 6	20 16	
25 to 29 percent	246 147	102 125	87 5 <u>3</u>	43 20	-	22 9	- - 12
35 percent or more	117 12	48 16	7_	45 18	2	14	4
Medion	27.1 821	27.2	23.0 372	25.0 317	13.0 16	26.0 28	17.4 96 70 10
Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	582 166	409 312 48	304 27	259 46	16 -	18	70 10
25 to 24 percent	51 15	7 15	8 13	12	Ξ.	=	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	7	21 6	20	_	2	10	16
Median	17.5	16.9	- 15.0	15.3	10.0–	10.0-	12.5

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

IThreshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Eost Noples COP,	Eost Noples COP, Collier County		Immo	kolee COP, Collier Cou	nty	Remoinder of Co	llier County
Area	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 111.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 203	721	2 407	65	241	218	1 141	85
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	1 449	442	1 919	17	1 43 29	129 21	746 16	36
ess than \$300	59 89	27 26	38 84	4 -	58 17	29	34 62	10
400 to \$499	178	59 139	138 324	Ξ.	18	9	144	17
600 to \$799 800 to \$999	305 259	139 88 57 28	837 389	13 -	5 -	27 17	182 101	9
600 to \$799 800 to \$999 1, 000 to \$1,999	318 132	28 9	98 11	_	16	5 15	119 54	_
2.000 or more	. I Z	9 5 72	700	617	365	3 621	34 721	624
edian (dollars)	798 754 49	279 31	488 36	48	98	89	395 13	49
100 to \$199	242	163 59	346 76	28 17	55 16	67 15	55 181	18 23
300 to \$399	162	8	30	<u>-</u>	27	- 2	96 41	8
500 or more	65 16 236	18 173	165	173	186	168	9 273	222
edion (dollors)OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	236	1/3	165	1/3	100	100	270	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
ess thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	366 148	183 64	426 149	49 46	74 17	84 58	178 47	6
20 to 24 percent	. 25	17	22 28		24 7	8	13 39	
30 to 34 percent	. 29	15 69	27 200	3	- 26	18	27 52	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 22	18	-	1, 7	24.2	17.5	28.7	17.5
Medion	24.8	30.5 207	32.6 704	14.4	58 43	55	330 112	17.5 19 12
Less thon 20 percent	36	120 18	233 103	Ξ	13	31 9	70	- 7
25 to 29 percent	512 293 36 63 39	19 23 27	143 139	Ξ	2 -	. .	17 59	-
Not computed	. 81	27	86	Ξ	Ξ	15 -	72 -	ΞΞ
Median	17.6	17.6 105	25.6 725	16	15.3 62	16.5 34	23.8 284 176	10.0– 44
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	. 205	105	365 278	3	46	25	176 47	35
25 to 29 percent	. 1 .65	=	70			8	47 36 8	9
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	21	-	12	_	16	1	17	_
Median 50,000 or more	. 19.5	13.7 226	19.9	21.9	10.0 - 47	18.1	17.4 349	13.5 16
Less thon 20 percent	. 1 756	208	552 485	Ξ.	47	45 40 4	243 54	16
25 to 29 percent	47	<u>-</u>	46 10	Ξ.	Ξ	-	42 10	-
30 to 34 percent	. 10	9	11	_	_		-	-
Not computed	. 13.0	10.6	14.9	Ξ	10.0-	10.0-	12.9	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing unitsROSS RENT		1 348	1 954	433	255	341	820	331
ss thon \$100 100 to \$199	- 9	_	16	4 99	_	16	Ξ	
200 to \$299 300 to \$399	. 1 30	37 98 488 441	34	208	26 110	36 99	_ 29	12 34 57 134 89
100 to \$499 500 to \$599	. 177	488 441	335 742 537	98 22	58 15 15	89	29 166 151	57 134
500 to \$749	I 483	192 57	537 243	=	15 14	36 50	186 62	89
0,000 or more	. 1 73		26 26 21	=	-	16	195 31	- 5
ledion (dollors)		35 507	580	2 254	17 345	15 406	619	561
IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	10							
ess thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	. 1 -	66	134	144	42	112	79	76
20 to 24 percent	: -	=	_	8		8	_	_
30 to 34 percent	. 1 9	44	110	11 116	18	_ 88	66	- 76
Not computed	. 38	22 50.0+	24 50.0+	-	24	16	13 50.0+	50.0+
10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	. 301	399	343	50.0+ 193	50.0+ 130	50.0+ 39	189	101
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	21	12		77 54	33 20	8	=	-
30 to 34 percent	. 19	41	29 24	20 20 22	45	12	10	11 12
Not computed	. 15	335 11	286 4	-	25 7	19	179	61 5
20.000 to \$34 999	475	45.2 511	43.0 738 141	21.8 80	30.9 62 15	29.8 101	50.0+ 235	42.9 103
Less thon 20 percent	1 134	87 277	124	72 6	6	72 11	50 59	45
25 to 29 percent	102	87 53 7	228 138	_	18 9	_	43 20	45 38 10 10
Not computed	16	7	95 12	- 2	14	12	45 18	-
Medion	27.2	23.0 372	l 27.1	13.0 16	27.8 21	17.4 89	25.0 317	25.9 51
20 to 24 percent	. 312	372 304 27	739 540 142	16	ii	70 10	259 46	51
30 to 34 percent	7	8 13	42 15	1 -	-	-	12	-
Not computed	1 A	20	- 13	=	10	- - 9	-	-
Medion	16.9	15.0	17.4	10.0-	10. 0 –	12.5	15.3	15.9

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990
[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County		
Area	Naples, FL MSA	Total	East Naples COP	Golden Gate COP	Immokalee CDP	Naples city
Occupied housing units	2 076	2 076	189	217	1 014	34
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 1989 to March 1990	81 372 508 612 416 40 43 43	81 372 508 612 416 40 43 4	24 41 105 6 13	20 80 43 65 9 - -	22 236 224 253 210 22 43 4	10: 7 16:
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	194 556 757 503 60 6	194 556 757 503 60 6	44 116 29 -	29 138 50 -	175 312 246 244 31 6	1: 13 12: 6:
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
iomplete kirchen facilities ource of water, public system or private compony ewage disposal, public sewer acking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	2 038 1 959 1 694 20 - 20	2 038 1 959 1 694 20 - 20	189 189 133 - - -	217 152 138 - - -	987 1 014 989 20 – 20	33 34 33
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Itility gas	63 170 1 723 23 13 84	63 170 1 723 23 13 84	- 169 6 - 14	217 - - -	50 170 728 — 13 53	34
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
or moreehicles per household	552 946 412 166 1.1	552 946 412 166 1.1	25 33 97 34 1.7	- 142 65 10 1.4	410 473 87 44 .8	10 15 6 2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	548 68 157 73 127 123 1 528 553 694 173 83 25	548 68 157 73 127 123 1 528 553 694 173 83 25	38 9 14 9 6 - 151 50 101 - -	62 20 22 20 - 20 - 155 99 56 - -	251 5 86 8 66 86 763 318 276 100 53 16	77 8 22 3 27 4 11 68 33
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	625 207 66 9 64 105	625 207 66 9 64 105	24 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 17 - - - 217	447 131 41 9 64 82 994	11 4 2 2 34
Complete plumbing facilities	2 056 1 378 678 20 16 4	2 056 . 1 378 . 678 . 20 . 16 .	189 131 58 - - -	165 52 - -	994 599 395 20 16	22° 11°
Mean household income in 1989; Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	29 521 16 940 796 134 662	29 521 16 940 796 134 662	40 302 28 012 - -	32 592 23 587 29 10	22 477 13 680 544 99 445	20 55 13 72 17: 2: 15:

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject	nd subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings			at symbals, see text	Immokalee COP, Col-	Naples city, Collier	Remainder of Collier
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals far split tra	cts/BNA's in Callier Co	ınty	lier Caunty lier County		County	County
Area	Tract 104.03	Troct 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 7	Troct 108 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	217	148	884	217	884	340	148
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				00	22	_	8
1989 to Morch 1990	20 80 43 65 9 - - -	8 5 73 40 22 - - -	22 179 183 236 200 17 43	20 88 44 66 66	236	102 71 162 5 -	8 5 73 40 22 - - -
BEDROOMS			176		_ 175	19	-
No bedroom	29 138 50 -	106 42 - -	175 267 237 192 7 6	13	9 267 8 237	137 123 56 5	106 42 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			0.57	21	7 857	329	148
Complete kitchen facilities	217 152 138 - - -	148 148 31 - -	857 884 884 20 – 20	15	2 884	340 323	148 31 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							_
Utility gas	217 - - - -	141 - - 7	50 161 607 - 13 53	21	- 50 - 161 7 607 13 - 53	333 7	141 - - 7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
Nane	142 65 10 1.4	3 44 53 48 2.1	379 412 65 28 .7	14	- 379 412 415 55 66 10 .4	153	3 44 53 48 2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 ta March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 ta March 1990 1985 ta 1988 1980 ta 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	62 20 22 - 20 - 20 - 155 99 56 - -	48 6 5 28 9 100 31 69 -	211 - 6 5 8 6 67 28 24 8 8 4 4 4	1	22 21 21 22 26 22 26 22 26 25 26 27 28 28 28 24 24 2	8 3 8 22 2 2 2 3 7 8 3 7 8 9 270 1 8 1 8 6 8 8 8 8 3 3 3 3 3 3	9 100 31 69
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	17 - -	23 11 - - -	410 13 4 6- 8	1 1 9 4	- 41 17 13 - 4 - 6 - 8	1 48 1 25 9 -	11 - -
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per roam Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	217 165 52 -	148 116 32 - - -	86 51 34 2	4 2 6 1 8 0		6 222	116
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied housing units (dallars) Hausehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	. 23 587 . 29 . 10	51 423 24 631 10 - 10	23 56 11 20 49 7 41	6	92 23 56 87 11 20 29 49 10 7	0 177	24 631

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Collier County		
Area	Naples, FL MSA		Total	East Naples CDP	Golden Gote CDP	Immokalee COP	Naples city
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	454		454	38	42	214	64
With a mortgage	294 69		294 69	32	42	101 52	42 17
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	33		33 44		10	28 11	5 5
\$500 to \$500	37 58		37 58	- 9	21 11	5 -	15
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$799 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	28 18		28 18	23	Ξ	5 -	
\$1,500 to \$1,799 \$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	503		503	- 925		- - 297	340
Not mortgaged	160		160	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	113 17	22 12 10
\$100 to \$199	93 25		38 93 25	6 -	Ξ	77 15	10
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499			=	Ξ	Ξ	- -	-
\$500 or more Medion (dollars)	133		133	125	Ξ	138	100-
MOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF							
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	155		155	-	10	97 17	39 10
Less than 20 percent	36 7		36 7 24		=	7 17	7
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	24 - 72		- 72	Ē	10	47	15
Not computed	16 36.8		16 36.8	_	50.0+	9 37.1	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	118 85		118 85	Ξ	11 - 	75 70	
20 to 24 percent	11 5		11 5	_	11	5	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	5 12		5 12	=	=	=	
Median	13.0 107		13.0 107	38	22.5 21	10.1 22	17.5 15 15
Less than 20 percent	84		84	15	Ž1 —	22	15
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	14 9		14 9	14 9	Ξ	Ξ	-
35 percent or mare	-		- - 17.2	26.4	- 17.5	10.0-	17.5
Medion \$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	17.3 74 54		17.3 74 56	20.4	17.5 - -	20 20	5
20 to 24 percent	56 18 -		18	Ξ		Ξ	-
30 to 34 percent	_		_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
Not computed Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.7		12.7	151	155	10.0- 755	10.0- 270
GROSS RENT	1 520		1 520	.51	_	17	
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	51 173 253		51 173 353	Ξ	=	121 255	34 52 98 69
\$300 to \$399	353 296 281		353 296 281	13 83	36	203 93	69
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	221 85		221 85	42 13	36 86 33	22 10	
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	32		32	Ξ	Ξ	11 - 23	
No cash rent Median (dollars)	28 339		28 339	476	559	270	26-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						389	11
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	510 28	6.	510 28	Ξ	Ē	17	1
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	18 36		18 36	<u> </u>	Ξ	8 36	10
35 percent or more	357 71		18 36 357 71	Ξ	Ξ.	271 57	7.
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	49.4 500		49.4 500 122 93 79 61	າາົ	85	50.0+ 227 83	40. 10 3
Less than 20 percent	122 93 79		93 70	Ξ	19	67 49	10 3 2 1 1 1
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	61 145		61 145	11	17 49	14 14	1
Not camputed	27.2		27.2	45.0	36.9	22.3	22. 3 2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	365 153		365 153	103 28	40	98 80 8	2
20 ta 24 percent	76		76 42 53 36	28 35 13 27	14 - 26	- -	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	42 53 53 36		36 5		Ξ	10	
Not computed	21.8 145		21.8 145	23.4 37	31.2 30	18.1 41	16. 2 2
Less than 20 percent	129 16		129 16	37 -	14 16	41	2
25 to 29 percent	=		=	Ξ	Ξ	=	
35 percent or moreNot computed	12.6		12.6	15.4	20.3	10.0-	10.0
Medion I	12.0		12.0	13.7			

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

Threshold is 400 across. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subjections. Census Tract or Block Numbering		octs/8NA's in Collier Co		Golden Gote CDP, Col- lier County	Immokolee CDP, Col- lier County	Noples city, Collier County	Remoinder of Collier County
Area	Tract 104.03	Troct 108	Troct 112.03	Troct 104.03 (pt.)	Troct 112.03 (pt.)	Troct 7	Tract 108 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	42	42	183	42	183	57	42
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	42	42	70	42	70	35	42
With a mortgage	-	72	32	=	32 22	17	
\$300 to \$399	10	18	22 11	10	11 1	5	18
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	21	iĭ	-	21 11		- 8	11
\$600 to \$799	11	5 -	5	'-'	5	-	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	8	-	_	_	_	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	_	_	Ξ		-	205	564
Medion (dollars)	550	564	357 113	550	357 113	305 22	-
Not mortgoged	Ξ.	Ξ	17	-	17 77	12 10	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299			77 I	_	15	-	
\$300 to \$399	_	-		-	-	_	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or mare			4	_	4		
Median (dollors)	-	-	138	-	138	100–	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less thon \$20,000	10	-	81	10	81 17	39 10	
Less than 20 percent			17 5		5	-	
25 to 29 percent	-		17	-	17	7 -	
30 to 34 percent	10	Ξ.	33	10	33	15	
Not computed	50.0+	-	9 29.1	50.0+	29.1	29.3	
Medion	30.04	5	65	11	65	5 5	
Less thon 20 percent	11	_	60	11	60) -	
20 to 24 percent	<u>'-</u>	Ξ.	5	<u>-</u>	5	-	
30 to 34 percent	_	5	_	_	_	_	
Not computed	.	-	-	- 20.5	10.0-	- 17.5	32.
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	22.5 21	32.5 11	10.0 <u>–</u> 17	22.5	17	8	1
Less thon 20 percent	21	ii	17	21	17	8	1
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	_	_	_	_	_	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	_	_	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	_	Ξ	<u> </u>		,,,,	17.
Medion \$50,000 or more	17.5	17.5 26	10.0– 20	17.5	10.0-	17.5	2
Less thon 20 percent	_	18	20	_	20	5	1
20 to 24 percent	_	8 _	_]	_	_	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	_	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ.	=	_	_		10
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	155	12.2 100	10.0- 665	155	10.0- 665	10.0- 270	12. 10
GROSS RENT	133	100	003	155			
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	_	_	17 121	_	17	34 52	
\$200 to \$299	-	,;	222	-	222 178	98 69	1
\$300 to \$399	36	11 59	178 93	36	93	-	5
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	86 33	9 8	93 11	36 86 33	11	9	
\$750 to \$999	-	13	Ξ.	-	_	8	1
No cash rent	_	_	23]	23	_	
Medion (dollors)	559	467	263	559	263	264	46
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	-	10	381	_	381	111	1
Less than 20 percent	-	-	17	-	17	11_	
25 to 29 percent	-	-	8	_	8	10	
35 percent or more		10	36 263 57	-	36 263	76	1
Not computed	-	-	57		57	14	50.0
Median	85	50.0+ 14	50.0+ 184	85	50.0+ 184	40.3 108 39	30.0
Less thon 20 percent	-	-	62	-	62	39 26	
25 to 29 percent	19	_	57 37	19	57 37	11	-
30 to 34 percent	17	14	37 14 14	17	14	16	1
Not computed	_	.	-	_	-	-	32.
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	36.9 40	32.5 59	22.6 81	36.9 40	22.6	22.9	52.
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	14	18	73	-	73	27	1
25 to 29 percent	-	15 13	8 -	14	8 -	4	1
30 to 34 percent	26	13	-	26	-	-	1
Not computed	-	-				_	
Medion \$35,000 or more	31.2 30	23.8 17	17.8 19	31.2	17.8	16.2	23
Less than 20 percent	14	iź	19	14	19	20	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	16	Ξ	_	16	_		
30 to 34 percent	-	-	_	1	-	-	
NOT computed	_	_	Ξ				
Medion	20.3	15.3	10.0-	20.3	10.0-	10.0-	15.

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Naples, FL MSA	Callier County
		
Occupied housing units	157	157
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to Morch 1990	17 24 23 70 7 - 16	17 24 23 70 7 -
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	6 12 63 67 - 9	6 12 63 67 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen focilities	157 126 89 - - -	157 126 89 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	7 138 - - 12	7 138 - - 12
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None 1 2 2 2 2 3 or more 2 Vehicles per household 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	44 40 56 17 1.3	44 40 56 17 1.3
Owner-occupied housing units	98	98
1989 to Morch 1990	57 10 6 16 9 59 40 19 —	57 10 6 16 9 59 40 19 -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	31 46 46 - 2	31 46 46 -
Na vehicle avoilable Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	157 131 26 - - -	157 131 26 - -
Meen household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	33 985 16 883 45 10 35	33 985 16 883 45 10 35

Census Tract or Block Numbering		
Area		
	Noples, FL MSA	Collier County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	63	63
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	48	48
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	17	17
\$400 to \$499	7	7
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	18	18
\$800 to \$999	- 6	- 6
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999		_
\$2,000 or more	525	525
Median (dollars)	15	15
\$100 to \$199	13	13 2
Less than \$100	2 -	-
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	_	_
Median (dollars)	129	129
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 8Y SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	14 6	14
20 to 24 percent		-
25 to 29 percent	5 3	5 3
35 percent or more Not computed	3	
Medion	31.0	31.0
	18 9	18 9
20 to 24 percent 30 to 34 percent	_	
30 to 34 percent	9	9
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	22.5 25	22.5 25
Less than 20 percent	16	16
20 to 24 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	_	_
Not computed	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	12.5 6 6	12.5 6 6 - -
20 to 24 percent	6 -	6
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ
35 percent or more Not computed	-	-
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.5	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	59	59
Less than \$100	-	-
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$500 to \$749 \$750 to \$799	8	- 8
\$400 to \$499	- 6	- 6
\$500 to \$599	27 18	- 6 27 18
\$750 to \$999	12	-
No cash rent	_	Ξ
Medion (dollors)	552	552
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	23	23
20 to 24 percent	1	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	_	23
Not computed		_
Medion	50.0+ 18	50.0+ 18
Less than 20 percent		_
25 to 29 percent	-	-
35 percent of more	I IZ	12
Not computed Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	50.0+	50.0+
Less than 2() percent	1	11
20 to 24 percent	_	-
30 to 34 percent	ıī	11
Not computed	_	-
Medion	32.5	32.5
\$35,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	=	-
35 percent or more	_	-
Not computed Medion	_	
············	17.5	17.5

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	No-loo St MSA	Calling County
Outstand becomes under	Noples, FL MSA	Collier County
Occupied housing units	90	.90
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or gerdier	11 35 6 29 9 - -	11 35 6 29 9 -
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	_	_
1 bedroom	25 21 26 18 -	25 21 26 18
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen focilities	90 71 57 - - -	90 71 57 - -
Utility gos	_	_
Bottled, tonk, or LP gos Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. All other fuels No fuel used	90 - - -	90 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None1	23	23
2 3 or more Vehicles per household	59 8 1.8	23 59 8 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	56 20 20 8 8 8 - 34 23 11 - -	56 20 20 8 8 8 - 34 23 11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	5	5
Householder 65 years ond over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle avoiloble	_	16 10 - -
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	76	90 76 14 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	44 050 32 903 16	44 050 32 903 16 11 5

Census Tract or Block Numbering		,
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Collier County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	46	46
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	35	35
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 compare	Ξ	_
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	Ī	_
\$600 to \$799	16	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499	19	19
	1 037	1 037
Medion (dollors)	11	11
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	ıī	nī.
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	_	_
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	_	_
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	125	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	11	11
Less than \$20,000	"-	-
25 to 29 percent	Ξ.	_
30 to 34 percent	11	11
Not computed	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	_	_
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	Ξ	_
30 to 34 percent	-	_
Not computed	_	- - - - 9 - - - - - -
Median	9	9
Less than 20 percent	, =	_
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	- 9 -	9
Median	37.5 26	37.5 26
\$50,000 or more	26 26	26
25 to 29 percent	<u>-</u>	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	Ξ.	-
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	16.4	16.4
GROSS RENT	34	34
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$579 \$500 to \$749 \$750 to \$799 \$1,000 or more	_	_
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	_	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	6	6 11 5
\$600 to \$749	5	5
\$1,000 or more No cash rent	7	7
Medion (dollors)	539	539
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	5	5
20 to 24 percent	=	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-
Not computed	5 -	5
Medion	50.0+	50.0+
20 to 24 percent	_	-
20 to 24 percent	_	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	-
Medion	17	17
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	5	_
25 to 29 percent	12	5 12
35 percent or more	-	
Medion	26.5	26.5
\$35,000 or more	12	12
25 to 29 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	-	_
Not computed Medion	5 27.5	5 27.5
	L	27.3

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of ony race. Thresh	old is 400 persons. O	oto bosed on somple o	ond subject to samplin	ng variobility, see text.	For definitions of to	erms and meonings of	symbols, see text Tatals for split tracts/E	NA's in Collier
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area				Collier County			County	
Ared	Noples, FL MSA	Total	East Naples CDP	Galden Gate COP	Immokalee COP	North Naples CDP	Tract 104.03	Tract 106
Occupied housing units	4 946	4 946	635	405	2 082	248	491	307
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	252 1 136 1 125 1 520 688 124 48 53	252 1 136 1 125 1 520 688 124 48 53	8 54 123 291 111 26 - 22	68 138 66 113 20 - -	57 416 517 639 343 44 35	23 70 6 111 16 22 -	76 147 110 138 20 - -	20 72 123 60 10
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	308 1 387 1 815 1 244 186 6	308 1 387 1 915 1 244 186 6	55 199 260 92 29	77 177 151 - -	181 683 754 388 76	29 25 75 104 15	86 194 203 8	39 124 83 61 - -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage dispasol, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	4 896 4 376 3 539 64 18 46	4 896 4 376 3 539 64 18 46	627 627 337 - - -	405 216 171 - - -	2 040 2 082 2 025 59 18 41	248 239 129 - - -	491 224 179 - - -	307 307 182 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	108 574 4 095 21 21 127	108 574 4 095 21 21 127	20 601 - - 14	- 8 397 - - -	73 449 1 484 - 8 68	231 - - 17	- 8 483 - - -	13 280 - - 14
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
Nane	622 1 810 1 787 727 1.6	622 1 810 1 787 727 1.6	21 191 322 101 1.8	119 201 85 2.0	529 820 553 180 1.2	14 111 105 18 1.6	8 119 240 124 2.0	14 96 176 21 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-accupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-accupied housing units 1981 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier	2 090 299 845 383 374 189 2 856 1 591 919 257 58	2 090 299 845 383 374 189 2 856 1 591 919 257 58 31	206 31 77 32 66 - 429 222 166 25 16	173 67 80 26 232 127 91 14 	745 111 187 147 185 115 1 337 625 460 184 37	988 16 32 6 44 150 97 53 	242 75 98 61 8 - 249 144 91 14	101 24 33 - 44 - 206 100 96 10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							_	
No telephone in unit	1 325 437 281 5 52 144	1 325 437 281 5 52 144	75 37 28 - -	16 27 8 - - - 405	872 176 77 - 44 108 2 023	28 7 7 - - - 248	16 35 8 - 8 491	33 13 13 - - - 307
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	4 882 3 045 1 837 64 19 45	4 882 3 045 1 837 64 19 45	635 444 191 - -	405 299 106 — —	2 023 1 008 1 015 59 14 45	221 27 - - -	376 115 - - -	186 121 - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	32 126 21 332 1 463 409 1 054	32 126 21 332 1 463 409 1 054	35 508 28 522 47 - 47	32 910 30 058 38 - 38	23 547 15 399 1 015 278 737	59 658 18 629 51 15 36	36 979 29 359 38 - 38	36 479 24 815 41 - 41

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

Householders of Hispanic origin may be af any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Ooto based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Tatols far split tro	octs/8NA's in Callier Co	unty—Can.		Eost Noples CDP,	Collier County	Golden Gate CDP, Collier County
Area	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112.03	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	307	322	938	911	492	307	307	405
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	8 26 51 155 51 16 -	14 55 129 64 52 8 -	27 130 277 268 135 22 48 31	38 260 197 263 143 10 –	4 107 89 170 100 22 -	20 72 123 60 10 -	8 26 51 155 51 16 -	68 138 66 113 20 - -
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	16 75 164 31 21	106 181 25 10	159 342 290 115 32	29 191 343 301 47 -	14 210 168 95 5	39 124 83 61 -	16 75 164 31 21	77 177 151 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	299 307 142 - - -	322 322 40 - -	922 938 922 23 -	885 873 837 36 18	492 492 492 - - -	307 307 182 - - -	299 307 142 - -	405 216 171 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								_
Utility gas	7 300 - -	309 13 -	47 194 666 - 13 18	36 205 652 - - 18	9 124 319 - 8 32	13 280 - - 14	7 300 - -	397 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
Nane	7 82 146 72 1.9	- 116 141 65 2.0	. 297 433 156 52 1.0	127 319 333 132 1.7	114 193 132 53 1.3	14 96 176 21 1.7	7 82 146 72 1.9	119 201 85 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	84 7 23 32 22 22 23 122 70 15 16	137 16 84 37 - 185 141 44 - -	171 10 72 29 20 40 767 224 328 170 14	549 88 158 131 112 60 362 286 66 	188 13 33 29 66 47 304 195 82 14 13	101 24 33 - 44 - 206 100 96 10	84 7 23 32 22 - 223 122 70 15	173 67 80 26 232 127 9 91 14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			.					
No telephone in unit	42 16 7 - -	121 17 17 - -	434 105 38 - 23 56	317 45 29 - 5 24	222 34 18 - 16 28	33 13 13 - -	42 16 7 - -	16 27 8 - -
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 ar more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities. 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	307 237 70 - - -	322 134 188 - -	915 386 529 23 14	875 522 353 36 - 36	492 272 220 - -	307 186 121 - -	307 237 70 - -	405 299 106 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied housing units (dallars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	35 583 31 947 6 - 6	40 429 38 951 5 - 5	17 725 13 235 542 86 456	22 694 15 674 397 193 204	28 302 19 831 205 58 147	36 479 24 815 41 - 41	35 583 31 947 6 - 6	32 910 30 058 38 - 38

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immo	kalee CDP, Collier Cour	nty		Rem	ainder of Collier County	,	
Area	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 101	Troct 104.04	Troct 108 (pt.)	Tract 111.01	Tract 113 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	912	. 699	471	245	157	322	147	212
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	130 277 268 122 22 35	26 184 151 201 137 -	4 102 89 170 84 22 -	68 41 104 32 - -	128 13 16 - - -	14 55 129 64 52 8 -	18 28 69 32 - - -	12 76 46 62 6 10
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	329 290 102 32	8 144 312 196 39	14 210 152 90 5	8 83 74 73 7	11 26 100 20	106 181 25 10	73 64 10 - -	21 47 31 105 8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen foolities	912 896 23	673 699 658 36 18	471 471 471 - - -	245 245 223 - -	157 - - - - -	322 322 40 - - -	147 120 92 - - -	212 174 179 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	181 666	17 160 504 - - 18	9 108 314 - 8 32	245 - - - -	157 - - -	309 13 -	10 119 - - 18	19 45 148 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	- 420 - 156 - 39	118 223 265 93 1.6	114 177 132 48 1.3	7 91 113 34 1.7	- 9 67 81 2.8	- 116 141 65 2.0	64 65 18 1.7	9 96 68 39 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	-							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	- 10 - 59 - 20 - 40 - 754 - 211 - 328 - 170 - 14	420 88 100 89 99 44 279 219 50 -	167 13 28 29 66 31 304 195 82 14	118 7 55 9 40 7 127 99 9	149 - 120 29 - - 8 8 8 - -	137 16 84 37 - 185 141 44 - -	29 - - - 118 82 36 - -	129 - 58 42 13 116 83 67 16 - -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	- 105 - 38 - 23 - 23 - 56 - 889 - 373 - 516 - 23	250 37 21 - 5 24 663 379 284 36 - 36	201 34 18 - 16 28, 471 256 215 	50 36 36 - 7 245 185 60 - -	26 26 26 - - 157 134 23 - -	121 17 17 - - 322 134 188 - -	46 - - - 147 74 73 - -	67 8 8 - - 212 143 69 - -
Mean household locome in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	17 011 13 148 529 86	23 227 16 655 297 150 147	30 537 19 831 189 42 147	29 741 25 073 54 24 30	42 626 5 474 8 - 8	40 429 38 951 5 - 5	19 103 19 281 51 10 41	20 960 12 377 100 43 57

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic arigin may be of ony race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Callier Caunty			Totals far split tracts/8 County	NA S In Collier
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Tatal	Eost Noples CDP	Galden Gate CDP	Immokalee CDP	North Noples CDP	Tract 104.03	Troct 106
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 460	1 460	173	153	399	81	222	88
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 102	1 102	144	135	235	61	204	67
With a mortgage	112	112 127	22	8	68 70	-4	8 -	22
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	127 126	126	22		29 23	4	57	9 -
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	192 204	192 204	16 33 22 20	57 32 28 10	18	15 23 15	58 54	11
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	207	207 107	22 20	28 10	27	15	27	14 11
\$1,500 to \$1,999	27	27	Ξ	_	_	_	Ξ	=
\$2,000 or mare Medion (dollars)	597	597	621 29	608 18	339 164	825 20	692 18	761 21
Net mortgaged Less than \$100	358 20	358 20 248	-	-	20	20	18	21
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	248 76	76	29 -	18	108 22	-		-
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	14	14	Ξ	Ξ	14	Ξ	=	-
\$500 or mareMedion (dollors)	164	164	135	155	153	125	155	140
MOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		104	103					
Less thon \$20,000	427	427	40 33	46 18	196 72	18 7	46 18	33 33
Less than 20 percent	161 52	161 52		-	35		-	-
25 to 29 percent	16	16 6	-	=	7 _6	-		-
35 percent or more	192	192	7	28	76 -	11	28	
Medion	25.2	25.2	18.0 42	42.6 52	23.7 104	50.0 +	42.6 61	17.5 10
Less thon 20 percent	425 189	425 189	18	9	86	Ē	9 15	10
20 to 24 percent	38 50 74	38 50 74	9	15 10	10	=	10	-
30 to 34 percent	74	74 74	7 8	8 10	- 8	- 8	ió	-
Not computed	-	23.1	26.7	26.0	13.4	37.5	28.2	12.5
Medion	337 164	337 164	48 15	39 20	61 40	21 6	81 28	25
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	101	101	19	9	13	15	22 23	11 14
25 to 29 percent 30 ta 34 percent 35 percent ar mare	58	58 14	14	10	-	=	8	-
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	-	_		_	Ξ	_		-
Medion	20.2	20.2 271	22.4 43	19.9 16	11.6 38	21.5 34	22.8 34	25.5 20
Less than 20 percent	205	271 205 45	43 23 20	16	38 38	34 26 8	25 9	9 11
20 to 24 percent	46	**6	-	_	-	=	-	
30 to 34 percent35 percent ar more	15	15	=	Ξ.	Ξ.	-	-	-
Nat computed Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	13.2	13.2	14.5	12.5	10.0-	17.0	13.4	20.5 206
GROSS RENT		2 832	429	232	1 321	150	249	200
Less than \$100	39	39	-	-	9	-	_	
Less than \$100	190	190 444	10	Ξ.	164 390 373 218	_	-	10
\$400 ta \$499	505	444 505 586	45 162 130	- 57	3/3 218	39 -	57	10 17 87 50
\$500 ta \$599	505 586 565 243 172	565 243	130 28	57 97 59	79 47	87 15	97 76	16
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	172	172	37	15	18	9	15	17
Na cash rent	23 65 433	23 65 433	17 496	4 567	23 315	_ 528	4 574	9 487
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS		433	470	307	313	320	3,4	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	654	654	20	38	465		38	20
Less thon 20 percent	. 17	17	20	30	5	Ξ	~	
20 ta 24 percent	. [9]	16	Ξ.	Ξ.	16 9	1	=	-
30 to 34 percent	. 477	43 477	_	19	43 363	Ξ	19	
Not computed	92	92 50.0+	20	19 50.0+	29 50.0+	Ξ	19 50.0+	20
Medion	928 139	928 139	106 10	47	477 106	96	55	58 10
20 to 24 percent	. 166	166	_	-	146	-		9
25 to 29 percent	. 105	132 105	18 17	6 -	45 59	22 14	i -	10 29
35 percent ar moreNat computed	. 4	382 4	61	37 4	121	60	45	
Medion	31.2	31.2 790	44.2 177	47.9 70	24.5 320	50.0+ 54	50.0+	37.5 67
Less thon 20 percent	1 32/1	790 327 235 94 65	34 89	18 18	320 206 57	17 15	18	31 12
25 to 29 percent	. 94	94	32	21	14	9	21	12
35 percent ar more	. 55	55	14 8	6 7	9 26	7		
Not computed	. 21.3	14	23.1	24.7	8 18.1	23.3	25.8	25.
\$35,000 ar more Less than 20 percent	460	21.3 460 367	126 101	24.7 77 77	59 49	20.0	77	6 5
20 ta 24 percent 25 ta 29 percent	. 1 40 1	40	9	- '-	49		-	
30 to 34 percent	. 11	14 11	8 -	Ξ	-	Ξ	=	
35 percent or mareNot computed	. 28	28	- 8		10			
Medion	. 1 15.1 1	15.1	14.7	16.4	12.5	-	16.4	14.7

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Househalders at Hispanic arigin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject ta sompling variobility, see text. For definitians of terms and meonings of symbals, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	a is 400 persons. Doto		cts/8NA's in Collier		r. For definitions of t	Eost Naples CDP,		Golden Gate CDP, Collier County
Area	Tract 107	Troct 108	Troct 112.03	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	77	121	79	263	152	88	77	153
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	69	121	31	173	100	67	69	135 8
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	9	18	5 -	36 69	27 20 21	22	9	-
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	13 16	17 54 32	<u>-</u>	26 37	5		16 16	57 32 28
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	14 8	32	13 13	5 -	27	11 14 11	8	28 10
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	_	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	'-	-	
\$2,000 or mareMedian (dollars)	581 8	530	640	364 90	407 52	761 21	581 8	608 18
Not mortgaged Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	- 0	Ξ.	48 3 31	17 51	52	21	- 8	18
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399		=	14	8 14	-	=	<u> </u>	Ξ
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	Ξ	-			_	_	-	Ξ
Median (dollars)	125	-	162	134	175	140	125	155
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF								
Less thon \$20,000	7	9	52	123 21	66 5	33 33	7	46 18
Less than 20 percent 20 ta 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	Ξ.	9	46 _	24 7	11]	-	=
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	- -	=	6	71	50	_	7	_ 28
Not computed		22.5	14.6	37.5	44.2	17.5	50.0+	42.6
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	32 8	62 18	14	83 52	51 43	10 10	32 8	52
20 to 24 percent	- 9	8 _	_	8 23	-	_	9	15
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	7 8	36	13	_	- 8	=	7 8	10
Nat computed Medion	29.4	30.7	44.6	14.2	14.3	12.5	29.4 15	26.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	15 15	23 15	13 - 13	36 36	12	25	15	39 20
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	8 -	-	_	8	14	=	10
30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar more Not computed	=	=	Ξ.	Ξ.	=	_	Ξ	Ξ
Median	10.0– 23	18.8 27	22.5	10.0- 21	26.3 23	25.5 20 9	10.0 <u>–</u> 23	19.9
Less thon 20 percent	14	27	_	21	23 -	9	14 9	16
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	_	_	-	-	=	-	Ι Ξ
35 percent or moreNot computed	,, ,	-	=	10.0-	- 10.0–	20.5	14.1	12.5
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	14.1 223	10.0– 185	751	362	304	206	223	232
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	-	-	9 123	12 16	_ 41	_	Ξ	=
\$200 to \$299	28	=	332	36 132	32 75 79	10 17	28	Ξ.
\$400 to \$499	75 80	81 48	185 60 36	105 22	79 34 32	87 50	28 75 80	57 97
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	12 20	18 38	4	15 14	32	16 17	12 20	59 15
\$1,000 or more No cash rent	- 8	-		10	- 11 397	9	- 8 504	4 567
Medion (dollars)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	504	512	269	364	397	487	504	307
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	_	_	314	117	75	20	_	38
Less than 20 percent	_	6_	5 8	12	8	=	-	Ε.
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	Ξ	43	-	-	=	-	19
35 percent or moreNot computed	Ξ	=	249	62 43 50.0+	62 5 50.0+	20	=	19 50.0+
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	48	26	50.0+ 283 82	160	82 24	58	48	47
Less thon 20 percent	-	=	105	31 35	10		9	- 6
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	7 32	26	105 45 25 26	34 60	48	10 29	7 32	
Not camputed	50.0+	46.2	22.8	32.1	36.3	37.5	50.0+	47.9
Medion \$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	110 34	67 27 27	143 121	68 22 23	109 63 28	67	110 34 56 20	47.9 70 18 18
20 to 24 percent	56 20	-	6 14	23 - 9	28	12	20	21 6
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	13	- - 2	14	12		=	7 -
Not computed Median	21.9	21.2 92	16.3 11	22.6 17	18.8 38	25.2 61	21.9 65 49	
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	65 49 —	92 -	ii	7	38	61 52 9	-	77 -
25 to 24 percent	8 -	_	-	-	-	_	8 -	=
35 percent ar moreNat computed	_ 8	=	ΞΞ	10	- - 15.7	14.7	- 8 14.8	16.4
Median	14.8	12.8	10.0-	10.0-	15.7	14.7	14.0	, 10.4

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of only roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immal	colee CDP, Collier Caun	ity	Remoinder of Collier County				
Area	Tract 112.03 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Troct 101	Troct 104.04	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 111.01	Tract 113 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	66	197	136	104	139	121	-	66
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	18	117	100	80	123	121	-	56
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	5 -	36 50	27 20	6 7	- - 17	18 17	Ξ	19 18
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	_	8 18	21 5	13 7	16	54 32	Ξ	19
\$600 to \$799	13	5	27	30	42 31	32	Ξ	=
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	_	Ξ	_	17	11	Ξ	Ξ	=
\$2,000 or more	615	326	407	839	6 696	530	Ξ.	455
Median (dollars)	48	80 17	36	24	16		Ξ	10
Less than \$100\$100 ta \$199	3	41	36	7 17	16		Ξ	10
\$200 to \$299 \$300 ta \$399	14	14	Ξ	"_	-		Ξ	Ξ.
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	_		-	-	156	-	_	175
Median (dallars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	162	128	175	231	136	_		
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				21	*25	9		29
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	52 46	94 21	50 5	31 7	16	,	-	
20 ta 24 percent 25 ta 29 percent	_	24 7	. 11	8 -	Ξ	y –	Ξ.	-
30 ta 34 percent 35 percent ar more	6 -	42	34	16	9	Ξ	Ξ	29
Nat computed Median	14.6	26.4	38.8	50.0+	13.9	22.5	Ξ	38.8
\$20,000 ta \$34,999	1	52 42	51 43	23 6	27	62 18	Ξ	31 10
20 ta 24 percent	<u> </u>	10	=	7	- 8	8 -	_	8 13
30 ta 34 percent	=	-	- 8	10	11	36	Ξ	1
35 percent ar mare Nat computed	10.5	10.5	<u>-</u>	23.9	33.4	30.7	Ξ	23.4
Median \$35,000 ta \$49,999	12.5	12.5 36	14.3 1 12	43	44 22	23 15		
Less than 20 percent	13	36 -	4 -	22 9	15	8	=	
25 ta 29 percent	-	Ξ.	8 -	6		Ξ.	Ξ.	-
35 percent or mare Not computed	_				🗆		_	=
Median \$50,000 ar mare	22.5	10.0 <u>–</u> 15	26.3 23 23	19.6 7	20.0 43 29	18.8 27 27	Ξ	6
Less than 20 percent	_	15	23	7 -	29 8	27	_	6 -
25 ta 29 percent	-	_	_	-	6	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	. -	Ξ.	_'	Ī	_	Ξ	_	Ξ
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	.] -	10.0- 279	10.0- 304	17.5 127	14.8	10.0 <u>–</u> 1 85	118	12.5 83
GROSS RENT Less than \$100				,_,		_	18	12
\$100 to \$199	. 123	-	41	5	Ξ	-	Ξ.	12 16 10 19 13
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 to \$399	185	26 113	32 75 79	8	Ξ.	81	36	19
\$400 to \$499 \$500 ta \$599	. 36	92 9	34 32	47	8	48	46 18	iš
\$600 ta \$749 \$750 ta \$999	. 4	15 14	32	18 29	Ξ	18 38	-	-
\$1,000 ar moreNa cash rent	. 2	10	11	6 -	Ξ.			309
Median (dallars)	. 268	370	397	582	5 2 5	512	511	309
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	314	76	75	•	8	_	46	41
Less than 20 percent	. 5	,-	,3		=	_	-	12
25 to 29 percent	. 9	Ξ.	-	=	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ	
35 percent or more	. 249	52	62	9	8	Ξ.	46	10 19
Nat computed	50.0+	24 50.0+	50.0 +	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	14.6 35
\$10,000 to \$19,999	. I 82	125	82 24	57 5	Ξ.	26 -	18 18	-
20 to 24 percent	. 105 . 32	31 13	10	8 6	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	22
30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar mare	. 1 26	34 47	48	38	Ξ	26	Ξ.	13
Not computed	22.5	32.7	36.3	45.6	-	46.2	10.0-	29.0
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	143	68 22 23	109	22 8	_	67 27	36	_
25 to 29 percent	. 6	23	63 28 -	7 -		27	18 18	- :
30 to 34 percent		9 14	12	7	-	13	-	_
Not computed	. 2	22.6	18.8	22.1	-	21.2	25.0	-
\$35,000 or mare Less than 20 percent	. 11	10	38 38	39 11	-	92 92 92	18 18	7 7
20 to 24 percent	-	=	-	1 11	-	72	-	-
30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar more	_ 1	Ξ		11	-	=	-	-
Nat computed	_	10	-		=	-	17.5	10.0-
	10.0-	-	15.7	23.9	-	12.8	17.5	10.0

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. D	toto based on somple and s	subject to sompling	y variobility, see text.	For definitions of terr	ms ond meanings of	symbols, see text		
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County			Totals for split tracts/8 County	BNA's in Collier
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Įotol	Eost Naples CDP	Golden Gote CDP	Immokolee CDP	North Noples CDP	Tract 104.03	Tract 106
Occupied housing units YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	54 830	54 830	9 393	4 359	767	5 716	5 772	5 046
1989 to Morch 1990	3 387 11 794 11 448 18 755 6 836 1 988 347 275	3 387 11 794 11 448 18 755 6 836 1 988 347 275	536 1 910 2 045 3 262 1 158 376 80 26	263 1 282 1 298 1 086 406 	14 123 127 282 136 66	335 1 288 945 2 342 580 167 43	541 1 705 1 766 1 330 406 	231 1 233 1 224 1 644 487 174 43
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	424 4 458 24 765 • 21 224 3 448 511	424 4 458 24 765 21 224 3 448 511	44 708 5 786 2 508 324 23	21 205 1 641 2 250 223 19	6 85 359 269 48	40 635 2 521 2 160 299 61	21 268 1 900 3 162 370 51	44 287 2 764 1 749 196 6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company	54 709 47 630	54 709 47 630	9 384 9 205	4 359 2 450	767 745	5 703 5 167	5 764 2 628 2 387	5 046 5 015
Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities. Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	40 267 124 92 32	40 267 124 92 32	6 667 24 15 9	2 209 - - -	714 - - -	4 038 13 6 7	2 387 8 - 8	3 818 8 8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	758 1 302 51 670 386 236 478	758 1 302 51 670 386 236 478	52 170 8 890 95 58 128	4 301 9 - 27	151 596 10 1	37 - 5 541 37 23 78	- 30 5 700 9 6 27	29 43 4 841 63 24 46
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	2 126 23 067 23 348 6 289 1.6	2 126 23 067 23 348 6 289 1.6	389 4 792 3 516 696 1.5	114 1 321 2 336 588 1.8	136 242 288 101 1.6	179 2 645 2 338 554 1.6	123 1 615 3 044 990 1.9	217 2 329 2 142 358 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	40 547 6 566 15 299 7 607 9 192 1 883 14 283 7 352 5 277 1 147 415 92	40 547 6 566 15 299 7 607 9 192 1 883 14 283 7 352 5 277 1 147 415 92	6 735 1 195 2 555 1 157 2 537 291 2 658 1 352 990 175 111	2 583 476 1 115 603 319 70 1 776 940 722 95 19	423 20 84 83 147 89 344 154 115 44	3 786 649 1 427 601 981 128 1 930 990 685 219 36	3 779 838 1 531 894 446 70 1 993 1 039 819 116	3 810 690 1 578 599 781 162 1 236 627 470 76 54
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	1 105 20 389 18 030 22 156 1 310	1 105 20 389 18 030 22% 156 1 310	264 3 728 3 456 7 35 206	94 570 508 10	142 162 128 	37 1 944 1 564 	109 713 631 - 10	83 1 799 1 637 11 91
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	54 706 53 910 796 124 124	54 706 53 910 796 124 124	9 369 9 227 142 24 24	4 359 4 213 146 - -	767 739 28 - - -	5 703 5 638 65 13 13	5 764 5 593 171 8 8 8	5 038 4 974 64 8 8
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	61 908 35 661 2 902 1 639 1 263	61 908 35 661 2 902 1 639 1 263	41 431 28 634 455 242 213	39 024 32 651 192 75 117	31 733 19 477 216 65 151	55 492 43 670 291 177 114	44 206 33 627 240 92 148	46 505 29 252 250 135 115

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals fo	or split tracts/8NA's in C	ollier County—Con.		Eost Noples CDP, C	ollier County	Golden Gate CDP, Col- lier County
Area	Tract 107	Tract 108	Troct 113	Tract 114	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	2 737	2 512	617	332	5 046	2 737	4 359
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	40 285 497 1 093 590 186 37	55 489 818 959 113 54 17	34 115 57 258 113 40 –	1 48 75 119 63 26 -	231 1 233 1 224 1 644 487 174 43	40 285 497 1 093 590 186 37	263 1 282 1 298 1 086 406 - 24
BEDROOMS							
Na bedroom 1 1 bedroom 2 2 bedrooms 3 3 bedrooms 4 5 or more bedrooms 5	394 1 783 460 100	13 203 1 208 939 129 20	48 209 325 35	21 155 131 25 -	287 2 764 1 749 196 6	394 1 783 460 100	21 205 1 641 2 250 223 19
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen focilities	2 737 2 708 1 437 - - -	2 504 2 367 1 877 8 — 8	611 471 436 13 13	332 302 295 - - -	5 046 5 015 3 818 8 8	2 737 2 708 1 437 - -	4 359 2 450 2 209 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas Bottled, tank, or LP gas Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. All other fuels No fuel used	7 104 2 513 20 18 75	35 32 2 372 7 33 33	169 439 - - 9	24 297 10 1	29 43 4 841 63 24 46	7 104 2 513 20 18 75	2- 2- 4 301 9 - 27
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	150 1 481 866 240 1.4	187 1 087 952 286 1.6	59 185 255 118 1.8	50 115 139 28 1.6	217 2 329 2 142 358 1.6	150 1 481 866 240 1.4	114 1 321 2 336 588 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	1 542 218 521 248 461 94 1 195 617 416 91 50 21	1 829 265 698 356 467 43 683 333 280 61	455 48 85 99 173 50 162 101 61 -	160 1 40 27 41 51 172 63 60 32 17	3 810 690 1 578 599 781 162 1 236 627 470 76 54	1 542 218 521 248 461 94 1 195 617 416 91 500	2 583 476 1115 603 319 70 1 776 940 722 95
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	173 920 856 - 16 93	48 1 174 931 - 141	107 142 120 - 21 37	21 80 61 - 9 7	83 1 799 1 637 - 11 91	173 920 856 - 16 93	570 508 10
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 ar more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	2 737 2 676 61 - -	2 504 2 428 76 8 8	604 594 10 13 13	332 332 - - - -	5 038 4 974 64 8 8	2 737 2 676 61 - -	4 359 4 213 146 — —
Mem household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	36 409 26 589 144 63 81	46 397 35 079 136 80 56	28 184 20 773 110 82 28	30 215 22 517 82 16 66	46 505 29 252 250 135 115	36 409 26 589 144 63 81	75

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immokolee CDP, Col		omry, see text. For definition		ainder af Collier Caunty		
Area	Troct 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Troct 101	Troct 104.04	Troct 108 (pt.)	Tract 111.01	Troct 113 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	373	308	6 159	1 654	2 512	1 468	244
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	13 81 9 157 73 40 —	1 42 75 101 63 26	218 1 522 1 363 2 305 599 152	79 628 610 322 15 - -	55 489 818 959 113 54 17	144 309 340 523 124 20 - 8	21 34 48 101 40 - -
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	42 155 153 23	- 21 149 113 25	382 2 952 2 583 228 14	14 287 1 156 189 8	13 203 1 208 939 129 20	63 290 901 198 16	- 6 54 172 12 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	373 360 345 - - -	308 302 295 - - -	6 117 6 102 5 845 28 28	1 654 - 17 - - -	2 504 2 367 1 877 8 - 8	1 452 1 367 1 062 25 25	238 111 91 13 13
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gos	92 272 - - 9	24 273 10 1	47 111 5 945 7 7 42	1 604 21 22 7	35 32 2 372 7 33 33	65 296 1 084 23 -	77 167 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	53 110 137 73 1.7	44 109 127 28 1.6	203 2 703 2 684 569 1.6	37 264 908 445 2.1	187 1 087 952 286 1.6	51 848 464 105 1.4	6 75 118 45 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1979 or earlier	266 19 50 53 106 38 107 78 29	154 1 34 27 41 51 154 63 55 25 21 11	4 506 650 1 782 757 1 166 151 1 653 800 721 98 34	1 501 148 7775 418 160 - 153 80 45 28 -	1 829 265 698 356 467 43 683 333 280 61 -	1 213 204 450 250 228 81 255 125 107 23	189 29 35 46 67 12 55 23 32 -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							45
No telephone in unit	62 88 73 - 15 31 373 363	21 74 55 - 9 7 308 308	76 2 454 2 109 - - 9 144 6 131 6 060	23 112 104 - - 10 1 654 1 594	48 1 174 931 _ _ 141 2 504 2 428 76	58 820 743 15 12 41 1 443 1 390	45 54 47 -6 6 6 231 231
1.01 ar more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	10 - - -	- - - -	71 28 28 28	60	8 8 -	53 25 25 -	13 13 -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	32 289 20 105 69 49 20	30 710 21 963 76 16 60	48 361 35 626 331 226 105	41 211 30 131 118 81 37	46 397 35 079 136 80 56	28 009 24 134 107 69 38	22 405 22 072 41 33 8

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Collier County			Totals for split tracts/i	BNA's in Collier
Area	Noples, FL MSA	Total	Eost Noples CDP	Golden Gote CDP	Immokolee CDP	North Noples CDP	Troct 104.03	Tract 106
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 803	23 803	3 235	2 281	270	2 328	3 367	2 140
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	15 398	15 398	2 021	1 811	160	1 681	2 759	1 407
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	336 636	336 636	71 123	30 84	22 38 12	59 69	30 91	37 89
\$400 to \$499	963 1 467	963 1 467	218 252	138 277	19	107 147	162 344	169 97 305 259 307 132
\$500 to \$599	3 617	3 617	444 393	813 370	27	367 390	1 113 630	305 259
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	2 788 2 998	2 788 2 998	350	88 11	21 15	278 99	355 34	307 132
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	1 300 1 293	1 300 1 293	149 21	-	3	165	741	12 803 733
Median (dollars)	837 8 405	837 8 405	758 1 214	703 470	531 110	838 647	608 52	733
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	339 2 167	339 2 167	112 469 332	36 328	5 58	50 129	389	221
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	1 986 1 525	1 986 1 525	194	76 30	26 19	258 104	120 41	221 220 162
\$400 to \$499\$500 or more	869 1 519	869 1 519	73 34	_	2	50 56	6 -	65 16
Medion (dollors)	283	283	207	165	186	244	169	240
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	3 589	3 589	544	380	-89	350	482	333
Less thon 20 percent	1 068	1 068	564 203	131	70	100 24	154 22	115
20 to 24 percent	227 157	227 157	42 32 - 61	131 22 28 27	8 -	22	28 27	333 115 25 25 29 117 22
30 to 34 percent	256 1 679	256 1 679	186	27 172	11	13 176	251	117
Not computed	202 34.7	202 34.7	40 27.7	31.7	16.6	15 41.5	37.4	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 298 2 382	5 298 2 382	805 463 62 82	670 224	70 31	653 269	893 274	502 283
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	505 681	505 681	62 82	96 143	22 2	37 118	121 202	36 63
30 to 34 percent	584 1 146	584 1 146	90 108	131 76	15	84 145	202 171 125	28.1 5002 283 36 63 39
Not computed	22.6	-	-	25.5	20.9	25.9	26.3	17.9
Medion	4 977	22.6 4 977	17.6 658	695	51	418	994 482	394
Less thon 20 percent	2 628 1 008	2 628 1 008	399 110	345 278	34	181 11 <u>5</u>	344	79 79
25 to 29 percent	652	652 192	104 24 21	60	Ξ	67 6	127	394 205 79 65 24 21
35 percent or moreNot computed	497	497	21	12	17	49	20 -	-
\$50,000 or more	19.3 9 939	19.3 9 939	17.4 1 208	20.0 536	18.0 60	21.2 907	20.2 998	19.5 911 747
Less thon 20 percent	7 200	7 200 1 224	1 010 76	469 46	55 4	696 55	776 171	747 61
25 to 29 percent	695	695	47 46	10		86 48	32 19	61 47 46
35 percent or moreNot computed	456	456 51	19 10	'-	<u>-</u>	22	1 2	10
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	13.5 14 182	13.5 14 182	12.4 2 641	15.0	10.0- 344	14.3 1 930	15.9 1 987	13.0 1 236
GROSS RENT	14 102		2 041	1 776	344	1 730	1 707	1 200
Less thon \$100	47 255	47 255	9	16	26	9 11	16	9
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	258 792	258 792 2 024	65 211	34	39 146	28 54	11 34	20 121 137 267 475
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	2 943	1 2 943	589 704	291 659	73 20	249 447	318 682	137 267
\$600 to \$749	3 896	3 896 1 751	740 156	505 228	18	447 582 251	318 682 583 267	475 89
\$1,000 or moreNo cash rent	1 415	1 415	87 80	26 17	- 22	216 83	52 24	73 45
Medion (dollors)	612	612	557	583	22 342	623	589	610
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	1 367	1 367 26	231	96	103	95	117	149
20 to 24 percent	33	26 33 70	_	=	=	-	_	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	35	35 945	9	91	-	-	97	9 122
Not computed	258	258	48	5	87 16	58 37	20	18
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	2 855	50.0+ 2 855 83 65	50.0+ 638	50.0+ 309	50.0+ 127	50.0+ 421	50.0+ 337	50.0+ 253
20 to 24 percent	1 65	83 65	33		26 25	Ξ	11 -	21
25 to 29 percent	. 1 211	211	42 19	23 24	39 11	8 77	23 24 279	21 10 19
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 182		518 26	262	19	312 24	279	188 15
Medion\$20,000 to \$34,999	45.1 4 625	45.1	45.0 991	43.1 695	26.2 47	46.6	43.2 775	49.4
Less thon 20 percent	551	551 992	122	123 120	17 6	566 71 130	143 140	440 50 111 90 125 48 16
25 to 29 percent	1 278	1 278 821	385 187 206	220 132	18	175		90
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	761 222	l 761	206 75	88		72 111	110	48
Medion	27.6	27.6	16 24.7	12 27.2	22.9	27.2		27.8
Less than 20 percent	3 506	3 506	781 604 77	676 477	67 48	848 622	758 519	394 297
25 to 29 percent	376	860 376	20	142 42	10	108 49	166 51	48 7
30 to 34 percent	.] 117	117	41 21	15	=	26	15	15 21
Not computed Median	. 1 276	276	18 16.4	17.6	9	43 16.8	7	17.1
				17.5	10.04	10.0		

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

	Doto based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Collier County—Con.			s of terms and meanin	East Noples CDP, Co	ollier County	Golden Gate CDP, Col- lier County
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 104.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	678	1 037	204	140	2 140	678	2 281
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	399	642	150	87	1 407	399	1 811
Less than \$300	27 26	16 25	36 38 23	13	37 89	27 26	30 84 1 <u>38</u>
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	46 1 <u>32</u>	45 98	10	3 9	169 97	46 132	277 813
\$600 to \$799	74 57	150 101	11 4	27 3	305 259 307 132	74 57 19	370
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	19 9	119 54	28	15 15	132 12	9	88 11
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	571 870	34 766	404 54	694 53	12 803 733	571 279	703 470
Not mortgaged Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	279 31 163	395 13 55	34 - 27	5 31	49 221	31 163	470 36 328
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	59 8	181 96	8 19	15	220 162	59 8	76 30
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	18	41	<u>'</u>	2	65 16	18	Ξ
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	173	273	225	145	240	173	165
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF							
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	176	178	53 17	67	333	176	380 131
Less thon 20 percent	64 17	47 13	17	53 8	115 25	64	131 22 28 27 172
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	15	39 27	=	- - 6	25 25 29 117	15 62	27 172
35 percent or moreNot computed	62 18	52	36 	16.4	22 28.1	18 24.4	31.7
Medion	24.4 200	28.7 268 94	45.9 69 42	29	502	200	670 224
Less than 20 percent	120 18 19	62 17	13 2	9	283 36 63 39 81	18	96
30 to 34 percent	16 27	23 72	12	15	39 81	16 27	131 76
Not computed	17.1	23.2	18.4	50.0+	17.9	17.1	25.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77.1 99 99	261 161	44 24	22 21	394 205	99 99	695 345 278
20 to 24 percent	É	39 36		=	79 65	Ξ	278 60
30 to 34 percent		8 17	_ 16	7	24 21	-	12
Not computed	13.9	16.9	14.3	17.6	19.5	13.9	20.0 536
\$50,000 or more	203 194	330 224	38 38	22 17	911 747	203 194	469 46
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	Ξ	54 42	Ξ	4 -	61 47	Ξ	10
30 to 34 percent	9	10	Ξ		46 10	9	Ë
Not computed Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0-	13.3	10.0-	12.0	13.0 1 236	10.0 - 1 195	15.0 1 776
GROSS RENT	1 195	683	152	107	1 200		_
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ		9 20	37	16
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	37 90	29	72	12 74 27	121 137	90 443	34 291
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	443 381	102 103	40 15	14	267 475	381 180	659 505
\$600 to \$749	180 37	186 37 195	Ξ	-	89 73	37	228 26
\$1,000 or moreNo cash rent	27 503	31 636	25 381	22 365	45 610	27 503	17 583
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	303		•				
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	66	79	17	73	149	66	96
Less than 20 percent	_	, -		=	_	_	_
25 to 29 percent	<u>.</u>	- - -	- 17	57	9 122	- 44	91
Not computed	44 22 50.0+	66 13 50.0+	50.0+	16 50.0+	18 50.0+	22 50.0+	5 50.0+
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	358	168	81	21	253	358	309
Less thon 20 percent	12 32	_	25 20	12	21 10	12 32	23
30 to 34 percent	303	10 158	20 11 -	9	19 188	303	23 24 262
Not computed	11 44.6	50.0+	25 25.7	29.4	15 49.4	11 44.6	43.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	457 72	181 23	43 5	15	440 50 111	457 72 252	43.1 695 123 120 220 132 88 12
20 to 24 percent	252 73 53	32 43	16 22	-	90 125	73 53	220 132
30 to 34 percent	53 7	20 45	Ξ.	- 6	48 16	7	88 12
Not computed	23.1	18 28.1 255	25.1 11	12.5	27.8 394	23.1 314	27.2
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	314 262	255 197 46	ii	58 32 10	297 48	262 27	477
20 to 24 percent	27	46 - 12	Ξ.	-	7 15	13	42
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	13	-	Ξ.	16	21 6	12	
Not computed	14.9	16.8	10.0–	10.0-	17.1	14.9	17.6

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

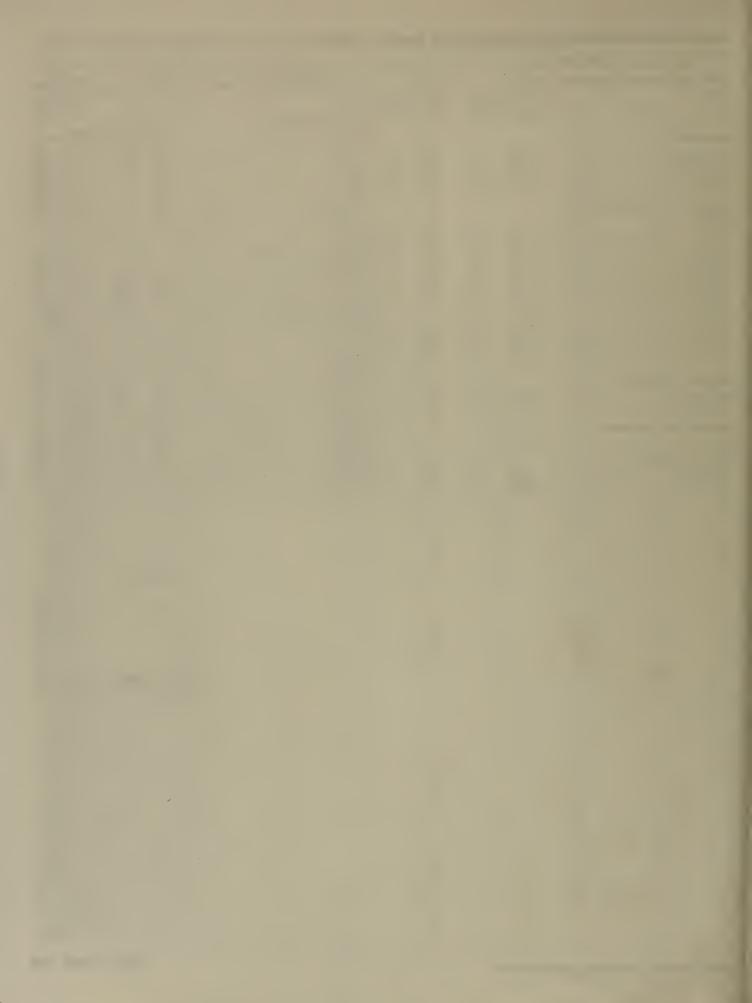
[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Ooto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Immokalee CDP, Co	ollier County		Rem	oinder of Collier County		
Area	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Troct 101	Tract 104.04	Tract 108 (pt.)	Troct 111.01	Troct 113 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	127	140	3 059	1 392	1 037	85	77
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	73	87	1 905	1 122	642 16	36 _	77 27
Less than \$300	9 29	13 9 3	36 157 109	22 89	25 45	10	9 14
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	10	3 9 27	158 473	182 429	98 150	17	11
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	_ _ 16	3 5	406 386	203 167	101 119	9	4 12
\$1,500 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	-	15	116 64	21	54 34	Ξ	Ξ
Median (dollars)	395 54	694 53	808 1 154	719 270	766 395	624 49	409
Less than \$100	27	5 31	37 526	16 165	13 55	18	Ξ
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	8 19	15	249 184	63 26	181 96	23 8	Ξ
\$400 ta \$499		2	99 59	_	41 9	.	Ξ
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	225	145	204	176	273	222	-
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	22 17	67 53	692 26 <u>1</u>	173 48	• 178 47	6	31
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	. -	7 24		13 39 27	=	-
30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar mare Not computed	5	6	49 296 55	18 99 8	52 -	E	31
Median	17.3 41	16.4	32.7 595	41.4 418	28.7 268	17.5 19	50.0+ 28
Less than 20 percent	26	5 9	350	124 47	94 62	12	16
25 to 29 percent	2	<u>-</u>	35 87 35	88 47	17 23 72	7 -	= -
30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar mare Not computed	-	15	88 -	112	-	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	12
Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	16.1 26	50.0+ 22	17.2 711	27.2 438	23.2 261	10.0– 44	19.4 18
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	10	21	361 155	226 102	161 39 36	35	14 _ 4
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	-	- -	96 35 64	96 14	36 8 17	- - 9	=
Not computed	16 - 35.9	17.6	19.7	19.7	16.9	13.5	13.2
\$50,000 or mare Less than 20 percent	38	22 17	1 061 797	363 250	330 224	16 16	Ξ
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	=	4	107 103	86 13	54 42	Ξ.	_
30 ta 34 percent 35 percent or mare	_	1	24 30	7 7	10	_	_
Nat camputed	10.0-	12.0	13.1	15.6	13.3	10.0-	45
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	107	154	1 644	141	683	249	49
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	Ξ.	-	-	Ξ	_	12	=
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	64	12 68 27	87 156	17 21	29 102	34 39	8
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	6	14 18	261 357	10 35	103 186	34 39 88 71	10 9
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 ar mare	_		400 227	38 20	37 195	<u> </u>	Ξ.
Medion (dallars)	7 346	15 372	147 706	728	31 63 6	5 564	18 414
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	9 -	67	164 —	18	79 —	30_	8 -
20 to 24 percent	_		_	_	Ξ.	_	_
30 to 34 percent	9	51	9 105	18	66	30	- 8
Not computed Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+	16 50.0+ 21	50 50.0+	50.0 +	13 50.0+	50.0+	50.0+ 18
Less than 20 percent	1 1	21 -	324	-	168	101 12	-
30 to 34 percent	20	12	38 35	=	- - 10	11 12	=
Not computed	7	9	225 26	7	158	61	18
Median	24	29.4 15	45.6 479	50.0+ 41	50.0+ 181	42.9 67	19
Less than 20 percent	1 6	9 -	30 50 219	18	23 32 43 20	27	5 10
30 to 34 percent	1 -	=	73	16 7	43 20	20 10	4
Nat computed Median	26.7	6 12.5	86 21 28.4	25.8	45 18 28.1	10 - 26.6	22.2
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	11	51 32	677 331	25.6 75 31	25.1 255 197	20.0 51 51	-
20 to 24 percent	_	10	162	15 10	46		-
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	_	:	59 59 10	19	12	Ξ	-
Median	10.0-	9 10.0–	56 19.5	22.2	16.8	15.9	=

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

(rot definitions of ferms and meanings of symbols, see fe									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Hausing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persons		Hausing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Area	100-percent caunt	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Naples, FL MSA	152 099	11.8	94 165	12.4	NAPLES CITY, COLLIER COUNTY				
COLLIER COUNTY			•		Tract 1	3 715 2 143	11.6 14.9	3 359 998	11.6 15.4
Tatal	152 099	11.8	94 165	12.4	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	3 128 1 768	10.9 17.7	2 163 1 032	12.2 16.3
East Noples CDP Golden Gate CDP	22 951 14 148	11.4 10.0	14 639 6 124	11.7 10.4	Tract 4 (pt.)	3 700	11.6	4 635	12.4
Immakalee CDP	14 120	12.5	4 507	13.8	Tract 5 (pt.)	1 818 1 568	15.5 14.5	1 163 998	15.3 16.1
Naples city Narth Naples CDP	19 505 13 422	13.1 12.1	15 312 8 183	13.2 12.7	Tract 7	1 129	12.9	434	14.1
			0 .00	12.7	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	169 270	8.3 11.5	219 253	11.9 11.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN COLLIER COUNTY					Tract 103 (pt.)	58	10.3	44	11.4
					Tract 104.01 (pt.)	39	20.5	14	21.4
Tract 3.01	3 128 3 700	10.9 11.6	2 163 4 635	12.2 12.4	Tract 106 (pt.)	Ξ	-1	Ξ	_
Tract 5	1 818	15.5	1 163	15.3	Tract 108 (pt.)	-	-	-	-
Tract 102.01 Tract 102.02	5 489 1 232	12.0 11.9	5 084 524	12.4 13.4	NORTH NAPLES CDP, COLLIER COUNTY Tract 102.01 (pt.)	1 971	11.3	965	12.2
Tract 102.03	4 358	11.5	3 430	12.2	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	_		-	_
Tract 103	4 091 3 369	10.0 15.9	2 266 1 833	11.1 15.9	Tract 102.03 (pt.)	4 088 4 033	11.4	3 177 2 222	12.2 11.1
Tract 104.02	3 581	13.5	2 090	14.8	Tract 104.01 (pt.)	3 330	15.9	ĩ 819	15.9
Tract 104.03	18 769	10.3	7 887	10.7	Tract 104.02 (pt.) REMAINDER OF COLLIER COUNTY	-	-	-	-
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes; and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- 1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- 2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- 1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels- although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- 1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example. "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- · Registering at a public or private employment office
- · Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- · Placing or answering advertisements
- · Writing letters of application
- · Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short-'or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents— Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- 2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- 6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the house-holder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- 2. Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- 5. Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

Wage or salary income

- · Net nonfarm self-employment income
- · Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- · Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- · Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- · Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories. "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas and the 1990 CH-1, General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad. ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples			
Spanish Other Indo- European	Spanish French Italian	Spanish, Ladino French, Cajun, French Creole			
	Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandanavian	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish			
	Russian South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene			
	Other Slavic Greek	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian			
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese			
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian			
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese	Cambodian			
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish			
All other lan- guages	Arabic Hungarian Native North				
	American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa			

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

	Weighted				Related c	hildren unde	ren under 18 years				
Size of Family Unit	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	\$6,310 6 451 5,947	\$6,451 5,947									
Two persons Householder under 65 years Householder 65 years and over	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515								
Three persons Four persons Five persons. Six persons. Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	9,885 12,674 14,990 16,921 19,162 21,328 25,480	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973	

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	
	Pacific Islander
Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Kos Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Vietnamese Fijia Kos Kos Hols Fijia Kos Folita Fijia Kos Folita Fijia Folita Foli	oan nanian r Pacific Islander ¹ • rolinian

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980. grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barraçks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a rentor receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units. persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$\begin{split} \text{SE}_{\hat{X}} \text{ and SE}_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y} \colon \\ \text{SE}_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} &= \text{SE}_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(\text{SE}_{\hat{X}}^{*})^2 + (\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}}^{*})^2} \end{split}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- 2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors:

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) =
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)]$$
 to $[9,948 + 1.645(179)]$ or $9,654$ to $10,242$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) = $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$
= .029

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

	0, 110002.1022
Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
P	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAM	IPLING RATES

•	Sampling 1	ale of 1-	111-2
2	Sampling ra	ate less	than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
4	Male
1 2	0 to 4 years
3	5 to 14 years
4	15 to 19 years
5	20 to 24 years
6	25 to 34 years
7	35 to 54 years
	55 to 64 years
9	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups
	1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories
, , ,	as groups 1 through 18.
07.70	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in

STAGE I: TYPI	E OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
11 12-16	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	101	White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent Less than \$100
STAGE II: SAM	MPLING RATE CATEGORY Sampling rate of 1-in-2	102 103 104	\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2 TS IN STRUCTURE	105 106 107	\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749
1 2	Single unit structure Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	108 109	\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more
3	than 10 individual units Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	110 111-120	No cash rent Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups
	NURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF USEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT Owner White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin	121-140	101 through 110 Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
1 2 3 4	Value Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
5 6 7 8 9	\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Other ¹	161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant Housing Units Vacant for rent
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	2 3	Vacant for sale Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Householder

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a
 listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census
 questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing
 areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained
 via the purchased address list noted above, census
 questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau
 enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

		Size of publication area ²												
Estimated Total ¹	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500		35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000		-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500				80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5.000		_	_		110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000				_		170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000		_			_	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25.000				_			250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75.000			_	_				310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000					_		_	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250.000				_			_	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000			_ !			_		-		-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000										-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000							_		_	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
											_	-	-	5 480
10,000,000		_												

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

	Base of percentage ¹												
Estimated Percentage	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1,4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
)= $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$

B = Base of estimated percentage

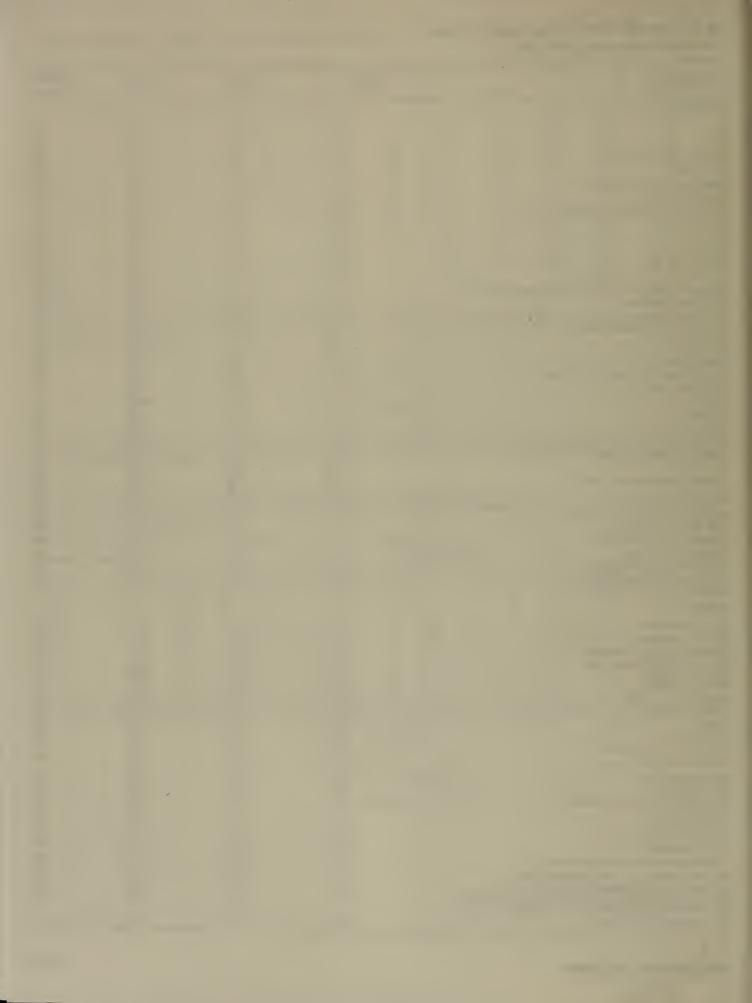
p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Florida

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7 0.7
Citizenship	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.6
	1.5	1.3	0.6	
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	• 0.8	0.6
Educational attainment	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.1
Household type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5 0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Class of worker	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5 0.5
Household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.3 1.7	1.1	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
HOUSING	1.5	1.5	5	
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
5 (1)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hace, of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	* 1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1,2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back

Example

ı	a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age b. Year of birth	
I	41	1949	0 9 1 9 8 1	
ı	00000	1 • 800000	00000010800000	
ı	10 10 1	9 1 0 10	101010 901010	
ı	2020	2020	20202020	
ı	j3 O 3 O	3030	3030 _ 3030	
ſ	4 • 4 0	4 • 40	4040 4040	
ı	5050	5050	5050 5050	
1	16060	6060	160601 6060	ı
	7070	7070	7070 7070	
I	18080	8080	8080 8080	
į	9090	9 0 9 ●	9090	

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- **b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race. If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a one-family detached house; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - **b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- **H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30	4 times a year 3
By the week 4	2 times a year 6
Every other week 2	Once a year 12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- **H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- **H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- **H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word mortgage is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - **b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - **b**. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of professional school degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on Apřil 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- **22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- **23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a. Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
 - b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark No. already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 - Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 - Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- **28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Do not enter Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic Mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization
if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance
company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for **Questions 31a through 32h**

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - **b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- **32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b. Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired
 persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers
 before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS'90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or road	ls

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

ge 2 PLEASE	ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTION PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name	Last name
Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	First name Middle initial	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: O Husband/wife O Brother/sister
Fill ONE circle for each person.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name	O Natural-born O Father/mother
If Other relative of person in column 1,	the home is owned, being bought, or rented.	or adopted Grandchild son/daughter Other relative
fill circle and print exact relationship, such		C Stepson/
as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	stepdaughter
		If NOT RELATED to Person 1: C Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried
		or foster child partner
		C Housemate, O Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Male O Female	O Male O Female
4. Race	O White	O White
Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.	O Black or Negro	Black or Negro
If Indian (Amer.), print the name of	O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
the enrolled or principal tribe.		/
	O Eskimo	O Eskimo
	O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
	O Chinese O Japanese	O Chinese O Japanese
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),	O Filipino O Asian Indian O Hawaiian O Samoan	O Filipino O Asian Indian O Hawaiian O Samoan
print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani,	O Korean O Guamanian	O Korean O Guamanian
Cambodian, and so on.	O Vietnamese O Other API	O Vietnamese O Other API
If Other race, print race.	Other race (Print race)	Other race (Print race)
5. Age and year of birth	a. Age b. Year of birth	a. Age b. Year of birth
a. Print each person's age at last birthday.		
Fill in the matching circle below each box.	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 • 8 0 0 0 0	
	101010 901010	$\left[\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \bullet & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & & & & & & & & &$
b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0
matching circle below each box.	3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0	3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0
	5050 5050	5050 5050
	6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
	8080 8080	8080 8080
6. Marital status	9090 9090	9090 9090
Fill ONE circle for each person.	Now married C Separated Widowed C Never married	O Now married O Separated
	O Divorced	Widowed
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?	O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	No (not Spanish/Hispanic)Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
	O Yes, Puerto Rican O Yes, Cuban	O Yes, Puerto Rican
	O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	Yes, CubanYes, other Spanish/Hispanic
	(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,
If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic,	Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)
print one group.		
FOR CENSUS USE	С	0

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a – H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD			
Last name	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —		
First name Middle initial	Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if	H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?		
	the person should be listed — for example, someone	O Yes O No		
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a	- 1es 0 100		
	newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?	b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)		
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister O Natural-born O Father/mother		or a medical office on this property?		
or adopted () Grandchild	Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).	∪ Yes ∪ No		
son/daughter O Other relative -	and reason(s).	O res O NO		
O Stepson/		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS		
stepdaughter		OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —		
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for	H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much		
○ Roomer, boarder, ○ Unmarried	Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure	do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?		
or foster child partner	that the person should be listed — for example, a	would sell for it it were for sale:		
O Housemate, O Other	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999		
roommate nonrelative	usually lives somewhere else?	○ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ○ \$75,000 to \$79,999		
O Male O Female	C Yes, please print the name(s) O No	O \$15,000 to \$19,999 O \$80,000 to \$89,999		
	and reason(s).	0 \$20,000 to \$24,999		
O White		0 \$25,000 to \$29,999		
O Black or Negro		C \$30,000 to \$34,999		
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all	U \$40,000 to \$44,999 O \$175,000 to \$199,999		
Side of principal divery	apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	O \$45,000 to \$49,999		
	O A mobile home or trailer	○ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ○ \$250,000 to \$299,999		
O Eskimo	A mooile nome or trailer A one-family house detached from any other house	○ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ○ \$300,000 to \$399,999		
Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house attached to one or more houses	O \$60,000 to \$64,999 O \$400,000 to \$499,999		
O Chinese O Japanese	A building with 2 apartments	○ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ○ \$500,000 or more		
O Filipino Asian Indian	O A building with 3 or 4 apartments			
O Hawaiian O Samoan	O A building with 5 to 9 apartments			
O Korean O Guamanian	O A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —		
O Vietnamese O Other API —	A building with 20 to 49 apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?		
	A building with 50 or more apartments Other	O Less than \$80 O \$375 to \$399		
	Other	O \$80 to \$99 O \$400 to \$424		
Other race (Print race)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	0 \$100 to \$124		
a. Age b. Year of birth	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls,	0 \$125 to \$149		
	or half-rooms.	O \$175 to \$199 O \$500 to \$524		
	O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms	O \$200 to \$224 O \$525 to \$549		
000000 1 • 8 0 0 0 0	○ 2 rooms ○ 5 rooms ○ 8 rooms ○ 3 rooms ○ 6 rooms ○ 9 or more	O \$225 to \$249 O \$550 to \$599		
101010 901010	○ 3 rooms ○ 6 rooms ○ 9 or more rooms	O \$250 to \$274 O \$600 to \$649		
2 C 2 O 2 O 2 O 2 O 2 O	H4. Is this house or apartment —	0 \$275 to \$299		
3030 3030	Owned by you or someone in this household	\$300 to \$324		
5050 5050	with a mortgage or loan?	\$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more		
6060 6060	Owned by you or someone in this household free			
7070 7070	and clear (without a mortgage)?	b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?		
8080 8080	O Rented for cash rent? O Occupied without payment of cash rent?	O Yes O No		
9090 9090	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
O Now married O Separated		NSUS USE		
O Widowed O Never married	A. Total persons B. Type of unit D. Months vac	ant G. DO ID		
O Divorced	Occupied Vacant C Less than 1	O 6 up to 12		
	III () First form () Komilar	O 12 up to 24		
O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	Cont'n Usual home 2 up to 6	O 24 or more		
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano O Yes, Puerto Rican	elsewhere F Complete at	fter 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
O Yes, Cuban	O C1. Vacancy status O LR O TC	O OA JICI I I I I I I I I I		
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	2 2 O P/F O RE	2 411		
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean,	3 For rent O For seas/ O MV O FD	O EN 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		
Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	O For sale only rec/occ O Rented or O For migrant	4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 1		
Cantoustan, Opaniard, and so on.)	5 1 TO PO O P3	O P6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
	Sold, not workers t			
\	6 occupied O Other vacant O P1 O P4			
	occupied O Other vacant P1 O P1 O P4 O P2 O P5	O SM O 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		
0	6 occupied O Other vacant O P1 O P4			
0	occupied Other vacant P1 O P4 P2 O P5 Strike unit boarded un? F Cov	O SM O 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		

H8.	When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year,
	○ 1989 or 1990	Gas: from underground pipes	estimate the yearly cost.
	○ 1985 to 1988	serving the neighborhood	
	© 1980 to 1984	O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP	a. Electricity
	O 1970 to 1979	() Electricity	u. Liceatory
	○ 1960 to 1969	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	
	O 1959 or earlier 📥	O Coal or coke	
		O Wood	
		O Solar energy	.00
на	How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	Other fuel	Yearly cost — Dollars
112.	many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?	O No fuel used	OR
		H15. Do you get water from -	
	O No bedroom	1113. Do you get water nom —	Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O 1 bedroom	A public system such as a city water	No charge or electricity not used
	O 2 bedrooms	department, or private company?	
	© 3 bedrooms	O An individual drilled well?	
	O 4 bedrooms	O An individual dug well?	
	O 5 or more bedrooms	O Some other source such as a spring,	b. Gas
		creek, river, datem, etc.?	
		uten, iiver, coeffir, etc.:	
H10.	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities		-
_	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	
	cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a	O Van connected to multiple conver	1000
	bathtub or shower?	Yes, connected to public sewer No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	\$.00
			Yearly cost — Dollars
	O. Ven have all the factor	O No, use other means	
	O Yes, have all three facilities		OR
	O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	
			O leaded at the contract or in accordance in the fact
		O 1989 or 1990	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		O 1985 to 1988	No charge or gas not used
H11.	Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;	O 1980 to 1984	
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range	0 1970 to 1979	
		O 1960 to 1969	c. Water
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?	O 1950 to 1959	
		O 1940 to 1949	
	O Yes	0 1939 or earlier	
	O No	O Don't know	
		Dontkilow	
	_		
		H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Yearly cost — Dollars
1110	Describe (1.1. cont.)	condominium?	OR
nız.	Do you have a telephone in this house or		On .
	apartment?	O Yes	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		O No	O No charge
	O Yes		O No charge
	O No		+
		If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
		H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
H13.	How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	○ Yes — Skip to H20	
	one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	O No	
	use by members of your household?		
		1	
	_	b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	
	O None	products from this property?	Yearly cost — Dollars
	0 1		
	○ 2	O None	an .
		○ \$1 to \$999	OR
	O 3		
	0 3	O \$1,000 to \$2,499	
		○ \$1,000 to \$2,499 ○ \$2,500 to \$4,999	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	o 4	O \$2,500 to \$4,999	Included in rent or in condominium fee No chame or these fuels not used
	0 4 0 5		Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge or these fuels not used

00 Yearly amount - Dollars

Please turn to page 6.

O None

Page 6		PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTION
PERSON 1 Last name First name Middle initial 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.) 9. Is this person a CTITZEN of the United States?	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person Yes — Skip to 15a No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country —	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? O Yes O No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? O Yes O No
Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization No, not a citizen of the United States 10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? 1987 to 1990 1970 to 1974	(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. 7 (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 7	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? O Yes No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? O Yes No
O 1985 or 1986 O 1965 to 1969 O 1982 to 1984 O 1960 to 1964 O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959 O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? O Yes O No, lived outside the city/town limits	If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? O Yes O No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? —7	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more
O No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private school, private college 12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25
O No school completed Nursery school Kindergarten 1 st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person 17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military.	b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. Hours
 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade 9th grade 10th grade 11th grade 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program Associate degree in college - Academic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) Professional school degree (For example: MD, 	service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. Yes, now on active duty Yes, on active duty in past, but not now Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 No — Skip to 18 Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. September 1980 or later	22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office
DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) 13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)	May 1975 to August 1980 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) February 1955—July 1964 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) World War II (September 1940—July 1947) World War I (April 1917—November 1918) Any other time	c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? O Yes O No, outside the city/town limits d. County
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? Years	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7

0 1990 Go 0 1989 0 1988 28 O 1985 to 1987

O 1980 to 1984 Skip O 1979 or earlier O Never worked to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

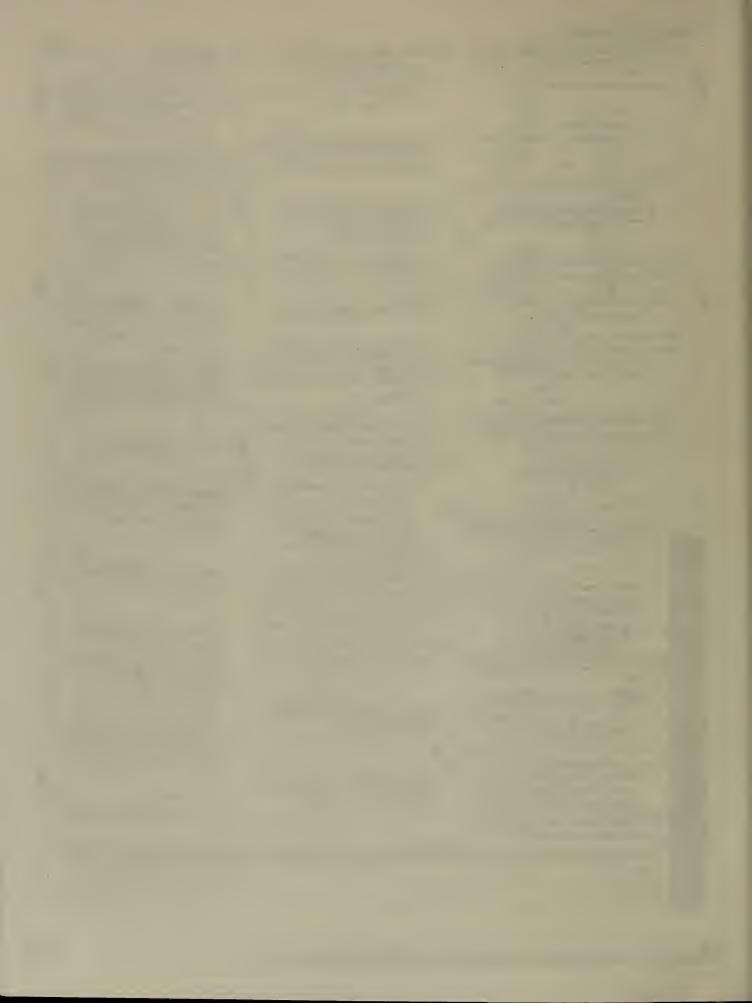
of a home.

O Yes-O No Annual amount - Dollars

What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

OR C None .00 Annual amount - Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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Sources of Assistance	F_4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—readonly memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its
 household records include codes associating them with
 MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which
 may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were
 two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample
 showing data for selected urbanized areas and other
 large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction *statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex Race Age

Marital status Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure Number of rooms in unit Tenure—owned or rented Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	19	90 CENSUS OF POPU	LATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	CPH)
		100	-Percent Data	
1990 CPH-1	Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		S	ample Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS O	F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
			Percent Data	
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Per	rcent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S. '	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house-hold relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) -Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional *Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

File .)		
	Geographic areas	Description
A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and
С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin
A ²³	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
B³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	
	A ^{2 3} B ^{2 3} C ³ D A B C	Geographic areas A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected

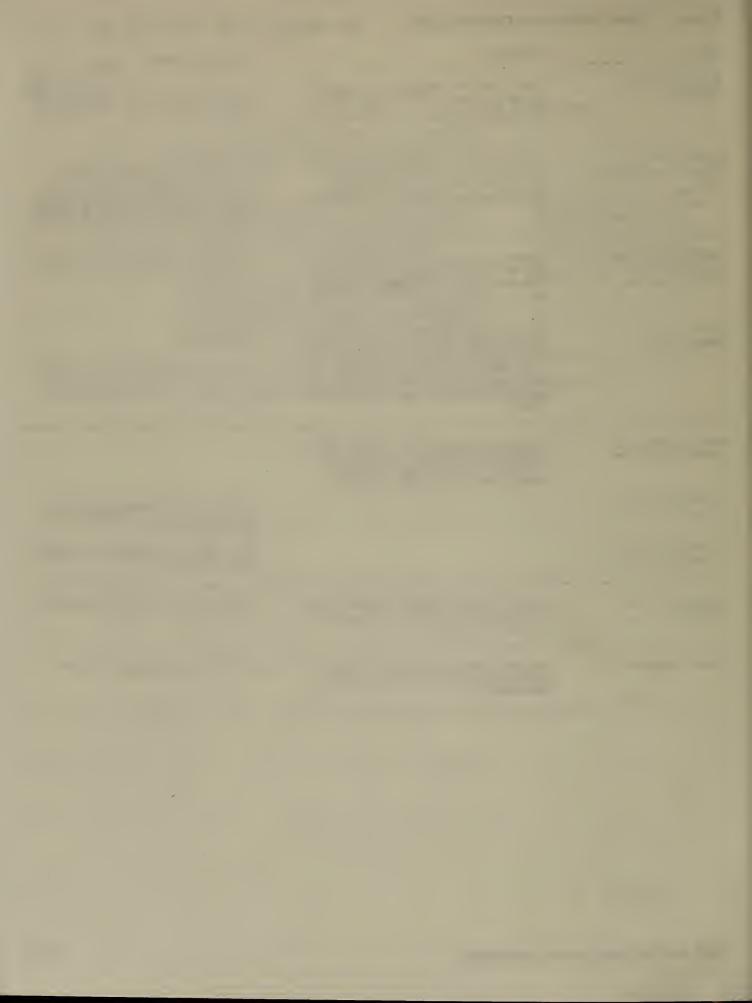
Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	e	Geographic areas	Description
	Α	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





